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# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

VOLUME XXXI.

JANUARY-JUNE, 1905.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS COMPANY:

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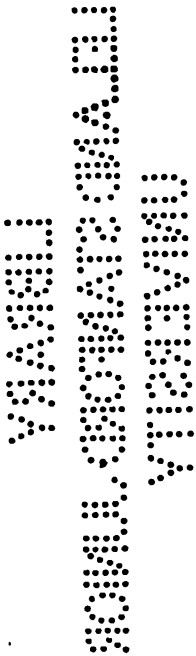
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President Alexander J. Cassatt,  
Pennsylvania Railway system.

President Edward P. Ripley,  
of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa  
Fe Railway system.

President Charles S. Mellen,  
of the New York, New Haven &  
Hartford Railway system.

#### THREE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS WHO WERE PROMINENT LAST MONTH.

Mr. Mellen and Mr. Cassatt have talked with the President on railway legislation. Mr. Mellen was extensively quoted in message to Congress. Mr. Ripley was active in securing a conference of railway heads. They represent a limited group of men controlling the greatest agency of commerce in the whole world.)

ed. But railroads in this country have been content to earn dividends upon actual investments of capital. They have constantly utilized the franchises and good-will that belong in right to the community itself, and not to private capitalists that carry on the business.

As a rule, railway capital in this country does not now represent a single cent put into business. It has all been created out of the profits taken from the public under one name or another. Nobody knows this as well as the railway managers themselves and their legal and financial advisers.

The protection of the public against overcharge and inferior service from transportation companies does not lie empty under the Sherman anti-trust law to put up large systems into small ones, or in attempts to force warlike competition between companies which are inclined toward harmonious co-operation. The real remedy lies in direct oversight and control of the railroad business by the authority, subject always to judicial review.

The President does not recommend that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be

empowered to go ahead on its own initiative and fix the rates to be charged by the railroads. All that is recommended is that where any individual shippers or associations of shippers and business men have fault to find with a rate as excessive, they may take their complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will give both sides due opportunity to be heard. The commission will then make a decision regarding the rate, and its decision will go into immediate practical effect. Either party may, however, carry an appeal to the courts for a review of the decision. It should be borne in mind that the Interstate Commerce Commission itself has asked for legislation to this effect for a long time, and that bills have been pending in Congress.

*Measures  
Pending  
in Congress.*

The kind of railroad regulation advocated by the President is embodied in a pending measure, known as the Charles-Quarles bill, because introduced in the two houses by Senator Charles and Representative Cooper, both of Wisconsin. This measure seems also fairly to express the views of the Interstate Commerce Convention recently held at

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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

XXXI.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1905.

No. 1.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Four years of the twentieth century <sup>sing</sup> are ended, and the fifth dawns upon <sup>ar.</sup> the world with many fair promises. In the general argument more strongly on e of optimism than at any previous mo- n the history of the world. The war in East continues, and it may be still in prog- ren the book of the year 1905 shall have osed. But the object lessons afforded by r have been salutary in many ways. They aused various nations to do all in their to remove occasions for dispute, and they omoted to a marked extent the cause of ar- m and international peace. Certainly, in ier year had the pub- iment in favor of ar- m between govern- made so much ad- vent as it has evident- e in the past year.

<sup>is of</sup> Besides the <sup>acc</sup> signing of vari- <sup>ent.</sup> ous limited trea- oviding for the arbi- of differences n nations under or- circumstances, and s the peaceful settle- by diplomatic or ar- methods of a consid- number of questions ere outstanding a go, there has been to the record Presi- osevelt's notable call reconvening of the Conference and a advance all along e in the establish- of international law es and principles. every direction, the es to the call for an-

other peace congress have been favorable. Rus- sian acceptance of the invitation to the confer- ence—while in other respects as satisfactory and as unreserved as any of the others,—made the condition that it should not meet until after the end of the present war. Japan's reply, coming later, made a different sort of condition,—namely, that if the conference met before the war ended, there should be no discussion or action that could in any way bear upon the issues of the present conflict. On December 16, Secretary Hay sent another note to the powers, informing them that replies favorable in principle had been received from all the governments concerned.



terical newspapers of London (in comparison with which all other newspapers of the world are phlegmatic), seemed for a few days on a fight regardless of causes and consequences. It was therefore a splendid triumph of common sense when diplomacy averted the crisis, and great statesmen like Delcassé, the French foreign minister, co-operated with Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, and, and with the advisers of the Czar, succeeded in arranging for the court of inquiry removing all danger of conflict. In the month of the year 1904, this prevention of war a few days was a very imminent danger of a naval war on the western coasts of Europe that would have been followed by a invasion of India, is to be regarded as a mark of history and a firmly planted milestone of progress.

Plainly, then, 1904 has been an important year in the history of international relations. But it has been a year full of happenings and indications that show a current steadily moving in the direction of social and political progress in the domestic life of the nations. First to be noted is the remarkable movement in Russia towards a liberalizing of political institutions.

#### ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE QUARTER-DECK OF THE "CÆSAR."

(Lord Beresford was in command of the Channel fleet that came so near engaging in an attack upon Rozhdestvenski's Baltic fleet.)

It is not to be expected that Russia can at once become a constitutional country, with a representative parliament and a free play of public opinion, but never before has there been such an outburst of unfettered discussion in Russia as that which followed the policy of Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski, the minister of the interior succeeding M. von Plehve, who was assassinated on July 28. The men who have now come forward in Russia as advocates of a more liberal system of government are not to be treated as dangerous characters. They are not members of revolutionary societies, but are substantial

#### LORD LANSDOWNE AT GUILDHALL.

**WILL:** "Capital, Sir! a most becoming costume."

Lansdowne, the British foreign minister, in a recent speech at the lord mayor's dinner, appeared as an international peacemaker of the most advanced type.

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).



## KING EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER AND THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

rd keeps company with Peace, and the Frenchman extracts the thorn from the Bear's foot, the two England and Russia) embrace each other, the Commission of Inquiry goes on its way, and the Baltic "in French ports." (The Italian cartoonist doesn't think the Anglo-Russian agreement very sincere, squinty Court as on a snail's back.) From *Il Papagallo* (Rome).

ania. To expect more than this twenty-five or thirty years would enable, except, of course, in speculative Empire, such as Finland, ready a high degree of cultured political capacity. It was on December 20, to find that the had passed without his making proclamation of a constitution for at of some new and progressive forms. But M. Witte has made extensive plan for bettering the asants, and the Czars holding on of his weakness in the hands ts.

nance, the discussions of the past rightfully considered, are plain-dicative of a growing capacity ie people to take part in the de-important questions. However s may lean in the sharp contro-question of the relations between ata, and between both and the ie children, it must be admitted,

nevertheless, that such questions are more responsibly met by the French people now than would have been possible at any previous time. The most serious obstacle in the way of French progress along the lines of political liberty and intelligent self-government has been the spirit of militarism and the inherent opposition of the army chiefs to civilian ideals. Various incidents in the Dreyfus case illustrated the difficulty of maintaining freedom and justice against so vast a machine as the French army. Recently, the revelation of the inquisitorial methods used by General André as minister of war made it necessary for him to withdraw from the ministry. It was supposed, as a matter of course, that his place would have to be filled by a soldier. On the contrary, Premier Combes has installed in the office of minister of war a civilian, M. Bertheaux by name, and the country is well satisfied. This would seem another indication of the growth of modern liberty in France, and of capacity for a course of political action not too much dominated on the one hand by the church nor on the other hand by the army.

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

a long way from the complete elimination of these things from our political life. There has been a great awakening of public opinion, and the rascals are, at least, less impudent and bold.

Even more significant than the fact of Mr. Roosevelt's election is the unprecedented majority of the undoubted motives which actuated the voters in giving him their support. The people wanted him to be a fearless and independent leader who could lead the country in a path where the supremacy of government and law must be asserted over great forces in the industrial and social life. In short, the election of President Roosevelt, considered in all its circumstances, was the highest evidence we have yet received of the capacity of the American people for dealing through political channels with the problems chiefly of an economic and social sort that are now uppermost in the public mind.

The hopes and expectations of the people in their indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt, find themselves fully justified by the specific utterances no less than the general tone of his message to Congress, read on December 6. Nothing that Mr. Roosevelt has ever said has shown a more statesmanlike understanding of our national problems in their true proportions and relations than this message. It is mature in its views, moderate in its tone, and just and wise in what it recommends. It is a document for the people as well as for Congress, and it will bear careful reading more than once. The leading place is given to topics that relate to the industrial life of the people. Various sections of the paper are detachable as excellent presentations,—in fact, as the best existing summaries of information and of legal and economic principles relating to the matters under discussion.

The President points out the fact that under our system of State and Federal government it belongs chiefly to the States to deal with labor problems and conditions. Nevertheless, the Federal government can in many ways set a good example of intelligent regard for the advancement of the interests of wage-earners. The general usefulness of trade unionists is recognized among men employed in the Government service, but such men must not interfere with the equal rights of other public employees who do not choose to join private and voluntary organizations. In the District of Columbia and in the Territories, as the President points out, the Federal govern-

ment is bound to take the lead in the matter of labor problems. The President's message is a landmark in the history of our country. It is a document for the people as well as for Congress, and it will bear careful reading more than once. The leading place is given to topics that relate to the industrial life of the people. Various sections of the paper are detachable as excellent presentations,—in fact, as the best existing summaries of information and of legal and economic principles relating to the matters under discussion.

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is an opportunity to deal with questions to labor upon the most approved and tried plans, and thus to set an example that may have influence upon State legislatures dealing with similar questions. To this end, the President advises the enactment for the Dis-Columbia of a model employers' liability law, calls attention to the work already done for the protection of railway employees under the orders of the federal government over interstate commerce. We are told that the Bureau of Labor's investigation of the Colorado mining strike will soon be laid before Congress in a message, and other exhaustive inquiries made a part of the Bureau of Labor are recommended, particularly one into the conditions of employment of women and children in factories and mines, as to the effects of recent immigration in our labor centers, and so on. The President's point of view about the relations of labor and capital is a fair and sound one, and his influence upon public opinion is even more potent just now than upon pending or prospective legislation. Apropos of various inquiries and statements that the President recommends as being sent to the Bureau of Labor in the Department of Commerce and Labor, it should be noted that Colonel Carroll D. Wright's long and distinguished service as Commissioner of Labor now marks his voluntary retirement. President Taft last month named as Colonel Wright's successor Prof. Charles P. Neill, who was Wright's chief aid as recorder of the anthracite coal arbitration, and has been connected with the Catholic University at Washington. Neill is still a young man, and it is to be supposed that any fresh incumbent will in all respects fill Colonel Wright's shoes, but the new commissioner brings good news for his work.

In certain trades there has been a marked disposition on the part of the labor unions to carry their methods to the extreme of tyranny and dictation, while, on the other hand, there has been a disposition on the part of certain capitalists, working through their associations, to do everything in their power to crush out labor organizations altogether. Between these opposing tendencies, the wiser and more experienced labor leaders on the one hand and the more thoughtful and public-spirited employers on the other have found themselves during the past year subjected to a sharp strain. It was therefore a particularly timely and salutary utterance of President Roosevelt, issued in the form of a letter to be read at the annual meeting of the Civic Federation of

PROF. CHARLES P. NEILL, WHO SUCCEEDS COL. CARROLL D. WRIGHT AS COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

New York, on the 15th of December. The National Civic Federation is an important body in which labor, capital, and the general public are equally represented. Its great practical mission is to bring men together in close relations and to promote industrial peace by conference, with conciliation and arbitration in the background. There are extreme labor leaders who oppose the Civic Federation in all its views and methods. There are organizations of employers which are even more bitterly opposed to the good work of the Civic Federation, for the Federation gives the fullest credit to the value of labor organization, and believes in a general way, that not only the best interests of the workers themselves, but also those of American citizenship at large, are advanced by a union of men in various callings for the improvement of their conditions.

The form in which the Civic Federation has found that industrial peace can best be conserved in this country is the form known as the "trade agreement," under which employers and employed meet directly through their accredited representatives and make their relative proposals, try to understand one another's point of view, learn to recognize one another's fundamental rights, and then settle by "give and take" those practical questions which are matters of bargaining rather than of conscience or conviction. As Mr. John

Work of the  
Civic Federa-  
tion.

dored the country a real service in admitting the essentially public nature of railroads and similar enterprises and the full propriety of public oversight and regulation.

*On Making  
Railroad  
Rates.*

The President's well tempered discussion of great corporations and interstate commerce leads up to a recommendation the path of which is well expressed in the following sentence :

In my judgment, the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect and to stay in effect, unless and until the court of review reverses it.

No other specific recommendation in Mr. Roosevelt's message has attracted so much attention as this one. When the message appeared, certain heads of railway corporations endeavored, through their powerful hold upon members of both houses of Congress and through their relations with important newspapers, to set a counter-tide of public opinion in motion against this proposal. Their endeavor has, however, met with a very bad reception. There is an overwhelming public opinion in favor of doing promptly what the President advises. It was long ago established in decisions of the United States Supreme Court that the regulation of railway rates is a public function, and that it may be exercised by the State governments

where traffic within their boundaries is concerned, and by the federal government where the commerce involved is of an interstate character.

*Shall the  
Commission  
Have Power?*

For a number of years after its creation, the Interstate Commerce Commission actually exercised the rate-making power that President Roosevelt now asks Congress to confer ; but a Supreme Court decision in 1897 so interpreted the existing law as to limit the right of the commission to the denunciation of a rate which they found to be unjust. In other words, the commission could unmake rates, but it could not make them. Experience has shown that the shipper who is charged an excessive rate or discriminated against cannot easily enough secure justice. The railroads have endeavored to keep before the public the view that theirs was private property in the ordinary sense and that for the public to exercise the rate-making power would be as unwarrantable as it would be for the government to fix the prices of articles, of food, or clothing. But railroads are not private property in any such sense. The function of the common carrier is a public one, and has always been in law held subject to public regulation. The individual or company engaged in the business of a common carrier should, of course, have fair compensation for services rendered, and should not be thwarted in efforts to obtain a reasonable dividend upon the capital actually

SENATOR ELKINS, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

(Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce.)

HON. MARTIN A. KSAPP, OF NEW YORK.

(Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

President Alexander J. Cassatt,  
of the Pennsylvania Railway system.

President Edward P. Ripley,  
of the Atchafalpa, Topeka, & Santa  
Fe Railway system.

President Charles S. Mellen,  
of the New York, New Haven &  
Hartford Railway system.

#### THREE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS WHO WERE PROMINENT LAST MONTH

Mellen and Mr. Cassatt have talked with the President on railway legislation. Mr. Mellen was extensively quoted in message to Congress. Mr. Ripley was active in securing a conference of railway heads. They represent a limited group of men controlling the greatest agency of commerce in the whole world.)

ted. But railroads in this country have been content to earn dividends upon actual investments of capital. They have constantly utilized the franchises and good-will that belong in right to the community itself, and not to private capitalists that carry on the business.

As a rule, railway capital in this country does not now represent a single cent put into business. It has all been created out of the huge profits taken from the public under one name or another. Nobody knows this as well as railway managers themselves and their financial and legal advisers.

**Measures Pending in Congress.** The protection of the public against overcharge and inferior service from transportation companies does not lie in attempts under the Sherman anti-trust law to break up large systems into small ones, or in attempts to force warlike competition between companies which are inclined toward harmonious co-operation. The real remedy lies in direct oversight and control of the railroad business by public authority, subject always to judicial review. The President does not recommend that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be

empowered to go ahead on its own initiative and fix the rates to be charged by the railroads. All that is recommended is that where any individual shippers or associations of shippers and business men have fault to find with a rate as excessive, they may take their complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will give both sides due opportunity to be heard. The commission will then make a decision regarding the rate, and its decision will go into immediate practical effect. Either party may, however, carry an appeal to the courts for a review of the decision. It should be borne in mind that the Interstate Commerce Commission itself has asked for legislation to this effect for a long time, and that bills have been pending in Congress.

The kind of railroad regulation advocated by the President is embodied in a pending measure, known as the Quarles-Cooper bill, because introduced in the two houses by Senator Quarles and Representative Cooper, both of Wisconsin. This measure seems also fairly to express the views of the Interstate Commerce Convention recently held at

dered the country a real service in admitting the essentially public nature of railroads and similar enterprises and the full propriety of public oversight and regulation.

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of the Pennsylvania Railway system.

President Edward P. Ripley,  
of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa  
Fé Railway system.

President Charles S. Mellen,  
of the New York, New Haven &  
Hartford Railway system.

#### THREE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS WHO WERE PROMINENT LAST MONTH.

Mellen and Mr. Cassatt have talked with the President on railway legislation. Mr. Mellen was extensively quoted in message to Congress. Mr. Ripley was active in securing a conference of railway heads. They represent a limited group of men controlling the greatest agency of commerce in the whole world.)

ted. But railroads in this country have been content to earn dividends upon actual investments of capital. They have constantly utilized the franchises and good-will that be in right to the community itself, and not private capitalists that carry on the business.

As a rule, railway capital in this country not now represent a single cent put into business. It has all been created out of the profits taken from the public under one or another. Nobody knows this as well as railway managers themselves and their fiscal and legal advisers.

**Station, competition.** The protection of the public against overcharge and inferior service from transportation companies does not lie in attempts under the Sherman anti-trust law to break up large systems into small ones, or in attempts to force warlike competition between which are inclined toward harmonious roads. The real remedy lies in direct over- and control of the railroad business by public authority, subject always to judicial review. The President does not recommend that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be

empowered to go ahead on its own initiative and fix the rates to be charged by the railroads. All that is recommended is that where any individual shippers or associations of shippers and business men have fault to find with a rate as excessive, they may take their complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will give both sides due opportunity to be heard. The commission will then make a decision regarding the rate, and its decision will go into immediate practical effect. Either party may, however, carry an appeal to the courts for a review of the decision. It should be borne in mind that the Interstate Commerce Commission itself has asked for legislation to this effect for a long time, and that bills have been pending in Congress.

**Measures Pending in Congress.** The kind of railroad regulation advocated by the President is embodied in a pending measure, known as the Quarles-Cooper bill, because introduced in the two houses by Senator Quarles and Representative Cooper, both of Wisconsin. This measure seems also fairly to express the views of the Interstate Commerce Convention recently held at

ranks of labor, besides Mr. Gompers, were such speakers as Mr. John Mitchell, United Mine Workers, and Mr. Morris the Railway Trainmen, and as representatives of the general public were President Eliot, of Harvard, Archbishop Ireland, and Mr. Oscar S. Mr. Andrew Carnegie had been with the ration through the day, and was represented at the banquet by a paper read for him by Ralph Easley, the organizer and executive officer of the body. The vacancy in the presidency caused by the death of the late Senator Hanna was filled by the election of August Belmont, the New York bank capitalist, who is also at the head of the New York Underground Railway, and in other capacities has come into relation with organized labor. Last fall, questions

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**MR. AUGUST BELMONT, OF NEW YORK.**

(Who succeeds the late Senator Hanna as president of the National Civic Federation.)

Mitchell says, it is better for employer and employed to get together and talk a week than for them to fight by means of strike or lockout for a year. This is what the Civic Federation stands for, and it is most cheering to see how heartily the leaders of labor and the representatives of capital, meeting in this public-spirited organization, have come to esteem and respect one another. At the annual dinner of the Federation in New York, where President Roosevelt's wise and sympathetic letter was read, Mr. Samuel Gompers ably presided as the head of the American Federation of Labor, while among the speakers whom Mr. Gompers presented to a great company of representative men were capitalists and employers like Mr. Henry Phipps, Mr. August Belmont, Colonel Kilburn, of Ohio, and Mr. Robbins, of Pittsburg. Among the scores of talented leaders belonging to the

**MR. RALPH M. EASLEY.**

(Executive officer of the Civic Federation.)

putes of various importance relating to the wages, and other conditions of men employed on the Subway were finally settled by direct action, in which Mr. Belmont himself took an active part. His remarks at the Federation were manly and to the point, and he put in brief language, but with evident sincerity, his best efforts for the success of the Civic Federation and for the promotion of these principles for which it stands.

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lication of such difficulties. And it is the of an honest and intelligent press to recognize men who, like Beveridge, will stand per-ly against the political intrigues of those could sacrifice the future good of the coun-help a corporation magnate who wants a the United States Senate from a pocket gh, or to promote the schemes of a mining ate or a cattle company.

*Senator Indiana.* Senator Beveridge brings a clear head and a firm will into the United States Senate. The Legislature of the State iana is on the point of paying him the de-compliment and honor of according him r term. He was unanimously indorsed election by the State Republican conven-d cordially supported by every Republi-cisative candidate and every element and of his party in the entire State. Mr. dge is very much more than a good ora-good lawyer, a good legislator, and a good ian. He is a man of good conscience, of r, of courage, and of patriotism. Whatever he may possess,—and doubtless he has there are those who think he is ambitious (somewhat egotistical),—he has the virtues ie essential qualities of a statesman, and signation by the people of Indiana for an- term in the Senate is a service rendered t State to the American people. The suc-ship to Senator Fairbanks, who must now ortsly resign his seat in order to be sworn Vice-President of the United States, has n absorbing question in Indiana, and has d no little interest elsewhere. A number i have been named as active or recipient ates, but if common reports are to be d, the choice will probably fall to the James A. Hemenway, for ten years a r of the House of Representatives and at t the chairman of the appropriations com- . Mr. Hemenway's district is in the south-rt of the State, and he lives at Boonville, Ohio River.

*York's Trial Case.* The question of the succession to Mr. Fairbanks has not attracted more at-tention than the discussion in New as to whether or not Senator Depew was ccorded another term as the colleague of the Thomas C. Platt. At one time it was it that Mr. Depew would be reelected. Mr. being anxious to bring this result about, ublic opinion being rather friendly than rise toward the continuance of the genial oquent Chauncey in public life. But the y of Republican politics in the State of

New York has passed out of the hands of Mr. Platt into those of the retiring governor, Mr. Odell. Although this able political manager now resumes private life after two terms as governor, he continues to hold the position of chairman of the State Republican Committee, and his influ-ence has become paramount in the party organi-zation. Governor Higgins, whose administra-tion opens with the New Year, has taken a position of neutrality in the Senatorship contest, while Governor Odell has been supposed to favor the candidacy of the Hon. Frank S. Black, himself a former governor. It was, there-fore, a current opinion among politicians last month that Mr. Depew might not be reelected.

*Some Other Senators.* The appearance of Mr. Knox in the Senate as successor to the late Mr. Quay is gratifying to all friends of the administration, inasmuch as the President still counts upon his former Attorney-General as one of his ablest counselors, while the coun-try looks upon him as a statesman of great in-tellect and high public spirit. In like manner, the country regards the appearance of Mr. Crane, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, in the seat left vacant by the death of Senator Hoar, as creditable to the good people of Massa-chusetts. In Missouri, the success of the Re-publicans in capturing the Legislature prevents the reelection of Senator Cockrell. At the end of his term, two months hence, Mr. Cockrell will have served continuously in the Senate for thirty years. It is remarkable to find what a hold he has gained upon the confidence of men of all parties. President Roosevelt's personal esteem for the Missourian is great, and was promptly shown by an offer to him of his choice between a membership in the Panama Canal Commission and the Interstate Commerce Com-mission. Mr. Cockrell wisely preferred the Commerce position. His Republican successor, whosoever he may be, will not find it easy to live up to the high reputation fairly earned by Mr. Cockrell. The chances last month seemed to be in favor of the election of Mr. Thomas K. Niedringhaus, chairman of the Missouri State Republican Committee.

*Government and Rural Interests.* It argues well for the work of the Government during the coming four years that this first message of the President after his election is devoted so en-tirely to matters affecting social interests. Thus, Mr. Roosevelt seems to perceive that agricul-ture and everything that relates to the develop-ment of the country and the life of the people on the land is now, quite as much as in earlier

PROF. WILLET M. HAYS.  
(Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.)

days, the most important of our social and economic interests, and the section of the message devoted to the Department of Agriculture is a comprehensive statement of what is now the most fascinating and far-reaching work that the United States Government is doing in any direction whatsoever. For instance, the agricultural experiment stations in the different States are achieving wonderful results in the application of science to the improvement of every branch of farm industry. The scientific character of the Department of Agriculture is further illustrated by the appointment, last month, to the vacant position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of Prof. Willet M. Hays, of the Minnesota Agricultural College. Professor Hays has been identified with the remarkable work carried on at the United States agricultural experiment stations in the direction of improving the varieties of plants and animals which form the basis of our farm wealth. To all those having to do with scientific agriculture, he is well known, and his appointment deserves the highest commendation. The message reverts to the irrigation work of the Government, always a favorite topic with the President, and goes extensively into the subject of forestry and forest reserves. The President advises the concentration of everything relating to forest

HON. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX.  
(New postmaster of New York.)

administration under the Department of culture, relieving the Department of the Incumbent of any responsibility for the timber reserve. It is recommended that the limits of Yellowstone Park should be extended southward, the cañon of the Colorado should be made a national park, and that the Yosemite and some of the groves of giant trees in California should become national reserves.

*Growth of the Postal Service.* At some time during his administration the President must face important problems arising out of the rapid development of the postal service. In the present message, he makes brief statement of a few significant facts. The cost of the service during the last year was more than \$152,000,000, the total receipts more than \$143,000,000, the deficit being nearly \$9,000,000. The rural delivery service is steadily being extended; there are now more than 27,000 rural routes serving 12,000,000 people in the country districts, at some distance from the post-office. Partly as a result of the growth of free delivery the volume of mail matter has, within a period of about three or four years, increased more than 40 per cent. This speaks volumes for the increase in the habit of reading and the diffusion of intelligence among the people. After

most educational agency we possess in the country is the mail service. A position in that service hardly less important than that of the Postmaster-General is the headship of the post-office in New York City. This office is the working center for the foreign mail, the distribution of second-class matter, the money-order business, and so on. The new Postmaster of New York is Mr. William R. Willcox, who, under Mayor Low, was head of the Post-Office Department. Mr. Willcox brings high credit to his work, and it is believed that he will effect an immense improvement in this office. He takes up the work opportunely, and the rewards of his success will be commensurate with the difficulties of his task.

Not only is the President interested in the condition of people in the country districts, but he also believes in some things the federal government can do by way of example to aid in improving the life of people in towns and cities. He is thoroughly in taking the city of Washington for example, and making it not merely the capital of a great nation, but a model in its treatment of the housing of its inhabitants, and its provisions for the education and the health of all its inhabitants. Washington is growing to a great extent as yet an industrial center, and it grows steadily in population and in the quality of conditions, and the Government ought to keep its municipal appointments and services on a par at every point with the most advanced communities.

The subject of immigration is an important one from the standpoint of our social and political welfare, and the President discusses it in a broad spirit. He is not afraid of immigrants, no matter how numerous or from whatever country, if they are of the right kind. He makes no specific recommendation about the limiting of immigration, but he calls for a comprehensive revision of the national laws. He advises that the form and content of all certificates of naturalization should be uniform throughout the country, and asks for an increase in the federal control and supervision of this subject. In several other respects he recommends the careful consideration of laws relating to American citizenship, its privileges and duties. In this connection, he advises against bribery and corruption in federal elections, and suggests a provision for publication of contributions and expenditures made in connection with United States officers.

*Races  
and Their  
Problems.*

He advises some improvements in the organization of the work of the Indian Bureau, and he has appointed a new Indian Commissioner in the person of Mr. Francis E. Leupp, an experienced Washington correspondent, who is known to have given special study to the Indian question in the past. There is nothing in the message about the race question in the South, nor is there any mention of the proposition that Congress shall investigate franchise conditions with a view to

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MR. FRANCIS E. LEUPP.

(The new Indian Commissioner.)

diminishing the representation of States that have so restricted the franchise as to exclude illiterates, and practically to disfranchise the mass of negro voters in a number of the Southern States. This is a subject that may be discussed a good deal in the near future.

*Is the Tariff  
to be  
Revised?*

The most conspicuous of the subjects omitted from the President's message is the tariff. His reasons for omitting it were well understood. He was deferring the subject either for a special message to be sent in during the present session, or else for presentation to the newly elected Congress,—whether at its first regular session next December or at an extra session to be called earlier in the year.





fessor Woodward, who has for some years been dean of the faculty of pure science at Columbia University, and has also served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In an early number of the REVIEW, the growth of the work of the Institution will be presented, together with some account of the personality and career of Dr. Woodward.

Peace and progress mark the recent history of almost all Latin America.

*Our Neighbors to the South.* President Palma's message to the Cuban Congress, which reassembled in the middle of November, had given renewed evidence of the quiet and satisfactory way in which things are progressing in Cuba. Commerce, finance, education, and sanitary reform were given prominence in the message. In the city of Mexico, Gen. Porfirio Diaz was inaugurated, on December 1, for the seventh time, as President of Mexico; and Ramon Corral became First Vice-President of the Republic. With the exception of Venezuela, which seems to be suffering from too much government, the continent of South America is advancing rapidly along social and economic lines. It is a real Latin-American continent, as is pointed out by Mr. Charles Edmond Ackers, in his recent books. In addition to those of the original Spanish and Portuguese blood, great numbers of Italians, French, and Spaniards are immigrating there. Great as is our interest in the present and future of the continent, however, Europe still holds the advantage commercially. Europeans, Mr. Ackers says, have invested more than \$1,000,000,000 in South American securities, while American capital invested does not exceed \$15,000,000.

*British Imperial Status.* From the widely separated corners of the British Empire come reports of warlike preparations which make for peace. Under the administration of Lord Curzon (who gives in a leading article, quoted on another page of this issue, a survey of his term as Indian Viceroy), General Lord Kitchener had reorganized the Indian army. His plan makes possible greater rapidity of concentration and a more thorough distribution of the European troops,—who number 70,000 in a peace army of 221,000. This remodeling of the Indian army, coming on the heels of the expedition to Tibet, and the "mission" of the Indian Government to Afghanistan, had somewhat alarmed Russia, while in England, during the tension over the North Sea incident, it had been feared that the recent visit of the Ameer of Afghanistan to St. Petersburg portended a Muscovite invasion of India.

*Australia, South Africa, the British Fleet.* In Australia, after the recent defeat of the federal Labor party over the issue of the federal arbitration bill, the Parliament of the Commonwealth had settled down to discuss questions of tariff, income tax, general defense, and Chinese and Japanese immigration. Four years after the Boer War, Great Britain had found her pacification of South Africa so nearly completed that she could honor, as though he had been a Briton, the remains of ex-President Paul Krüger, which were reinterred in Pretoria, on December 16. Briton and Boer united in their respect for the dead ex-President, and, by King Edward's special request, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired over the remains. The labor question in South Africa bids fair to be settled by "John Chinaman." The serfdom of the black man under the Boer is being replaced by the coolie labor of the yellow man under the Briton. The entire empire has learned from the Russo-Japanese War the necessity of naval concentration, and the redistribution of the British fleet, announced early in December, is taken in Europe as an index of British foreign policy. In this redistribution there is (1) evident willingness to let Japan curb Russian naval ambitions in the far East; (2) an intention to watch closely German activities on the sea; and (3) faith in the peaceful friendly intentions of the United States to the extent of permitting the reduction of the British fleet in American waters to an almost negligible quantity.

*Fortunes of the Combes Ministry in France.* A ministerial escape from defeat—by two votes—on the question of a secret-spy service; an assault upon and the resignation of the minister of war, followed by the suicide of the assailant, and a duel between the Socialist leader, M. Jaurès, and the Nationalist, M. Paul Déroulède, over an insult to the memory of Joan of Arc,—these had been the sensations of a month in France. M. Combes had narrowly escaped defeat over a resolution criticising his circular directing government officials to furnish information concerning their colleagues. The exposure of this method of gaining information had caused General André's resignation of the portfolio of war. During the revelations, the war minister was attacked by M. Gabriel Syveton, a Nationalist deputy, who afterward committed suicide, with grave charges of misappropriation of funds hanging over him. The appointment of General André's successor, M. Henry Berteaux, has caused something of a sensation, owing to the fact that he is a broker without military experience. He is the first to break the tradition of a military man to be war-head in the French

cabinet. The relations of the Republic to the Vatican are still strained, although, at his second Consistory, Pope Pius X. had proclaimed an allocution, recalling the origin of the Concordat, tracing its history, and explaining that the so-called "organic articles" (added in 1802 by Napoleon), under which the insurgent French bishops and the Combes ministry claim that the Church is interfering with the Republic's rights, had never been recognized by the Holy See either as law or as part of the Concordat. Although dignified and firm in tone, this allocution had been generally interpreted in secular circles as indicating a desire on the part of His Holiness to come to some definite understanding with the French Republic.

*Germany's  
Financial  
Troubles.*

Germany is facing a deficit of some \$73,000,000,—about 114 per cent. greater than the deficit of last year.

According to the report of Baron von Stengel, minister of finance, delivered to the Reichstag upon the assembling of that body, on December 1, the revenues of the empire from all sources have decreased, and the expenditures, present and prospective, are greater than ever before. The expenses connected with the campaign, in German Southwest Africa, against the Hereros, great as they have been, account for only one-sixth of the increased deficit, the greater part of which is due to the steady advance in military and naval expenses. The interest on the public debt, which was also announced, has risen from \$26,000,000 to \$28,000,000 annually, and the customs rates, owing to a diminution of grain imports, show a falling off of \$3,000,000. The naval budget calls for a large increase over that of last year. Most of it is to be expended in the construction of eight battleships, two cruisers, and several gunboats. The Prussian army budget for 1905 is estimated at \$116,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over last year. The only hope of checking the increase of the deficit, it had been announced, is the operation of the new commercial treaties. Meanwhile, the deficit must be met by borrowing, and the outlook for the commercial treaties is not very bright when it is considered that the first one negotiated (that with Austria) has been rejected by the other party. There is a growing inclination among the representatives in Parliament to criticise the arbitrary stand of the monarchy on various political, economic, and social matters; particularly is the pro-Russian attitude denounced by the Socialists. The ruling classes of Germany, however, are sympathetic toward autocracy and support Russia, because they regard her as the great bulwark of conservatism in Europe.

*Austria's  
Internal  
Troubles.*

Austria-Hungary seems to be never without troubles for any length of time. The Vienna Government, besides having to act as policeman in the Balkans, has now two serious internal disturbances, both of which threaten the stability of the empire. These are the Italian university question and the growing opposition of Hungary. One of the acute phases of the language problem in Austria, which causes as much uneasiness to the aged Emperor as the Bohemian language question, is the persistent agitation on the part of his Italian subjects for the establishment of an Italian faculty in the University of Trieste. This Austria had refused to do, for fear that, owing to racial hatred between Italians and German-speaking Austrians in the Italian provinces subject to Austria, the university might become the center of an anti-Austrian propaganda in a district which, for five centuries, Austria has tried to Germanize. The government had decided, instead, to institute an Italian faculty in the University of Innsbruck. This excited violent opposition on the part of the Italian students at Trieste, who, not being familiar with German, were forced to journey to Innsbruck for instruction. Rioting by students had taken place several times during the past year, resulting in some serious loss of life. Late in November last, an Hungarian artist, Prezzey, had been stabbed by the *gendarmes* during a riot, and at his funeral a demonstration had taken place which involved the calling out of the reserves. The national element is being emphasized, and, despite the efforts of the cabinets at Vienna and Rome, the Innsbruck affair, as it is called, may yet constitute a danger of grave proportions. Disorderly sessions of the Reichsrath at Vienna had also added to the troubles of the empire. In discussing the Innsbruck riots, several Socialist members had made personal attacks upon the ruling dynasty, one of them declaring that the Hapsburgs had "always regarded the country as an object of exploitation, and had been a burden on the people for six hundred years."

*Austria  
versus  
Hungary.*

Even Austrians themselves no longer deny that it is Hungary which is now the dominant partner in the dual monarchy. The commercial and economic progress of the Hungarian people during the past quarter of a century has greatly overshadowed that of Austria proper; and the aged Kaiser, Franz Joseph, sees in the increasing unruliness of the Hungarian Diet a revival of the ideas of the famous Kossuth, with almost a certainty of their realization, when, at his own

deavored to "railroad" through a bill by which the obstruction tactics of the opposition would be stopped. Personal assaults were made, furniture was broken, and general disorder ensued. The aged Emperor, knowing that the heir-apparent, the Grand Duke Ferdinand, is not popular in Hungary, and fearing the result of the united opposition, had desired to put an end to the obstruction at once and for all; first, by complimenting the Hungarian national pride in permitting the return to Budapest of the remains of Francis Rakoczi the Second, the Hungarian national hero, and, second, by making obstruction illegal. Premier Tisza, who is an ardent patriot, although an advocate of the present régime, is a strong man, with a will and a body of steel. He looks more like an American or an Englishman than an Hungarian. If he should not succeed in breaking up the parliamentary deadlock, his successor (now that the ex-premier, Kolomán Szell, has resigned from the Liberal party), would probably be Count Julius Andrássy, the leader of the Deákists.

FRANCIS KOSUTH.  
The Radical party in the Hungarian Diet.)

anger of disruption of the empire ite. The Radical party, led by the ssuth to-day, with its clamor for rsonal rule,"—that is, entire sepa-

Austria, except that the Emperor so the King of Hungary,—is increas- gth every year. Two years ago, an he imperial army made it necessary gary for a larger quota of troops. t at Budapest had not been willing to e the Imperial Government conceded right to an entirely separate army, rian officers, and the Hungarian lan- st year, and the present year, had es in the demand made upon Hun- e imperial army. Other questions, the reform of the electoral system, the country, and had finally united on to Premier Tisza.

The demand for reform received great mpetus upon the return from the United States of the Nationalist, aya, who had imbibed many ideas of berty and progress. The Hungarian led on October 9, and its sessions et stormy since that time, culminat- middle of December, in actual rioting t Tisza, the prime minister, en-

No More  
Sunday Bull-  
fights in  
Spain.

Signs of a social and economic awak- ening in Spain have been many dur- ing the past months. In March, 1904, a commission appointed by the Cortes, known as the Institute of Social Reforms, succeeded in

#### POLITICAL SKATING.

"We must hold fast or we fall."—From *Der Fisch* (Vienna).

promulgating a law prohibiting work on Sundays, and enforcing the closing of all industrial and commercial establishments. In October, this body, after a heated discussion, ratified the absolute prohibition of Sunday bullfights. It was felt that a national custom so long established could not be abolished at once, but the prohibition of its observance on Sundays (the day on which nine-tenths of the bullfights took place) is considered to be the death-blow of bullfighting in Spain. The powerful Institute of Social Reforms, which has thus accomplished such a work for civilization, had also been investigating strikes in the kingdom, and had made some suggestions for bettering labor conditions, which the government is proceeding to carry out. The census of 1900, showing the population of the kingdom to be close to nineteen millions, indicates that the number of illiterates is being slowly reduced, the percentage of the population able to read and write having increased from 28½ in 1887 to 34 in 1900. Commercially, and industrially, also, Spain is progressing. Reports of the Spanish railroads for the year 1903 show a satisfactory improvement, and negotiations have been almost concluded with France for building two new railroads through the Pyrenees. The figures of Spain's general trade for the year 1903 show a great improvement over all preceding years of the decade, and a number of commercial treaties, notably one with Cuba, are being negotiated. Reforms are also being carried out in the army, so drastic as to cause the resignation of the cabinet on December 15. In the new ministry, General Azcarraga is premier and General Villar is minister of war. The death of the Princess Maria Mercedes, sister of King Alfonso, leaves the little Prince Alfonso the heir to the throne. Early in December, King Alfonso authorized his minister at Washington to sign the Spanish-American treaty of arbitration.

*The Russian Zemstvo Memorial.*

Assassination, it has been said, never brought about a revolution, but it has come very nearly doing so in the case of the late Russian minister of the interior, von Plehve. By making possible the selection of Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski, with his liberal, progressive views, it has resulted in what is virtual revolution in Russia. Encouraged by Prince Mirski's broad, progressive spirit and the reforms already due to his influence (as outlined in these pages last month), the zemstvos, or "county councils," of Russia assembled on November 19, without official sanction, it is true. The result of their deliberations was a memorial presented to the Czar asking for a more liberal administration and a representative government.

The chief resolution in the memorial as finally adopted was as follows :

In order to secure the proper development of the life of the state and the people, it is imperatively necessary that there be regular participation of national representatives, sitting as an especially elected body to make laws, regulate the revenues and expenditures, and determine the legality of the acts of the administration.

Not only did Prince Mirski escape criticism for permitting this meeting to be held, but the Czar received the memorial presented, and also gave an audience to the leaders of the zemstvo conference. A graphic and comprehensive analysis of conditions in Russia leading up to this meeting of the zemstvos, and pointing out the significance of the entire liberal movement, is presented in our pages this month by Dr. E. J. Dillon, who writes from St. Petersburg, and the history of the zemstvo as an institution will be found in our "Leading Articles" department.

*Progress of Liberalism.*

Much had been hoped for from the progressive tendencies of the Emperor as influenced by his new minister of the interior. It had been hoped that on the imperial name-day (December 19), or immediately afterward, some reply would be given to the memorial, but these hopes were doomed to disappointment. A number of Socialistic and other radical demonstrations had taken place, principally among the students of St. Petersburg and Moscow, in favor of a constitution, but these outbreaks, although put down, had been handled with remarkable moderation, in many cases by appeals to reason; in not one instance had the Cossack whip been employed. A signal victory for the new liberal movement was the drafting of a plan for the amelioration of the condition of the peasants, submitted to the Czar by former Minister of Finance Witte. His recommendations have the indorsement of Prince Mirski, and it is reported, the cordial approval of the Czar. Among other signs of progress and liberty had been the Emperor's decree that, beginning January 1, 1905, the Finnish language would be permitted in the official deliberations of the Finnish Senate. The radical revolutionary elements in the empire, embracing nineteen different official bodies,—Poles, Finns, Jews, and Muscovites themselves,—are reported to have come to a complete understanding. They had decided not to embarrass Prince Mirski by hostile demonstrations. The disturbances which had actually taken place are in some quarters attributed to the action of the bureaucracy, which is fighting for its life and trying to create a feeling against the liberal movement.

*National Review.*

THE VOYAGE OF THE BALTIC FLEET, SHOWING DISTANCES.  
(Coasts under British influence are black on this map.)

Speculation as to whether Russia's Baltic fleet will ever reach the Yellow Sea, or where it will meet Admiral Togo, increases as the now famous ships make slow progress toward Port Arthur. By the first week in December, Rear Admiral Voelkersam's squadron, consisting of the battleships and most of the cruisers, had passed through the Strait of Bab-el Mandeb into the Arabian Sea. By the middle of December, a section of the fleet, composed of the heavier battleships, under Admiral Rozhdestvenski, which had taken the longer route by way of the Cape of Good Hope, had reported off French Congo, about halfway along the west coast of Africa. It had been generally assumed that the squadrons would meet at some point in northern Madagascar and fight. This is French territory, by the way, and thus up the question of neutrality. The rear squadron of the fleet had left later than the front, and was reported entering the Mediterranean when Admiral Voelkersam's ships left the Baltic Sea. Distances and courses will be seen on the map we reproduce. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, declares that the entire

fleet consumes over 3,000 tons of coal daily when steaming at reduced speed, a consumption which would increase three-fold if full speed were attained. Under the most favorable circumstances, the fleet might reach Port Arthur by the first of February, although it will probably not do so earlier than the first of March, this reckoning not taking account of Admiral Togo. Having destroyed the Russian fleet in the harbor of Port Arthur, the Japanese admiral had taken his heavier ships into dock at Sasobo to be refitted, and then had left for Singapore. This fact, with the announcement that the Japanese Government had warned neutral commerce to keep away from the Pescadores and to be careful along the coast of southern China, would indicate that Admiral Rozhdestvenski will not get into the Yellow Sea without testing the mettle of Japan's hitherto victorious sea-fighters.

With the destruction of the remaining Russian warships in Port Arthur harbor, the problem before the Baltic fleet became more grave. Although it had been generally believed that Admiral Rozhdestvenski had been coaling and taking in supplies at

Can Rozhdestvenski be reinforced?

number of French ports along the route, and that France would strain her neutrality even to the point of permitting the Baltic fleet to make its base at some port of Madagascar, yet with all ports under English influence absolutely closed to his warships, Admiral Rozhdestvenski would find it very difficult to reach his destination. According to the situation as outlined in the European press, in the middle of December, Russia had two courses open to her,—either to recall the Baltic fleet (and it was once rumored that the Czar had already done this) or to defy the treaty of Paris and send the Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles to reinforce Admiral Rozhdestvenski. A number of Russian leaders, among them Admiral Alexiev and Captain Klado, the latter one of the witnesses to appear before the North Sea Inquiry Commission, had been openly urging that the Black Sea fleet, irrespective of treaty considerations, be sent through the Dardanelles. Captain Klado had gone even further. He had severely criticised the laxity of the Russian admiralty in its conduct of the war. When his criticisms appeared in the *Novoye Vremya*, the captain was arrested and imprisoned, and almost immediately became a popular hero. The idea of sending out the Black Sea fleet, and thus defying Great Britain, had evidently struck a popular chord. It is doubtful, however, whether the Black Sea fleet is in condition to be sent to the far East, reliable reports indicating that most of the ships are dismantled and laid up. Moreover, the naval authorities at St. Petersburg had officially announced that Russia has no intention of sending out the fleet.

*The Facing  
Armies in  
Manchuria.*

For a month following the middle of November, the armies of Kuropatkin and Oyama had faced each other on the banks of the Shaho River without any clashing more serious than outpost skirmishes. There had been a number of artillery duels, and General Rennenkampf, with his Cossacks, had defeated several Japanese scouting parties; but neither side seemed ready for a general advance. Contrary to the general belief, the setting in of winter had not seriously affected either army. Food, clothing, and other supplies had been sufficient, and on both sides the Red Cross Society had succeeded in thoroughly organizing its work. Each bank of the river, correspondents had said, was transformed into an underground city, trenches and bomb-proof retreats having been dug, into which 220,000 Russians, and perhaps 240,000 Japanese, were living, waiting the favorable opportunity to attack each other,—“a womanless, childless city, which produces

nothing, and consumes every day one thousand tons of food.” Kuropatkin, it had been reported, was awaiting reinforcements by way of Liao-Yang, and Oyama did not care to move until General Arthur had fallen, and General Nogi could lead his 70,000 men to swell the main Japanese force. Japan's completion of the Seoul-Fusan Railroad and the readjustment of the line from Chwang to Liao-Yang, had been answered by Russia with the announcement that she would equip the double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railroad from Moscow to the seat of the General Kaulbars, who will command the Manchurian army, under General Kuropatkin. General Nogi had arrived at Mukden, and almost the same day Admiral Alexiev, his resignation as Viceroy of the far East being accepted by the Czar, had arrived in St. Petersburg. In an interview which appeared in a Paris newspaper, Admiral Alexiev had made some interesting statements to the management of the campaign, practically repudiating all responsibility, however, declaring that he had foreseen and predicted the war, but had never desired it.

*The  
Situation at  
Port Arthur.*

It is becoming increasingly evident that Port Arthur's capacity for resistance has been greatly undermined. Despite the significant successes of the Japanese investing force, during November and December, the garrison, according to General Stoessel's latest report to the Czar (on December 19) was confident of holding out for several months—until the arrival of the Baltic fleet, which was expected there by February 1, or December 2, after a series of attacks lasting a month, and with terrible loss of life, the Japanese succeeded in capturing a very important position known as 203-Meter Hill, dominating the harbor, but the heart of the town itself remained in Russian hands. General Stoessel declares that this hill cost him 20,000 men, and General Nogi admits heavy losses. Mounting guns on this commanding position, the Japanese at once bombarded the Russian warships in the harbor, under Admiral Wirovnik. Effective reply was impossible after forty-eight hours' bombardment, the Russian ships *Pobieda*, *Retvizan*, *Peresviet*, and the cruisers *Bayan* and *Pallada*, and the gunboats *Giliak* and *Amur* were battered and sunk. Several days later, two Japanese torpedo boats (which were afterward lost) succeeded in reaching the harbor and disabling the Russian battleship *Sevastopol*, thus completing the destruction of Russian fighting force at Port Arthur. A number of Russian boats and destroyers had been still unaccounted for, and there were transports and hospital ships in the harbor, but no fighting force was

partial offset to the destruction of the ships was the loss, on November 30, of the cruiser *Saiyen* by a mine.

The Japanese Imperial Diet was opened on November 28 by the Emperor in person, with a formal address which His Majesty expressed his interest in submitting a scheme for meeting war expenses and his delight over the victory of Japan and the coöperation of his people. Before the meeting of the Diet, Premier Katsura had made public a carefully prepared statement of Japan's contentions and expectations. Most of these points had been prepared before, but it is interesting to note Count Ito's declaration that, "while everything hinges on the fall of Port Arthur, I do not free myself with the thought that the fall of that ill-fated fortress will bring the war a speedy termination." Japan, said Katsura further, is ready to sacrifice her last and her last cent for victory in this war which means her national existence. Financially, politically, and economically, Japan, he added, was in a satisfactory and united condition. "We have no war party, and no peace party, as Russia has; but, on the contrary, we are one and united, with a determination to fight to the last extremity." Very interesting and valuable confirmation of Count Ito's words is found in Mr. Frederick's book (noticed in our book department last month) on General Kuroki's campaign. Mr. Palmer believes, would not in general infer any physical exhaustion from her long war with Russia. Upon returning to the Islands, he says, "you felt more than ever the point of view in the struggle of the great islands against a country that has less land than she can develop in a thousand years. After all, "little" Japan is not so accurately characterized as the world has believed. The Japanese Empire is larger than England, and more populous. She has six million more people than France. Within six months, she has raised six armies, each of which was as strong as the army that met at Waterloo. In the last six months, she has sent to Manchuria twice as many soldiers as England sent to South Africa in the Boer war."

That the rise of Japan as a great power, and that her challenge of Russia,—no matter what may be the actual final result of the present conflict,—will bring about a re-arranging of the great powers of the world, and the deepening impression in Europe.

A shifting of European alliances is taken for granted. Despite the Franco-Russian alliance and the traditional antipathy between Teuton and Slav, there has been an unmistakable drawing together of Germany and Russia and a distinct alienation of France from her ally. For years, Germany has been trying to break up the Franco-Russian alliance, which has been her nightmare. It begins to look as though German statesmen had already found in the present war an opportunity to make friends with Russia while striking a blow at France. Frenchmen, during the past fifteen years, have loaned to Russia about \$1,600,000,000 — on practically unsecured notes — besides which they have invested nearly \$500,000,000 more in private Russian enterprises, largely on the promise of governmental support. And Russia continues to borrow. But there are signs that the French are beginning to weary of the load. The last Russian loan of \$270,000,000 was floated in Brussels, and underwritten, it is generally understood, by German bankers. The course pursued so far by the German Government during the war (in the case, especially, of German commerce interfered with by Russian cruisers) has been such as to warrant the belief that Berlin was striving very hard to please St. Petersburg. If Germany can supplant France in Russia's affection, there will be nothing left for the Republic except to make more deep and lasting her friendship with England, already so auspiciously begun. With France detached from her alliance with Russia, there would be very little reason for the continuance of the triple alliance, under the bonds of which Austria and Italy have already begun to show signs of restlessness.

*Could Japan  
and Russia  
Join Hands?*

In the matter of alliances, a most sensational idea has been advanced and attributed to the initiation of the German Kaiser. This is nothing less than a Russo-Japanese alliance. According to reports from St. Petersburg, an alliance with Japan is now recognized as an indispensable condition for the success of Russia's Eastern policy. The Czar's government, it is said, has determined, for the sake of its prestige, to defeat Japan, but is firmly convinced that, after victory, a permanent peace must be secured with Japan by means of an offensive and defensive alliance. The idea is not absolutely new. It will be recalled that Austria and Prussia became allies almost immediately after their war of 1866. Such a plan might be acceptable to the peculiar exigencies of Russian diplomacy in its need when facing a domestic crisis; but, unless her whole history and national characteristics have belied her, it could never find approval in Japan.





GRACE REFORMED CHAPEL, WASHINGTON.  
(The church attended by President Roosevelt.)

ber 15.—The Spanish cabinet resigns.  
ber 16.—King Alfonso of Spain appoints the  
binet, as follows. Premier and minister of na-  
meral Azcarraga; minister of finance, Senor Cas-  
; minister of the interior, Senor Vardillo; min-  
f foreign affairs, Marquis Aguilar de Campo;  
r of instruction, Senor Lacierva; minister of  
Senor Ugarte; minister of agriculture, Senor  
as; minister of war, General Villar.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

ber 21.—Prince George of Greece addresses a  
audum to the powers urging the union of Crete  
ireece....The  
Court of Arbi-  
begins hearings  
dispute between  
and Great Brit-  
ance, and Ger-  
s to the tax on  
in foreign con-  
s.

ber 23.—An  
tion treaty be-  
the United  
and Germany is  
at Washington.

ber 23.—An  
tion treaty be-  
the United  
and Portugal is  
at Washington.

MADAME STOENSEL.  
(The heroine of Port Arthur.)

ber 24.—Am-  
r Choate announces in London that the terms  
Anglo-American arbitration treaty have been  
upon.

ber 25.—The Anglo-Russian North Sea con-  
is signed at St. Petersburg.

ber 26.—The Russian supreme prize court de-  
the British steamer *Cheltenham* a lawful prize.

ber 28.—The Panama contentions in matters  
ig the United States are made known to Secre-  
at a conference in Panama...It is announced  
ussia has accepted the invitation of the United

States to conclude an arbitration treaty....The British  
and Russian governments invite the United States to  
appoint a naval officer as a member of the court of  
inquiry to investigate the North Sea case.

November 30.—President Roosevelt appoints Rear  
Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., to represent the  
United States on the North Sea court of inquiry.

December 4.—Secretary Taft issues an executive order  
at Panama, which settles all points in dispute between  
the Republic of Panama and the United States.

December 7.—The French Senate, by a vote of 232 to  
37, approves the Anglo-French colonial treaty.

December 8.—Austria-Hungary offers to reopen nego-  
tiations for a commercial treaty with Germany...Brit-  
ish holders of Colombian bonds ask President Roose-  
velt to be arbitrator of the amount of debt to be assumed  
by Panama...Ratifications of the Anglo-French colo-  
nial treaty are exchanged.

#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

November 21.—Da Pass, on Marshal Oyama's right  
flank, is taken by the Japanese...A German ship, laden  
with clothing, medi-  
cine, and food, is seized  
by a Japanese warship  
near Port Arthur.

November 22.—Ad-  
miral Skrydlov arrives  
at Vladivostok....A  
Japanese bombard-  
ment of Port Arthur  
sets fire to buildings  
near the arsenal.

November 24.—Rus-  
sia decides to issue in  
January, 1905, a loan of  
\$20,000,000.

November 26.—The  
Japanese make a gen-  
eral assault on Shung-  
shushan and other  
forts at Port Arthur.

DR. FLAVEL S. LUTHER  
(Recently inaugurated presi-  
dent of Trinity College, Hart-  
ford, Conn.)

November 28.—A Ja-  
panese attack on the  
Russian eastern flank,  
on the Shakhe River, is  
repulsed by the Russians after heavy fighting.

November 30.—The Japanese capture 203-Metre Hill,  
one of the main defenses of Port Arthur; the Russians  
make six unsuccessful attempts to retake it.

December 3.—A truce of six hours is arranged at Port  
Arthur to enable each side to bury its dead and remove  
the wounded from the slopes of 203-Metre Hill.

December 7.—It is announced that the Russian bat-  
tleship *Poltava* has been sunk at Port Arthur by shells  
from the Japanese guns on 203-Metre Hill and that the  
battleship *Retrizan*, a cruiser, and other vessels have  
been seriously damaged by the fire.

December 10.—The Japanese cruiser *Satzen* strikes a  
Russian mine off Port Arthur and sinks.

December 12.—It is said by the Japanese that four  
Russian battleships and two cruisers have been com-  
pletely disabled at Port Arthur.

December 17.—Some of Admiral Togo's ships sail  
from Port Arthur south.



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POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1904.

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figures in the above table are taken from the final official returns, in so far as they could be obtained so that this number of the REVIEW went to press. The vote for the elector receiving the highest ballots on each party ticket is given in each case.  
 Total vote cast for President was 13,544,705; Roosevelt's plurality, 2,324,244; Roosevelt's majority, 1,162,122; total vote in 1900 was 13,961,566; McKinley's plurality in that year, 849,790; his majority, 424,895.





honor of the Russian eagles is untarnished, and to their bloodshed, humanity desires, with one accord, order of the heroic remains of the garrison."—*Times*.  
From *Punch* (London).

TWO CABLES.

1. A cable from New York to the press announces that the United States ambassador to St. Petersburg declares that the war has scarcely changed the ordinary life of the country. The season this year at St. Petersburg is almost as gay as ever.
2. The wounded, who, for the most part, have been injured in hand-to-hand fighting, are painfully dragging themselves toward Mukden. One sees them in the middle of inundated fields, taking refuge on little islands in order to escape being drowned.—From *Le Rire* (Paris).

THE ROZHNEVSKI METHOD.

In doubt, I would rather fire at ten friends than at one enemy."—From *Le Grelot* (Paris).

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF IT.

BRITANNIA TO RUSSIA. "I have lost the fishing—. Now you've got to pay me for all the herrings of the North Sea."  
--From *Le Grelot* (Paris).

# THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA IN RUSSIA.

BY E. J. DILLON.

RUSSIA is in the throes of a great political and social change. Instead of annexing part of Asia by violent means, as many expected she would, she bids fair to be herself annexed to Europe by a seemingly peaceful process, and to join the ranks of self-governing nations. Timid hopes have hardened into beliefs, secret desires have become loud demands. The magic word "constitution" has been frequently pronounced of late even in public and the persons who uttered it have undergone no punishment. "Down with the autocracy!" has been shouted by students and others within and without the walls of public edifices and the prison has not received one additional inmate in consequence. The press frankly discusses a change of *régime* which three months ago it would have been rank treason to allude to. The presidents of local self-governing assemblies have met privately in St. Petersburg, constituting an improvised parliament, and have passed resolutions demanding liberty of the press, liberty of speech, liberty of public meeting, a habeas corpus act, and a representative assembly empowered to vote supplies, control the budget, make laws, and call ministers to account.

Foreign lands and Siberia have given up some of their exiles, the prisons have returned a percentage of their political prisoners. Liberal journals have sprung up and are preaching the new birth of political Russia; old ones sharply criticise the past and hopefully forecast the future. Students turn from science to welcome the advent of justice, crowds assemble suddenly on the slightest provocation in a country where a public meeting is a heinous crime. Strangers fraternize in the streets, buying newspapers and congratulating each other on the new birth of the nation.

The world is astonished at the suddenness of the movement. But in reality it came as a surprise only to outsiders, who had no leisure to note and analyze the symptoms, which were many and unmistakable.

The salient fact of the situation, as Russian patriots apprehend it, is that the governing machine came to a standstill. The blind men who led the blindfold found themselves in a no-thoroughfare, and the latter, undoing the bandage around their eyes, resolved to see for themselves in future. The crevices and safety valves which every civilized society needs and pos-

sesses were gradually closed up by successive Russian rulers until at last, in lieu of harmless steam and smoke, deadly explosions followed each other in rapid succession. To become a minister of the interior was to be doomed to a sudden and violent death without even such poor solace as the consciousness of public sympathy.

What foreigners noticed was the broad and odious distinction made between Russians and men of other races, who were treated as an inferior class. All were the Czar's subjects; all were obliged to serve, support, and in case of need, to die for the autocracy. And, one and all, they did their duty unselfishly and well. Yet the Finns, the Armenians, the Poles, the Jews, the Tartars, and the Buriats were not merely despised by the bureaucracy, but they were dealt with as though they were enemies, and dangerous enemies, of the Czardom. And as if that were not enough, the native masses were from time to time deliberately inflamed against them. One of the many baleful results of this wanton provocation was a series of artificial outbursts against the Jews and massacres which the authorities seldom succeeded in stopping.

## THE BUREAUCRACY VS. THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

That mischievous distinction between various races subject to the Czar was, Russian patriots now affirm, manifest even to the most obtuse. But what most foreigners failed to perceive was that the genuine Russian was even worse off than his fellow-subject of Jewish, Armenian, Polish, or Finnish extraction. Indeed, the Orthodox elements of the population were treated as a conquered race, ever hostile, ever dangerous. And they were accordingly shackled and kept under by the ministry of the interior, which has been often called the "ministry of war against natives." This is how Russians now describe their own condition in the past:

They had no voice in governing the country, no right to tax themselves, no claim to control or criticise the administration, no authority to audit the state accounts, no right to remonstrate against measures fraught with ruin to the masses, no permission to worship God as their conscience dictated. Liberty of public meetings, liberty of the press, of speech, of religious thought displayed in worship, was absolutely suppressed. "With us," writes Vyazemski, "everything ends

built large refineries at Port Arthur, Texas, and equipped steamship fleets for the distribution of the product throughout the world. He has also been the pioneer in Indian Territory, Kansas, and Louisiana.

SUPREMACY IN NATURAL GAS.

George Westinghouse, the eminent engineer and capitalist, deserves the credit for making possible the utilization of natural gas as a fuel in Pittsburg at a time when his friends doubted the success of his experiments. He devised the plan for piping the gas long distances and it was due to his efforts that many of the obstacles in the way of the natural gas producer of that day were removed. It was twenty five years ago that natural gas was discovered in commercial quantities, and it was five years later before effective plans for its control were perfected. It was immediately introduced into the mills and dwellings of Pittsburg because of its cheapness and cleanliness. It brought Pittsburg to the attention of the world as a center of cheap fuel. Glass factories flourished as they never have since. Lavish use of the new fuel soon exhausted the gas fields adjacent to Pittsburg, the producers of petroleum assisting in the waste in their anxiety to obtain a quicker and better return from the oil. Failing supply increased the rates and decreased the mill consumption, but new fields in the Southwest were sought, and

COL. JAMES M. GUFFEY.

(Independent oil-producer in the world.)

One of the powers in the petroleum world was one of the active associates of Rockefeller in the formation of the producing and refining corporation. Petroleum in Pittsburg dwindled to insignificance, although there are considerable operations within the city, however, is adjacent to rich oil territory, and, by reason of this and territorial possessions of its capitalists its rank as the world's oil center. It is estimated that the annual production of the Pittsburg district territory is about 100,000 barrels of a present value of \$50,000,000, which is interesting in comparison with the production of only 125,909,900 barrels of which the United States produced 52,320,000 barrels and Russia 52,320,000 barrels in every portion of the United States. It was Col. James M. Guffey, independent producer, who secured the making well in the McDonald field, "drilling" far in advance of development, covered the celebrated Lucas well in the oil pool of Texas. Colonel Guffey has thousands of acres under lease.

DRILLING A GAS WELL.

(Showing the apparatus for drilling for oil and natural gas in the great fields tributary to Pittsburg.)



caused by a complete failure of the crops in a large part of the Union where the population was suffering with hunger; and if every journal were allowed to criticise the President, Vice-President, the Secretary of State, the Postmaster-General, and every prominent official. The condition of the Russian press was a catastrophe. Take an instance. In 1904 there was a partial famine. People endured terrible sufferings, children starved along with their parents, mothers died leaving orphan children dying, too, yet the press scarcely mentioned the famine. Sometimes, for weeks it never once alluded to the matter. In indifference, it might seem to a foreigner, in truth, it was only implicit obedience to the authorities.

And even the most obedient papers may be stopped. The *Syngakaya Gazeta*, for example, was once stopped and approved by the censor. One day, it occurred to the authorities to allow the paper to appear but a number of people from reading it. Therefore, the paper was stopped. 300 rural policemen, and 1000 police officers were dispatched to the paper to look for all numbers of the paper for one year and former years! \* A man was punished by caprices of this nature.

#### EDUCATION DISCOURAGED.

The government systematically discountenanced education and enlightenment in all its forms. Those formed for the purpose of spreading elementary knowledge were deemed of no value; those of St. Petersburg and Moscow were virtually suppressed. Mutual-aid societies were forbidden by members of the intelligentsia. The Authors' Association, the Juridical Society, and the Imperial University were declared to be of no value. The right of arranging public lectures was taken away. In Moscow, a society was formed in the Imperial University and in the High School to promote the study of experimental science. The professors of the university were the founders and the society was organized. The society were admitted to a sum of \$51,495 was subscribed as a fund for the society. But the government would not sanction the society. Six lectures were given in the state of Novgorod. But the lectures were vetoed. Hence children are often

taught secretly, although that, too, is a punishable crime. In one of the districts of the of Vladimir, over one-half of the persons can read and write learned out of school. In various factories, it was ascertained that 10 per cent. of the "hands" were taught to read school.

#### RUSSIANS HAVE NO FATHERLAND.

Under that system of government, the aim of which was seemingly to suppress and coerce, Russians, it is now publicly asserted and have no fatherland. To the bureau they were taxpaying animals, and nothing more. The peasants, who form over three-fourths of the population, the petty traders, and even wealthy merchants, cannot send their children to army and navy schools to qualify them for either service. The class to which they belong is unworthy of the honor. Nay, the devoid of other rights more elementary. The merchant proprietor of a vast industrial enterprise, who gives bread to tens of thousands of workmen, does not dare to read the telegrams of a newspaper, say, about the war, nor a chapter from the Gospel. It would be treason to the autocratic régime. "What a kind of fatherland this is in which I live, stranger," writes the Russian journalist, M. Koff, "Whatsoever a man touches, he is 'that is not your business.' Whose business is it, then? If it is not ours, it follows that we are strangers. What is our fatherland what is a foreign country? If all my life here are summed up in the payment of taxes, had better start for England, where they bestow that 'right' upon me and at the same time full equality with all citizens, guarantee protection, and freedom of thought and science." \*

#### TERROR THE TURNING-POINT.

In the long run, arbitrary government on lines engendered lawlessness; religious persecution fostered hypocrisy; coercion brought criminal violence. And then came stagnation. Ministers, governors, police directors, prominent officials were killed by Russian malcontents. The latent hostility became open war. The interior minister, was shot. Plehve, his successor, was killed by a bomb. The administrative machine stopped, at least abroad, it had worked very unsatisfactorily. Some practical solution had to be given to the question whether the old system should be continued. Weeks were passed in deliberation:

\* *Ibid.*, November 24, 1904.

\* *Voprosnik Yevropy*, May, 1904, p. 236. Cf. *Russkiy Voprosnik*, No. 66.

\* *Novoye Vremya*, October 16, 1904.

y by Kuropatkin might have turned the But the telegraph chronicled only retreats. The annals of the campaign had many a record which was construed indictment of the government at home. urs grew loud against the continuation of ties; censures were hurled against the cracy for drifting into a needless war; ds were formulated for the conclusion of

Finally, Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski was ted minister of interior. A man of charm- inkness, fascinating manners, enlightened he disagreed with Plehve's opinions, dis- red his methods, and deplored the results. new minister employed soothing lan- and followed it up with judicious acts. e changed none of the principles of gov- nt enounced by his predecessor. He be- r assuring the Russian people of his con- e, and they were overjoyed thereat. He eleased many of the most honored and ble of the Czar's subjects from prison ough never to have been incarcerated. e he recalled from exile. He connived, e trivial press peccadillos, and refrained ending men to jail who had uttered views e differed from those of the bureaucracy. ll his acts and words have been marked he impress of his own individuality. They o one but himself. And if he be relieved duties to-morrow, his successor will be o revert to the system of Plehve without ing a law or repudiating an axiom of the ment. That is one of the most impor- lements of the situation.

#### THE SELF-GOVERNING ZEMSTVOS

grand historic event of the new *régime* assembly of the presidents of the zemski g. It was a private, almost a secret, g, but part of its significance lies in the stance that it could have been hindered as not. The zemstvos are elected provin- dies invested with certain limited powers. are charged with repairing the roads, pro- ; medical help for the rural population, zing schools, collecting statistics, and g the thousands who leave their villages year in search of work from falling victims ger and disease. Owing less to the powers red upon these bodies than to their repre- ive character and enterprising spirit, they within them the germs of development and pable of expanding into a legislative assem- e Russian Parliament. Hence the govern- generally regarded them with mistrust and d them with hostility. For twenty years, mstvos have been organizing and spread-

ing education, at first rapidly and then, owing to the opposition of the bureaucracy, slowly. The ministry hindered their work in every conceiv- able way. Many of the schools founded by them in 1880 were withdrawn from their man- agement in 1884. In 1897, several zemstvos petitioned the government for permission to open schools at their own cost for reading and writing, in the interests of the fatherland, which the bureaucracy might be expected to further. But the authorities refused. For education and autocracy are as fire and water,—they cannot combine. Still, in the face of this great growing opposition the zemstvos made headway. Then, at last the government had recourse to extreme measures,—reduced their budget and narrowed the scope of their educational activity.

But the local boards still worked manfully on for the weal of the helpless people, giving them half a loaf when a whole one could not be procured. When schools were forbidden, books were published,—not trashy or harmful works, but the best creations of Russian classic litera- ture. Here, too, the efforts of the zemstvos were thwarted. In 1901, the central authorities hin- dered them from issuing cheap editions of Rus- sian classics for the benighted people, but forgot to dam the flood of obscene and superstitious twaddle which inundated the provinces.\* At last, when the zemstvos expressed a wish to meet together and concert uniform measures for suc- coring the sick and wounded soldiers, the gov- ernment refused. Each local council might help separately, but there must be no combination!

Such were the zemstvos when Plehve was killed,—devoid of power, but possessed of that knowledge which is equivalent to power. They alone knew the masses, knew the economic and moral state, the strivings and the temper of the people. And as the government would soon have to ask the help of that people, it would need the good will and the coöperation of the zemst- vos. For the whole economic structure of the Czardom is creaking and shaking,—has, indeed, already broken down in many places, and must shortly be built up anew. And without the zemstvos, who are the spokesmen of the peasants, the government would be groping in the dark, for unlike other governments it has no sound adviser, no influential coadjutor. The men of light and leading in Siberia, in prison or abroad, are all in the camp of the enemies of autocracy. Hence the new minister, whose system would seem to be to keep the people in countenance without changing the old principles of adminis- tration, smiled on the zemstvos. He let the presi-

\*Those of Smolensk, Tver, Perm, Kaluga, Samara.

dents of the district boards know that if they still desired to meet and adopt measures for succoring the wounded, he would place a council hall in his ministry at their service and authorize their meeting. This was a vast stride in the direction of democracy,—for the Russian Government. To allow the representatives of elective popular bodies to gather together and deliberate on any matter whatever was a new departure. It marked an epoch in Russian history. The assembly was fixed for November 19, 1904.

#### THE GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS ITS AUTHORIZATION.

The presidents of the district councils were delighted. But they accepted the concession as a stepping-stone. With frankness born of gratitude, they told the minister that they would discuss other matters besides the help of the wounded. The bulk of the Russian people are, if not wounded by Japanese, hit hard by privations and misery which might easily have been avoided. And measures to alleviate those sufferings, and to hinder their recurrence, would also be discussed, they said,—they even alluded to a representative chamber. Prince Mirski shrugged his shoulders,—he would not forbid them to debate on the state of Russia, but neither could he authorize them to do so. And as for a parliament,—the idea could not be entertained. Would it not be better to put off the gathering until January?

Bureaucratic dignitaries and other partisans of the autocracy, pure and simple, hearing what was planned, grew alarmed. The assembly must be countermanded, come what might. Prevention is so much easier than cure. They made earnest representations to the Czar, one of the most influential among them going so far as to say that if the zemstvo presidents came together with the permission of the government, their assembly would be "the beginning of the end." Thereupon, the Emperor summoned his minister and learned that the 19th of November was the date fixed, but that it might be postponed till January. He refused, however, to authorize it at all. "But the authorization has been already promised," urged Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski. "Well, later on we may see more clearly," replied the Czar.

This conversation was reported by the minister the same evening\* to M. Shipoff, the president of the assembly, whereupon the zemstvo presidents resolved to meet privately and without official authorization. The advantage of this procedure from the government point of view lay in the circumstance that the resolutions

which the council might pass would be those of a hundred unofficial individuals, binding upon no one. From the people's point of view, the authorization was a meaningless formality. For all Russia, men said, is united, all Russia calls for a voice in governing itself, and once the mass is set rolling, it will grow into an avalanche and sweep away all obstacles to its progress.

#### REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

The 19th of November is henceforth a historic date in Russian annals,—analogous, one might say, to the 4th of May in pre-revolutionary France, when the States-General met. On that fateful Saturday evening, ninety-eight out of the one hundred and ten invited zemstvo leaders gathered together in a house on the River Fontanka and formed themselves into a preliminary parliament. They deliberated then and on the three following days behind closed doors, no outsider being admitted. That was part of their compact with the minister of the interior. And the press was strictly forbidden to publish any item recognizing their existence,—that being one of the precautions taken by Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski. The result of the debates was that a large majority passed resolutions to the effect that the present régime was entirely out of harmony with the needs and aims of the Russian people, who must henceforward be allowed to take an active part in conducting their own affairs. The future government, whatever else it might be or do, shall be based upon law and eschew arbitrary measures, and the woof and web of legislation must be the political equality of all Russian citizens, liberty of conscience, of the press, of public meeting, and the establishment of a permanent representative assembly to make laws, vote the budget, watch over the expenditure, and see that ministers discharge their duty in the interests of the nation. These resolutions were unofficially placed in the hands of the minister by the chairman of the congress, and the minister undertook to lay them before the Czar.

Such are the facts. The resultant of these events and of other happenings, only some of which are known, lies in the seed-plot of the future. The intelligent classes in Russia are extremely hopeful, the workingmen and the organized Socialists are very determined, the students and the young generation are buoyant and impulsive. But the troops and all the organized forces of the empire are in the hands of the autocratic government, whose intentions are certainly not suicidal.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REDOUBT SOUTH OF LIAO-YANG.

(From a sketch made on the morning after the battle by Grant Wallace, the special artist of the "Illustrated London News.")

This redoubt was one of seven similar earthworks forming the inner line of defense. General Stachelberg's rearguard held it until September 8. This is the spot where many companies of Oku's army were nearly annihilated, and three thousand Japanese fell in the night attack on this one position.

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merchants, never see a newspaper, these *Kartiny*  
have convinced the great Russian masses that

(United States, ~~Em~~

1 BRAVE PRIEST LEADING A CHARGE AT THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.—A RUSSIAN POPULAR PICTURE.

and navy of the Czar have been every-  
 umphant over the "yellow devils."  
 are of the crudest design, although  
 or example, the one representing Na-  
 rearing to the Japanese General Staff,  
 e showing the priest leading the charge

at the battle of the Yalu,—show some artistic  
 touch. These pictures were very popular and  
 of great influence during the Crimean War.  
 The idea is very much older, however, and in  
 peasant huts in the interior, some *Kartiny* of  
 Napoleon's time, and even some describing the

2 RUSSIAN KILL TWO JAPANESE WARRIORS.

ONE COSSACK TAKES CAPTIVE THREE JAPS.

— (Cossack is regarded as Russia's best fighter.) A Rus-  
 sian popular picture.



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THE JAPANESE STORM KIN-CHAU FORT. A JAPANESE POPULAR PICTURE.

THE JAPANESE INFANTRY WINNING THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.  
 (The Imperial Guard, under General Hasegawa, as shown in a Japanese popular picture.)



# SAMUEL GOMPERS, REPRESENTATIVE OF AMERICAN LABOR.

BY WALTER E. WEYL, PH.D.

ON November 26, 1904, the representatives of organized labor, in convention assembled, by a practically unanimous vote and amid unbounded enthusiasm, reelected to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, to the premier position in the labor world, Mr. Samuel Gompers. The result was not unexpected. For twenty years, the Federation had, with one exception, annually voted to retain the present incumbent in his high office. In the whole labor movement, no name has been so closely identified with the fortunes of the great Federation as that of Mr. Gompers.

The life of Samuel Gompers illustrates the influence exerted by a man who concentrates all energies upon a single object. For forty years, Mr. Gompers has been absolutely devoted to one cause, the building up of the trade-union. Neither political ambition nor business opportunity, neither public duties nor social diversions, have forced him even for a moment to swerve from this path. Morning and night, Sundays, weekdays, and holidays, he has lived with this one ideal; to this sole attainment he has directed his every effort. There has been no dissipation of forces, no frittering away of self upon a multitude of small objects; nothing but the intense concentration of a strong mind and an indomitable will upon a living, vital, growing movement.

Samuel Gompers was born in London, on January 27, 1850. At the age of ten, he was apprenticed to the shoemaking trade, but shortly thereafter changed over to the making of cigars, at which occupation his father was employed. In 1863, at the age of thirteen, he emigrated to America, where, in the capacity of journeyman, he continued to work at his trade. In the following year, the first cigar-makers' union of the city of New York was organized, and the young lad immediately joined. Even at that age he was imbued with the spirit of unionism, though his enthusiasm, doubtless, was boyish and uncomprehending.

It was not until Mr. Gompers attained his majority, however, that he secured recognition or preferment in a labor organization. At the age of twenty-four, he was elected to the position of secretary of his local union, to which office he was reelected in the following year. He also

served for six successive terms as president, and during this period, and subsequently, he represented his local in the city and State federative bodies, with which his organization was affiliated.

## MR. GOMPERS AS A TRADE-UNIONIST.

In those early days, the trade-union movement was modest in its scope and limited in its powers. The vast majority of labor organizations were merely local, and their activity was directed solely to the achievement of immediate aims. Not until 1887 did the local union to which Mr. Gompers belonged determine to take part in the formation of a national organization, and the first congress convened for this purpose consisted of but seven delegates, of whom Mr. Gompers was one.

In the creation of this organization, now the Cigar-Makers' International Union, Mr. Gompers was extremely active, and through his influence and agitation, the new organization ultimately adopted the democratic system of proposing and making laws and nominating and electing officers by the initiative and the referendum.

To Mr. Gompers may also be attributed a large part of the credit for establishing benefit features upon an extensive scale. The British unions, such as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and others, differ chiefly from the American organizations of like nature in that they largely depend upon a well-developed system of trade-union benefits for securing and retaining membership. The union insures the workman against unemployment, sickness, death, accident, and from disability resulting from old age or prolonged illness. The Cigar-Makers' Union is the only large organization in the United States which has adopted an extensive system of benefits. During the last twenty-five years, this union has expended millions of dollars on its members for sickness, death, and out-of-work benefits. In large measure, the credit for this system of benefits, modeled upon the English plan, is to be given to Mr. Gompers, though, of course, its successful administration has been due to the activity of the presidents and other officials of the organization.

Though for the last twenty years Mr. Gompers



ization was formed in 1881, largely as a protest against the Knights of Labor, then the dominant labor federation. From the beginning, Mr. Gompers was prominent in its development. In 1882, he was elected president, and from 1885 onward he has been annually reelected, with the exception of a single year. Up to the year 1886, Mr. Gompers performed his work entirely gratuitously, earning journeyman's wages at his trade. His latitude of action was circumscribed by the resources of the organization. In one year, during which he drew no salary, his entire expense account amounted to thirteen dollars. The organization was extremely weak. The Knights of Labor exhibited an uncompromising hostility, and the infant Federation was weakened by the defection of many of its members. In 1886, it was reorganized, and the president, who was henceforth to devote his entire time to the organization, was accorded an annual salary of one thousand dollars. This year, also, marked the decline of the Knights of Labor, and from 1886 on, the American Federation of Labor slowly but continuously grew in power, and gradually occupied the position once held by the Knights. Within the last eighteen years, the Federation has grown to a position far more prominent than any ever held by the Knights of Labor, or, in fact, by any other labor organization in the history of the world.

#### THE GREATEST LABOR ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD.

The American Federation of Labor, as it exists to-day, is in some ways one of the most impressive organizations in the world. With two millions of unionists in the bodies under its jurisdiction, with the partial allegiance of other millions of workingmen, still unorganized but imbued with the union spirit, the Federation rests upon a base, broader in point of numbers, than any labor union or federation in the world, and comparable only with certain vast political and religious bodies. In America, federation of unions has gone further than in Great Britain, or in any of the countries of Continental Europe. In the United Kingdom, there exists a Trade-Union Congress, which aims at the political advancement of the workers and a general federation of trade-unions for the attainment of industrial ends. The American Federation of Labor has the ambition to accomplish both these purposes. Its aim is to represent its constituent unions politically, to assist them in their industrial combats, to use its good offices in the settlement of interunion disputes, to aid in the extension of the union label, to direct the application of the boycott,

and to influence public opinion by the dissemination of information upon unions and unionism.

#### POWER WITHOUT AUTOCRACY.

The comparatively favorable position now held by the American Federation was not attained without much struggle nor without overcoming apparently insurmountable obstacles. The Federation arose in opposition to the Knights of Labor, which, it was feared, would swallow up the separate trade-unions, as the stork of the fable devoured his batrachian subjects. The unions forming the new organization were extremely jealous of their prerogatives, and the powers accorded to the Federation were strictly defined and sharply limited. The unions, moreover, were poor, and could not afford high assessments to the Federation, which body was thus forced to maintain itself in a meager and extremely economical manner. Until 1887, the total annual receipts of the Federation never amounted to seven hundred dollars; until 1899, the revenue of no year was equal to twenty-five thousand dollars, while not until 1901 did the receipts for the year exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and not until 1903 two hundred thousand dollars. Finally, the Federation, while appealed to to settle many disputes and controversies, both among the unions themselves and between unions and employers, was without the power to enforce its decisions, and only gradually have its decisions acquired more weight and been accorded greater consideration.

In a certain sense, the weakness of the American Federation of Labor has been its strength. It could hope to exist only upon the sufferance of its constituent unions. Had it arrogated to itself vast powers, or sought to exert a dominating influence over the actions of the unions, there would have ensued revolt and secession, and the Federation would have crumbled to the ground. Its sole hope for survival lay in its voluntary recognition of the complete autonomy and independence of the unions, and this guarantee was given and inviolably maintained. More than this, the Federation from its inception has been modest in the extreme in its demand for money and power, and it has exerted the power which it possessed in a moderate and cautious manner.

#### A LABOR LEADER OF THE MODERN TYPE.

The inherent weakness of the American Federation of Labor, especially during its early years, and the cautious, careful, slow-policy which this feebleness necessitated, for a leader with a peculiar and unusual combination of qualities. There are many

an especially valuable work. There is a children's room in the main library, and also in each of the branch ones. These rooms are always well filled with little ones during their vacation out of school. The circulation of books among the children constitutes a large proportion of the total of the library. An interesting feature of the work among the children is controlled by the Home Libraries' Department. The establishment of branch libraries in all parts of the city, where they reach the workmen, and the work among the children, supported by that of the main library, has won for the institution the good-will of all classes of the people. One of the interesting branches of the work of the library is the furnishing of collections of books to the public schools, nearly all of which are now so provided. During the summer, books are sent from the library to the playgrounds and vacation schools in considerable numbers. Story-hour is another interesting feature of the work of the Children's Department of the library. Stories from the ancient and modern languages are related to the children in their rooms in the main and branch libraries, and also in the playgrounds, and they are thereby led to read of the books and the things they are thus introduced to. The popular appreciation of the library has far exceeded the hopes which its generous founder had when its work was inaugurated. At the dinner given to celebrate the opening of the library, William A. Magee, for fifteen years chairman of the Finance Committee of the Pittsburgh City Councils, to whom Mr. Carnegie entrusted the task of securing the municipal appropriation necessary for the acceptance of his gift, made a speech in which he said he expected to see the time when the people of Pittsburgh

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THE NEW ADDITION TO THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.

The new addition to the Carnegie Institute and Library, now in process of construction. This building will be four hundred feet long, while the depth will be nearly six hundred feet.)

For the purpose of this study, the following hypotheses were formulated:

The Bank of Pittsburgh and the Union Trust Company's buildings are especially noteworthy structures in the financial district. Among the skyscrapers, of which the city has a large number, are the Frick, Oliver, Bessemer, and Farmers National Bank buildings. The Nixon Theater, completed within the last year, is one of the most beautiful and artistically constructed places of amusement in the country. Hundreds of artistic residences beautify the Oakland and East End districts of Pittsburgh, and also Allegheny. Among them may be mentioned those of Durbin Home, Nathaniel Holmes, R. V. Meadler, Benjamin Shaw, Thomas Morrison, Mrs. Christy, J. L. Magree, W. H. Schoen, Julian Kennedy and W. N. Frew.

The existing Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has a large membership, and its influence as an organization is steadily exerted for the improvement of the profession. The Women's School of Design, for a long time, did excellent work.

In the field of science, Pittsburgers naturally take great interest. The continued success of the great industries of the community is largely dependent upon the application of the latest scientific knowledge to their work. As a consequence there is a very large body of men in the community who are highly skilled in many branches of technical research. Years ago, they got together and founded, on March 31, 1890, the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburg, and other societies. Later, the academy, in con-

# PITTSBURG,—A NEW GREAT CITY.

## I.—THE CITY'S BASIC INDUSTRY,—STEEL.

BY WILLIAM LUCIEN SCAIFE.

eminent authority on architecture calls the Great Pyramid of Cheops "the most work in the world,—one which never n, and perhaps never will be, surpassed." It is fifty feet higher than and occupies nearly as much the area of St. Peter's, Rome, the cathedral in the world, while its construction is said to have required the labor of a hundred thousand men during twenty years. It originally contained eighty-five million cubic feet of stone, weighing nearly seven million tons. The ancient Greeks rightly classed it among the wonders of the world, while Wendell Phillips, in the full intellectual light of modern England, eloquently pointed to it as a fitting emblem of his favorite theme, "There is nothing under the sun." Nevertheless, Pittsburgh's industries, modestly

nestling among gently rolling hills and beneath precipitous bluffs, transport many miles to and fro, raise and lower hundreds of feet, and transform yearly into the bones and sinews of civilization the weight of a dozen Great Pyramids.

The tyrant, Cheops, deprived his toiling slaves of even their religious rites and festivals, in order to hasten the completion of his monumental tomb.

The workers of Pittsburgh produce the materials which add to the activity, comfort, and happiness of millions of people, while they themselves are able to enjoy, not only freedom, but many comforts and luxuries unknown to the royal tyrant himself.

Rightly understood, the Great Pyramid is a splendid monument to the material and social progress of the world during the last four thou-

### A RELIEF MAP OF PITTSBURG, ALLEGHENY, AND VICINITY.

1, Allegheny; 2, McKeesport; 3, Braddock; 4, Homestead; 5, Wilkinsburg; 6, Duquesne; 7, Sharpsburg; 8, Erie; 9, McKees Rocks; 10, Etna; 11, Wilmerding; 12, Rankin; 13, Knoxville; 14, Bellevue; 15, Turtle Creek; 16, Pittsburgh; 17, Sheraden; 18, Pitcairn; 19, Mount Oliver; 20, Swissvale; 21, Aspinwall; 22, Crafton; 23, Edge-wood; 24, West Liberty. Map from data of the United States Geological Survey made in 1903, and constructed under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.)

*and power.* Its history extends from the time when the laborer was a beast of burden to the present age of mechanical appliances, when the *machines* direct the forces of nature for the benefit of man.

This is the "new thing under the sun,"—the utilization of natural forces to replace the enslavement of men. It lies at the foundation of Pittsburgh's supremacy in the manufacture of iron and steel, whose rapid growth we shall endeavor to describe.

The accompanying relief map of the Pittsburgh district clearly shows the physical features of the greatest manufacturing center of the United States. There we find a rolling country, from seven hundred to thirteen hundred feet above the sea, embraced by two noble rivers, whose united waters form the broad Ohio, and carry merchandise to the Mississippi River, and to the Gulf of Mexico two thousand miles distant.

But the principal source of Pittsburgh's wealth, and of its mechanical power, are the vast beds of undisturbed bituminous coal, cheaply mined and of the best quality for manufacturing purposes. The Connellsville coaling coal belongs to this deposit. It is the most important factor in the success of the Pittsburgh blast furnaces.

A competent authority estimates the still available coal in the older sets of this region at over twenty thousand square tons, a quantity which would supply continuous lines of freight cars from the earth to the moon. The gorges, rapids, and falls of the rivers, which carry the coal to the sea, at the necessary time furnish the power and velocity of water re-

quired for their operations, it being so that the entire average discharge of the Allegheni River is used several times in passing the steel mills and furnaces of the burg district.

These navigable rivers, a climate temperate surrounding hills, a picturesque country, fertile soil, attracted the original Scotch-Irish to make their homes in this region a century and a half ago, in spite of the dangers of hostile Indians and the great hardships of pioneer life. Their descendants, with additions from England and the Continent, the ancestors of the present conservative, and resourceful population, have learned to exert powers and accomplish results far beyond the reach of the world.

Early in the nineteenth century, the firstprising people of Pittsburgh began to dig for coal from the adjacent hillsides along the Allegheni River, using it to furnish fuel for their growing manufactories, and shipping the surplus down the Ohio to Cincinnati and other interior ports.

Immediately after Fulton's invention of the steamboat, Pittsburgh began to build ships of ever-increasing power, until she held the world's record of a single day's shipment of water when, on June 24, 1803, 399 tons left her harbor. Had this freight been carried by rail, a train about one hundred and fifty miles in length would have been required.

The Pittsburgh coal vein, celebrated for its wide extent, uniformly great thickness,

## A VIEW OF PITTSBURG FROM DUQUENNE HEIGHTS.

(The Monongahela River to the right; Allegheny River to the left, beyond covered bridge.)

ce, was originally mined and transported by human labor. The output was there- small. Later, horses, mules, and engines used for handling the coal, but the miners compelled to excavate by hand, aided by ng with gunpowder, the prevailing method aining being known as the room-and-pillar n.

cently, electricity has been successfully ap- to undercutting the coal, to hoisting, trans- tion, and lighting, so that a single mine ip over four thousand tons per day, and hole district yields about thirty-six mil- ons yearly, or more than the entire out- f France, and sufficient to supply about five ls of coal to every man, woman, and child

multiplies laborers, and ins. The entire working ited States could not do Pittsburg district, if un- machinery.

ata less than a common and yet can drive ma- physical work of three it is not hard to under- e Steel Company can pay best wages in the world ms, rails, and bars at a

for less than two cents per pound.

the distant regions around Lake Superior, s finely divided iron ores have been de-

posited in immense strata during past ages, they are cheaply excavated by great steam shovels, and dropped into railway cars, which are quick- ly drawn to the lake and there emptied by ma- chinery into large steamers. The latter trans- port great cargoes of ore to ports on Lake Erie, where steam hoists and travelers, which seem inspired with conscious intelligence, quickly transfer the ore to trains waiting to carry it to Pittsburg, or pile it in great heaps until it is needed.

At Pittsburg it is distributed to the Duquesne, Edgar Thomson, Carrie, Lucy, Eliza, and other furnaces. These are the giant offspring of very feeble ancestors. Originally furnishing only a few tons of pig iron per day, by the severe labor of many men, they have grown to a hundred feet in height, and are fed night and day with ore, coke, and limestone by means of self-dump- ing cars traveling to the closed furnace tops, emptying their loads first on one distributing bell, then on another and larger bell, which spreads the iron-producing materials evenly around the furnace body.

Great and costly engines compress immense volumes of air to twice the atmospheric pressure. After blowing it through high stoves, which stand like sentinels beside the blast furnace and receive its heated gases, the hot-air blast enters the furnace through pipes, or tuyeres, at the base of the stack, and there heats so intensely the materials piled in it that the ore gives up its



One of the greatest steps in advance was the employment of chemists to aid the blast-furnace manager, and subsequently to direct the operation of the Bessemer and open-hearth works, in conjunction with educated me-

chairman of the Board of Managers of the Carnegie Steel Company, and head of the largest coke company in the world.

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**Figure 1**

1. **Screen**  
 2. **Tools**  
 3. **View**  
 4. **Window**  
 5. **Help**

【附註】

an especially valuable work. There is a children's room in the main library, and also in each of the branch ones. These rooms are always well filled with little ones during their vacation out of school. The circulation of books among the children constitutes a large proportion of the total of the library. An interesting feature of the work among the children is conducted by the Home Libraries' Department.

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Professor Langley, when in charge of t  
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time but could discover very few mill  
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 from the heating pits,  
 • they are carried by  
 • machinery and an au-  
 • cable road. After a  
 • of powerful squeezes  
 • the rolls, the ingot  
 • ed in section and in-  
 • in length. It then  
 • to a shear, which  
 • cuts off any imper-  
 • After its heat has  
 • 13 in a gas furnace,  
 • got is quickly brought  
 • ingenious automatic  
 • ic car to the rail rolls,  
 • pass the lengthening  
 • f steel backward and  
 • rd until it has received the desired shape.  
 • it runs over rollers to the hot saws.  
 • simultaneously cut both ends in a few  
 • ds, producing a brilliant display of fire-  
 • 1. In less time than it requires to de-  
 • the process, the rail has passed on through  
 • rolling machine, which hardens its sur-  
 • after which the metal is allowed to cool  
 • e first time since it was formed as pig iron  
 • blast furnace. Moreover, in straighten-

THE COKE OVENS OF THE JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL COMPANY, AT HAZLEWOOD.  
 (The tall stacks carry off the fumes and unconsumed smoke.)

ing and drilling the ends of the cold rail, human  
 labor is applied directly to it for the first time, all  
 the other operations being done by machinery  
 directed by a few scattered individuals.

After inspection, electric cranes load the rails  
 in cars standing outside the mill. Although  
 they are sold to the railroads at less than a cent  
 and a half per pound, yet some of the railroad  
 companies have gone into the rail business in  
 order to save the profit and reduce the price of  
 rails in the market.

The Carnegie Steel Com-  
 pany, now a part of the  
 United States Steel Cor-  
 poration, built a railroad  
 to Lake Erie, some years  
 ago, to save freight on their  
 lake ores. As the conflict  
 of freight interests led to  
 the formation of the great  
 Steel Corporation, so the  
 competition in rail manu-  
 facture may cause the lat-  
 ter to purchase and build  
 railroads in order to se-  
 cure a market for its prod-  
 ucts. These great interests  
 must ultimately come to  
 some understanding. It  
 seems likely that they will  
 either consolidate, or that  
 each will agree to remain  
 in its own particular field.

The original Homestead  
 Works were erected in  
 1880-81 by the Pittsburgh

THE GREAT FURNACES OF THE DUQUESNE PLANT.





which she makes of the three hundred and fifty million cubic feet of natural gas annually consumed by her industries and homes.

In a recent very able and sympathetic address, on Founder's Day, at the Carnegie Institute, Mr. John Morley said, in substance, that "ideas are greater than iron and steel works and open-hearth furnaces." With due allowance for his probable reference to the truth, that living ideas are in general more potent than material things, we think that the eminent English statesman and author, unlike his countryman, Herbert Spencer, when visiting Pittsburgh, did not fully appreciate the great intellectual equipment required for, and the influence exerted by, her industrial masterpieces.

Given a broad-minded employer, with ability to appreciate and utilize mechanical genius, to successfully organize the labor of others, and to foresee and supply men's wants,—a wide business experience will lead him to realize the necessity for the elevation and enlightenment of the work-

ers, the unlimited expansion of trade, and for the ultimate establishment of industrial and international peace.

These are among the leading ideals of the world to-day; and Pittsburgh's ever-increasing quota of ideas, men, and means will have much to do with their realization, in spite of, or rather because of, the creation and operation of her unequaled mills and furnaces.

When, in the near future, there is established that international Temple of Peace,—which is one of the noblest results of a Pittsburgher's Gospel of Wealth,—may its Parliament of Man promulgate and maintain, with the united forces of civilization, the Magna Charta of individual and national duties, whose accepted principles are increasing with the growth of commerce and industry, the association of labor and capital, the peaceful rivalry of nations, and especially with all those moral and educational influences which foster in men a strong sense of justice and of social responsibility.

## II.—PITTSBURG AS AN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CENTER.

BY J. E. MCKIRDY.

**N**INETY million tons of freight handled annually on the railroads and rivers of the Pittsburgh district tell in startling figures the story of an industrial empire's marvelous size and growth. Not alone iron and steel and coal and coke, but innumerable other manufactured articles, in which the remarkable city at the headwaters of the Ohio has taken first rank in the ceaseless progress of the commercial world, combine to make this surprising total.

Pittsburg has for many years justly enjoyed the honor of being "The Workshop of the World," but few outside of the boundaries of Allegheny County have any conception that this meant anything beyond the mere fact that she made enormous quantities of iron and steel, mined appalling quantities of coal, and produced a great deal of smoke and soot, and boasted much in doing it. The industrial revolution, which had its beginning in the early hours of the new century in mergers and combinations spreading throughout almost every branch of manufacturing, brought about an awakening among the people of the world. Pittsburgh stood forth as a power of no mean moment, industrially and financially.

The existence of cheap fuel in the shape of exhaustless beds of finest coal and of labor of

the highest skill have brought about manufacturing economies and possibilities which have enabled the building in Pittsburgh of industrial establishments, other than those directly of iron and steel, which lead the world. Pittsburgh manufacturers have parted with their birthrights to enable the combination of industries, and the people of the entire country have become partners in the big mill enterprises. The great wealth released has sought and is seeking new fields of investment, which promise a future of exceptional brightness to Pittsburgh. There are no idlers and no idle capital in the Pittsburgh district.

Census figures as to population do not tell the true story of Pittsburgh's splendid growth. The city's apparent population is 359,250 people. A municipality of 675,000 souls more truly pictures its size. Growth of business demanding expansion of mill facilities has forced many plants out beyond the confines of the city proper, where sufficiently large sites are available. The result is that year by year manufacturing centers of no mean size have clustered about the old boundaries until one compact city is virtually the result. That is why strangers are surprised to find that census figures do not tell the whole story of Pittsburgh's economic development.





cured through the enhancement of his wealth by combination.

#### RECENT GROWTH IN BUILDING.

Ten years ago, or in 1894, only 1,365 permits for new buildings, with a total valuation of \$4,123,439, were issued by the city. In 1900, the valuation of buildings being erected had grown to \$11,703,613; while in 1901, after so many Pittsburgers were able to retire from the steel business because of the formation of combinations, the valuation of new structures had leaped to \$19,567,474. This large increase in the value of new buildings was caused by the construction of large office buildings of the skyscraper type. There was a lull in valuations in 1902 to \$16,901,350; but in 1903 the figures had mounted to \$19,050,275, despite the fact that labor disturbances and congestion in structural steel mills prevented the full development of building expansion. The estimate for 1904, exclusive of December, is \$12,657,335. Allegheny's figures will increase the total \$2,250,000. Although Pittsburg stood eleventh in population in 1903, its splendid prosperity enabled it to reach the fourth place in building operations, preceded only by New York, Chicago, and Boston.

#### RECORD FIGURES IN FREIGHT TONNAGE.

Tonnage figures of Pittsburg are startling in comparison with those of cities many times more extensive. It is estimated that during 1903 the railroads carried into and out of the Pittsburg district 79,750,000 tons of freight, necessitating the use of more than 2,500,000 cars. In the same time, there were hauled out over the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers 10,000,000 tons more, principally coal, making the total tonnage of the district for the year practically 90,000,000 tons. During 1904 these figures will not have been equaled because of the business depression, although they are not considered exceptional, inasmuch as Pittsburg's tonnage in 1902 was 86,636,680 tons. One of the great engineering projects now contemplated, and upon which much preliminary work in the way of surveys and securing necessary legislation has been done, is the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, which is to be a fifteen-foot-deep waterway to connect Pittsburg with Lake Erie *via* the Ohio, Beaver, and Mahoning rivers. This great work will cost thirty-three million dollars, and will when completed make Pittsburg the greatest inland city in the country. For its great iron and steel manufactories will be able to get the raw iron ore from the Lake Superior mines much cheaper than at present, while the coal and coke of the Pittsburg district will be

sent to the lake ports much cheaper than is the case now.

Pittsburg holds the record for a single day's water shipment, as, on June 24, 1903, coal to the amount of 399,350 tons was towed out over the Ohio for markets along the lower Mississippi. These totals are not surprising when it is known that shipments are controlled by freshets, upon which the coal is towed out to market periodically; but when they are compared with figures from such cities as London and New York, they furnish some food for thought. In 1902, it was estimated that the tonnage of London was 17,564,110 tons, and that of New York 17,398,000 tons. Antwerp received and sent out a total of 16,721,000 tons, while Hamburg's total was only 15,853,490; that of Hongkong 14,724,270, and Liverpool, the great export center of England, had but 13,157,720 tons. The total tonnage of these six leading ocean ports was just 95,418,590 tons, compared with Pittsburg's total of 86,636,680 tons. Official figures show a total river and rail coal movement for the Pittsburg district in 1902 of 28,898,000 tons, while the transport of iron ore was very heavy, and shipments of coke amounted to 14,138,740 tons.

#### THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

Pittsburg retains the supremacy of the United States in petroleum and natural gas, despite the fact that the discoveries of oil were made near it over forty-five years ago. It was oil which gave Andrew Carnegie the nucleus of the great fortune he later acquired in the steel business. Mr. Carnegie was then a young man, the superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was shortly after the Drake well had been discovered in what is still known as "the oil country" of Pennsylvania. He was induced to borrow \$3,500 to take a share in a company which was prospecting north of Pittsburg. Mr. Carnegie gave his note for the amount, and left in May for a trip to Europe with some young comrades. In November, he returned to find that his investment had increased 1,200 per cent., and it was not long afterward that he was persuaded to acquire a substantial interest in the Kloran forge, which became the nucleus of the company which forty years afterward earned forty million dollars a year.

At that time the product of the Northern fields was floated down the Allegheny River to Pittsburg, and a great refining industry flourished until combination brought about the introduction of pipe lines to the seaboard to secure economies of transportation. Charles Lockhart, one of the multi-millionaire capitalists of Pitts-

built large refineries at Port Arthur, Texas, and equipped steamship fleets for the distribution of the product throughout the world. He has also been the pioneer in Indian Territory, Kansas, and Louisiana.

#### SUPREMACY IN NATURAL GAS

George Westinghouse, the eminent engineer and capitalist, deserves the credit for making possible the utilization of natural gas as a fuel in Pittsburg at a time when his friends doubted the success of his experiments. He devised the plan for piping the gas long distances, and it was due to his efforts that many of the obstacles in the way of the natural gas producer of that day were removed. It was twenty five years ago that natural gas was discovered in commercial quantities, and it was five years later before effective plans for its control were perfected. It was immediately introduced into the mills and dwellings of Pittsburg because of its cheapness and cleanliness. It brought Pittsburg to the attention of the world as a center of cheap fuel. Glass factories flourished as they never have since. Lavish use of the new fuel soon exhausted the gas fields adjacent to Pittsburg, the producers of petroleum assisting in the waste in their anxiety to obtain a quicker and better return from the oil. Failing supply increased the rates and decreased the mill consumption, but new fields in the Southwest were sought, and

#### COL. JAMES M. GUFFEY.

(Largest independent oil-producer in the world.)

is then one of the powers in the petroleum, and was one of the active associates of D. Rockefeller in the formation of the producing and refining corporation. The production of petroleum in Pittsburg dwindled to little insignificance, although there are still considerable operations within the district territory, however, is adjacent to rich oil-producing territory, and, by reason of this and its enormous territorial possessions of its capital, holds its rank as the world's oil center. It is estimated that the annual production of oil in the Pittsburg district territory is about 100 barrels of a present value of \$50.

This is interesting in comparison with the production of only 125,909,900 barrels in 1902, of which the United States produced 100 barrels and Russia 52,320,000 barrels. Operations in every portion of the United States are conducted from Pittsburg by Pittsburg oilmen. It was Col. James M. Guffey, the independent producer, who secured the first oil-producing well in the McDonald field, "wildcatting" far in advance of development, discovered the celebrated Lucas well in the East, and secured the lease of thousands of acres under lease.

#### DRILLING A GAS WELL.

(Showing the apparatus for drilling for oil and natural gas in the great fields tributary to Pittsburg.)



he learned of patents for the alternation of electrical distribution, and from him in two years a plant with 200 employees in Allegheny, which has since expanded to a system of works employing 12,000 trained people. A plant with 5,000 employees was established in England, and electrical machinery is manufactured in France, Germany, and elsewhere in plants controlled from Pittsburgh. The value of electrical apparatus manufactured in the Pittsburgh district yearly is \$40,000,000, with \$136,475,000 for the entire United States. It was a Pittsburgh engineer who discovered the principle of the rotary magnetic motor, and it was largely a result of Mr. Westinghouse's genius that Niagara Falls was harnessed. The use of electrical apparatus led naturally to the application of electricity in railway signaling equipment. The largest works in the world, in the Pittsburgh district, annually produce 40,000 tons of steel, valued at \$2,133,000. Railway travel is now protected as a result to a degree rarely known. Steam turbines and steam engines of the latest type have followed the marvelous development of the interests which have arisen from the invention of the air brake.

#### OTHER STEEL MANUFACTURES.

Years ago, at a banquet in Pittsburgh, Mr. Carnegie expressed regret that he and other capitalists were compelled to go elsewhere for the manufacture of steel. Pittsburgh to purchase the costly blast furnaces and mill engines bought in such large numbers. The idea took root, and two of the largest plants for the manufacture of stationary engines of the largest and most modern type have been perfected. One of the most important plants for the manufacture of car couplings in the United States is located in Pittsburgh, and the manufacture of railway steel springs is common to Pittsburgh.

One of the most recent industries, and one of the most striking, is that for the manufacture of hopper cars. It is only a few years ago that Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Charles M. Schwab conceived the idea of a new avenue for the consumption of steel. They led the way by introducing the hopper in the coal and iron-ore carriers. This industry has since grown to such an extent that it now employs 11,000 men in the construction of 40,000 cars a year, valued at \$10,000,000. In producing these, 500,000 pounds of steel plates are consumed annually. The manufacture of locomotives and steel and iron castings is also an important industry in Pittsburgh.

The manufacture of fireproof buildings, and the production of leaded glass, and in the production

Copyright, 1903, by Genesee.

MR. GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

(The inventor of the air brake, and prominent in the manufacture of steam and electrical machinery.)

of fireproofing material alone \$15,000,000 of capital is invested, with an annual output of 1,000,000 tons. The Pittsburgh district is the leading manufacturer of sewer pipe in the United States. In the manufacture of underground cables for telephone and telegraph lines, Pittsburgh leads the country, with an annual output of \$12,000,000, and the largest insulating-varnish works in the world is located there. Pittsburgh stands first in the size and extent of its gear-cutting, and is one of the nation's leading manufacturers of sanitary enameled ware.

#### GLASS AND POTTERY WORKS.

Pittsburgh is still an important center for the manufacture of glass of all kinds, although cheaper gas and land bonuses have induced the removal of many plants elsewhere. It is estimated that the value of glass products in the United States in 1902 was \$31,427,203, and of this the Pittsburgh district produced \$14,276,228. In plate glass, Pittsburgh easily leads the world, the annual consumption of domestic glass being 24,000,000 square feet. The manufacture of plate glass was introduced into Pittsburgh by the late Capt. J. B. Ford, and at that time it sold for \$2.40 per square foot. Economies and keen competition have reduced the price to but 28 cents per foot. The industry founded by Captain Ford has so expanded that the capacity of the factories



ncerns in the country affords a ready  
 nge as it may seem, Pittsburg possesses  
 rgest cork-manufacturing plant in the  
 States, or the world, and it also controls  
 k forests of Spain and Portugal. One-sixth  
 entire exports of Spain and Portugal are  
 by one Pittsburg firm, which owns large  
 in those countries, and from 5,000 tons  
 k bark imported annually 2,500 tons of  
 actured cork articles are produced by the  
 mployees, most of whom are women. This  
 is valued at \$2,500,000. Corks for bot-  
 fe-preservers, mats, shoes, soles, and a  
 d other manufactured articles consuming

#### NO THE BALL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WINDOW GLASS.

particle of the cork, are made in large  
 ies and sent to every portion of the  
 F.  
 iburg once practically stood at the head  
 oak-harness leather industry, but the de-  
 m of the forests of western Pennsylvania  
 used the removal of the trade to other  
 s. Over 250 cars of cattle are received  
 iburg daily, however, and are consumed  
 East. The leather trade still continues  
 in. The daily output of eight tanneries  
 h-hides, valued at \$3,413,400. The dis-  
 one of the largest lumber-consuming and  
 uring centers in the United States, the  
 ed annual consumption being 1,000,000,  
 et, valued at \$25,000,000. It is esti-  
 that 25,000 cars of perishable fruits and

#### MR. H. J. HEINZ.

(Head of the great pickling and preserving works at  
Allegheny.)

produce are received yearly, the value exceed-  
 ing \$15,000,000. Pittsburg easily leads all other  
 cities in the manufacture of white and red  
 lead. At least 500 carloads are shipped from  
 the city every year, the value of the product  
 being from \$110 to \$125 per ton.

The largest pickling and preserving works in  
 the world is located in Allegheny. It employs  
 2,800 persons constantly, and consumes material  
 which calls for the labor 20,000 people in car-  
 ing for the crops used entirely by one firm.  
 The company operates 9 factories, employs 400  
 traveling salesmen from all parts of the world,  
 and uses the products of 18,000 acres of vegeta-  
 ble farms. The main factory covers 13 acres,  
 the capital invested amounting to \$3,475,000,  
 and the product being valued at \$1,650,000.  
 The one company operates its own glass factory,  
 and makes all of its own bottles and jars.

Pittsburg is so accustomed to figures of large  
 tonnage that many are surprised at the fact that  
 the city is renowned throughout the world for  
 the perfection of its astronomical instruments.  
 These are in every modern observatory of the

filled to the letter, while the present year's appropriation is \$33,000 in excess of the figure named by the Pittsburg councilman.

In this connection, also, should be mentioned the valuable work of the Carnegie Library of Allegheny City, the first of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions, and which was founded in memory of James Anderson, a citizen of Allegheny, who had loaned Mr. Carnegie, when a boy, books from his library, which was subsequently presented to the public. Recently, a monument to Mr. Anderson was erected by Mr. Carnegie in front of the library. There are also libraries at Braddock, Carnegie, McKeesport, and other places in Allegheny County, established by the munificence of Mr. Carnegie. There is a fine one at Homestead, with which a clubhouse feature is embraced. All the expenses of this library, as well as of those at Braddock and Duquesne, are paid by Mr. Carnegie.

#### ARCHITECTURE IN THE STEEL CITY.

In architecture, Pittsburg has also made a great advance in recent years. For a long period, its most notable buildings were the Ro-

man Catholic Cathedral, recently demolished, a fine example of the early Gothic, situated on Grant Street and Fifth Avenue, and Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, still standing on S. Avenue. A great stimulus to architecture in the city was given by the erection of the Allegheny County Court House in 1884-88. Richardson, the great Boston architect, was the designer of the work, which is considered his masterpiece. It is one of the most notable pieces of architecture in the country. The city now boasts a large number of buildings having great architectural merit. Among the churches are the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, approaching completion on Fifth Avenue and Craig Street, the Protestant Episcopal churches of the Ascension and St. Peter's, the First and Third Presbyterian churches, the Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, the S. United Presbyterian Church, and many others. Many of the schools recently erected are fine examples of good architecture, among them being Friendship Park, Alinda Preparatory, Margaretta, Shakespeare, and others.

The Bank of Pittsburg and the Union Trust Company's buildings are especially noteworthy structures in the financial district. Among the skyscrapers, of which the city has a large number, are the Frick, Oliver, Bessemer, and Farmers' National Bank buildings. The Nixon Hotel, completed within the last year, is one of the most beautiful and artistically constructed places of amusement in the country. Hundreds of artistic residences beautify the Oakland and East End districts of Pittsburg, and also Allegheny. Among them may be mentioned those of Edwin Horne, Nathaniel Holmes, R. V. McMillan, Benjamin Thaw, Thomas Morrison, Mrs. C. C. Topper, L. Magee, W. H. Schoen, Julian Heddy, and W. N. Frew.

The Pittsburg Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has a large membership, and its influence as an organization is steadily increased for the improvement of the profession. The Women's School of Design, for a long time, has done excellent work.

#### PITTSBURG'S INTEREST IN SCIENCE.

In the field of science, Pittsburgers naturally take great interest. The continued success of the great industries of the community is largely dependent upon the application of the scientific knowledge to their work. As a consequence, there is a very large body of men in the community who are highly skilled in various branches of technical research. Years ago they got together and founded, on March 31, 1890, the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburg and other societies. Later, the academy, in

with the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Botanical Society, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Art Society, the Amateur Photographers' Association, and the Art Society, leased the old Thaw mansion, on Fifth Street, now owned by the Young Women's Christian Association. A library was started and arranged to employ a curator for it and the Association. About this time, Mr. Carnegie announced his intention of founding the Carnegie Museum, and when the latter was erected, the Association and the other organizations transferred their headquarters to it. The institute contains a lecture hall, in which and in the auditorium all many scientific lectures are given, and under the auspices of the academy and other societies. These lectures are free, and well attended.

**Museum Department of the institute,** under the direction of Dr. William J. Soll, formerly chancellor of the University of Pennsylvania, is filled with a vast number of interesting exhibits. These, in number, are so numerous that a private building

#### THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

(One of the most notable pieces of architecture in the country.)

in another portion of the city has had to be engaged to hold some of them, while others are stored away in warehouses. They are all expected to be displayed in the greatly enlarged quarters assigned to the museum in the addition to the institute now being erected. The museum has parties constantly in the field in this and other countries, securing new specimens for its collection. It publishes a periodical, under the editorship of Dr. Holland, which contains much new scientific information. Every year the museum is visited by many thousands of people, its doors being opened freely to all during the whole year, except when necessary changes are being made for the annual Founder's Day celebration. An interesting feature is the work among the children. Prizes are offered every year to the pupils of the Pittsburg and Allegheny public schools for the best essays upon subjects which are exhibited in the museum, the idea being original with the authorities of the latter. Last year, over seventeen hundred essays were received in the competition. The prizes are presented publicly in the music hall, the event always being signalized by a large attendance. Lectures are given to classes of scholars who visit the museum with their teachers.

MR. C. C. MELLOR,  
Museum Committee of the Carnegie  
Institute.)





an especially valuable work. There is a men's room in the main library, and also in each of the branch ones. These rooms are always well filled with little ones during their hours out of school. The circulation of books to the children constitutes a large proportion of the total of the library. An interesting feature of the work among the children is conducted by the Home Libraries' Department. The establishment of branch libraries in all parts of the city, where they reach the workers, and the work among the children, supported by that of the main library, has won for the institution the good-will of all classes of the people. One of the interesting branches of the work of the library is the furnishing of collections of books to the public schools, nearly all of which are so provided. During the summer, books are sent from the library to the playgrounds and vacation schools in considerable numbers. Story-hour is another interesting feature of the work of the Children's Department of the library. Stories from the ancient and modern literature are related to the children in their rooms in the main and branch libraries, and also in the playgrounds, and they are thereby led to read of the things and the things they are thus introduced to. The popular appreciation of the library has far exceeded the hopes which its generous founder had when its work was inaugurated. At the dinner given to celebrate the opening of the library, William A. Magee, for fifteen years chairman of the Finance Committee of the Pittsburgh City Councils, to whom Mr. Carnegie had assigned the task of securing the municipal appropriation necessary for the acceptance of his gift, made a speech in which he said he expected the time when the people of Pittsburgh

MR. GEORGE A. MACBETH.  
(Chairman of the Library Committee of the Carnegie Library.)

would gladly approve of the initial appropriation of \$40,000 a year for the maintenance of the institution being increased to \$125,000. At this Mr. Carnegie threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Not in my lifetime, Mr. Magee; it will take fifty years before they get to that point." "You will see it done in five years," replied Mr. Magee, a prophecy which was ful-

#### THE NEW ADDITION TO THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.

↳ *Forbes street facade of enlarged building, now in process of construction. This building will be four hundred feet long, while the depth will be nearly six hundred feet.*



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#### PITTSBURG'S INTEREST IN SCIENCE.

Pittsburgers naturally take great interest in the continued success of the great steel works, and the community is largely interested in the application of the latest scientific knowledge to their work. As a consequence, the city is largely populated by men in the engineering and manufacturing way skilled in many of the most important sciences. Years ago they organized the Society of Science and Art of Pittsburg and in 1890 they changed its name to the academy, in con-

with the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Botanical Society, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Artists' Society, the Amateur Photographers' Association, and the Art Society, leased the old Thaw mansion, on Fifth Street, now used by the Young Women's Christian Association. A library was started and arranged to employ a curator for it and the same. About this time, Mr. Carnegie announced his intention of founding the Carnegie Institute, and when the latter was erected, the city and the other organizations transferred their headquarters to it. The institute serves as a lecture hall, in which and in the hall many scientific lectures are given every year, under the auspices of the academy and other societies. These lectures are free, and are well attended.

The Museum Department of the institute, which is under the direction of Dr. William J. Soll, formerly chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, is filled with a vast collection of interesting exhibits. These, in number, are so numerous that a private building

#### THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

(One of the most notable pieces of architecture in the country.)

in another portion of the city has had to be engaged to hold some of them, while others are stored away in warehouses. They are all expected to be displayed in the greatly enlarged quarters assigned to the museum in the addition to the institute now being erected. The museum has parties constantly in the field in this and other countries, securing new specimens for its collection. It publishes a periodical, under the editorship of Dr. Holland, which contains much new scientific information. Every year the museum is visited by many thousands of people, its doors being opened freely to all during the whole year, except when necessary changes are being made for the annual Founder's Day celebration. An interesting feature is the work among the children. Prizes are offered every year to the pupils of the Pittsburg and Allegheny public schools for the best essays upon subjects which are exhibited in the museum, the idea being original with the authorities of the latter. Last year, over seventeen hundred essays were received in the competition. The prizes are presented publicly in the music hall, the event always being signalized by a large attendance. Lectures are given to classes of scholars who visit the museum with their teachers.

#### MR. C. C. MELLOR.

Member of the Museum Committee of the Carnegie Institute.)

There is an Andrew Carnegie Free National Club, presided over by Prof. Benjamin T. Foster, the chief of the Department of Zoology. Preparation of the museum. There are also other societies connected with the museum.

## LITERARY &amp; SCIENCE

Pittsburg has for a long time been famous rather in producing the nation's best literature than literature itself. Nevertheless, it has always had among its citizens those who have distinguished themselves with considerable power in the literary arena. Hugh H. Brackenridge's "Moorland" has long made a sensation as an effective and artistic explanation of the politics of the day. Stephen Foster, whose "Old Folks at Home" and other popular songs will never die, was a native of Pittsburg, whose people have recently raised a monument to his memory in a local cemetery. Samuel Harden Church, who has long been a resident of Pittsburg, achieved a wide reputation by his "Life of Cromwell" and his last great novels and poems. Dr. William J. Holland's "Butterfly Book" and "Moth Book" are authorities on the subjects of which they treat. Pittsburgers lay special claim to Andrew Carnegie, whose "Triumphant Democracy" and other writings are known the world over. A number of persons distinguished as writers have made their homes in Pittsburg for a period. Among these are Richard Reelf, Bartley Campbell, Samuel P. Langley, William M. Sloane, James E. Keeler, Jane C. Swischhelm, Margaret Wade Campbell Brown and Rev. Morgan M. Shedy and Rev. George Hodges. Other Pittsburg writers have been or are Morgan Neville, Henry M. Brackenridge, Charles Shrus, Neville B. Craig, Thomas Edgar, John Joseph Copley, Robert P. Nevin, W. M. Darnington, James M. Swank, Charles McWhorter, Rev. A. A. Jamming, president of the H. C. C. Society, Sarah H. Killikelly, Emily C. Logan, G. McPherson, Martha F. Boggs, Helen C. Ford, James Mills, Wm. G. Johnston, Mary C. Brown, J. E. Parke, Thomas Mellon, Wm. G. Phillips, Stephen Quinon, Erasmus D. Brown, John G. Burgovne, Cara Reese, James F. H. G. E. G. Hassler, Anna P. Siviter, Mary C. Brown and David Lowry.

There has been noted for the number of newspapers, which have had many men who have achieved a profession of journalism and

### **NATIONAL INTERESTS.**

Philadelphia's school systems are among the best in the country. In recent years, the nation's schools have all been rebuilt or re-

Robert E. Emery has three high-school sons and another is on the way. All has a fine turn-out of. Special attention is given to training in both lines and recently won a gold medal for the 100 yds. at the St. Louis Exposition speaking of this matter it may be remarked that Emery has received three gold med-

REV. SAMUEL B. M'CORMICK.

<sup>1</sup>Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsyl

other prizes at that exposition than any city. There are numerous Catholic parochial schools in the city, and a Catholic high school is contemplated. The Pittsburg College of the Holy Ghost, a Catholic institution, is located in the city. The Pennsylvania College for Women is also within its borders, and there are several private academies for boys and girls, a number of business colleges and a kindergarten training school.

The Western University of Pennsylvania, which the Rev. Samuel B. McCormick is chancellor, and the theological seminaries of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Reformed churches are situated in Allegheny, and their thousands of graduates have an important influence in promoting the high







"THE GALE," BY WINSTLOW HOMER.

marines are fairly permeated with sea articulation; and his brush marks the path of the elements as though he had the perception of a seer.) Kind permission of the owner, Mr. John Harsen Rhodes.

## COMPARATIVE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS.

BY ERNEST KNAUFF.

Centennial Exhibition, in 1876, indicated that there were a few American artists; no American art. In 1893, Chicago, at last we at last had a native school. At American, in 1900, and at St. Louis, in 1904, we saw that the younger men were preserving the best traditions, but no distinct progress marked.

Exhibitions signified what our artists accomplished; they took little reckoning of taste. Taste that manifested itself in 1850, in the purchase of copies of old masters, about 1860 was shown in acquiring the work of the Düsseldorf school. A little later, at the work of the French figure painters, notably endorsing Bougereau, Lefèvre, and more recently of the Barbizon school, and nearly always (save around 1870, "Hudson River" school was patronized by Bierstadt and Church were purchased; high figures) ignored the home art.

Of recent years, however, a finer taste has led our collectors to extend their patronage to American art. That this confidence has not been misdirected was shown in the "Comparative Exhibition" of paintings by American and foreign artists recently held in New York under the auspices of the Society of Art Collectors.

Here were hung, side by side, examples of American and foreign art, and in the contest the Americans held their own. The foreign paintings were for the most part French (mostly of the Barbizon school); the American paintings were what are called "tonal" pictures. Landscapes predominated; story telling pictures were totally absent. Expression in color was the keynote of the exhibition.

Ten examples of Whistler were shown. His marines, called "Symphonies" and "Nocturnes," possess poetry of color that defies analysis. His blue-grays and his gray-blues appeal to the cultivated taste as do the cerulean blues of Oriental



low Homer was perhaps the most adequately represented of all the Americans, five of his paintings being shown. Just as Millet the spectator, on looking at his "Angelus," feels the holiness of the hour and to hear the tolling of the bells, so Homer wishes us to hear the call of the lookout as he calls "All's Well." He makes us hear the booming of the surf in his "Coast," "The Gale," "High Cliff, Coast," and he succeeds as far as painting can proceed in such suggestion. His art is not subtle but direct and frank. His compositions are never confused, but are clarity itself. The connoisseur derives from Monticelli's work as much pleasure as he does from vividly painted figures on a Chinese or a Japanese jar. He is not tempted to scrutinize the work of the figures, but he finds beauty in the soft blue outlines as they vary in intensity like the transparent enamel, like pebbles in a clear stream. Monticelli's tonal language is simple and direct to the public, but luxury to those who look for color in the absolute. American, Albert Ryder, like Monticelli, uses color fantasies the subject-matter of which is difficult to comprehend. The names

"CARITAS," BY ABBOTT H. THAYER.

(A canvas showing much individuality, and beauty of color.)  
Kind permission of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

moonlight effects, in conveying a vibrating sensation that is most difficult to obtain on canvas.

Wyant, Tryon, Minor, Ranger, Hassam, Walker, Murphy, Twachtman, and Kost face problems in realism in a way that allowed them to hold their own with Sisley and Monet.

The names of William Morris Hunt and William M. Chase stand for all that is best in the progress of American art.

Hunt was among the first Americans to teach collectors to appreciate the Barbizon school. So we looked upon his "Bathers" with reverence because of the man behind the brush, as well as for the refinement of execution. His small marine, "The Spouting Whale," is painted with an abandon and a fine color-sense quite worthy of Whistler. As Hunt taught in Boston, so William M. Chase has taught in New York. His still-life, "An English Cod," served as a token for visiting students as significant of the truth that an artist's brush may make any subject a worthy one for a picture.

"LAUREAU ET GENIÈRE" (HEIFER AND BULL),  
BY GUSTAVE COURBET.

Painted with a breadth that was revolutionary in its time. The landscape here rolls off into the background with a fine suggestion of *terra firma*; the faun-  
t the heifer is as beautifully rendered as though it were painting a deer; the sky, a broad expanse of soft blue.)

Kind permission of the owner, M. Durand-Ruel.

ried," "Custance," and "The Flying Dutchman" give one but a scant idea of his work. Incoherent as to subject, they are not without charm, especially the sky in "Custance." The artist paints landscapes in somewhat the same suggestive manner. Both succeed, in



# ENGLISH SPELLING OF RUSSIAN WORDS.

BY HERMAN ROSENTHAL.

(Of the New York Public Library.)

THE importance of correct transliteration—of conveying accurately the sounds of a foreign language, particularly of one which has a non-Latin alphabet or no alphabet at all—has long been recognized. There are many difficulties, however. These difficulties are especially numerous in the case of Russian-English transliteration. The Table of Rules adopted by the New York Public Library, and by many other libraries of the United States, is as follows :

with *tch*, or even with *tsch*, as has been done in most of the standard works on music. The improper transliteration in this case is due to the indirect derivation of the English spelling, the name having been retransliterated from the German. There being no phonetic equivalent in the latter language for the Russian Ч the German transliterator is obliged to use for it the group of letters *tsch*. That the English transliterator is not compelled to follow the

А а	a	Н н	n	Щ щ	shch
Б б	b	О о	o	Ъ ъ	mute
В в	v	П п	p	Ы ы	y
Г г	h, v, or g	Р р	r	Ь ь	half mute
Д д	d	С с	s	Ѣ ѣ	ye
Е е	e and ye at the beginning.	Т т	t	Э э	e
Ж ж	zh	У у	u	Ю ю	yu
З з	z	Ф ф	f	Я я	ya
И и I i	i	Х х	kh	Ө ө	F
К к	k	Ц ц	tz	Ү ү	œ
Л л	l	Ч ч	ch	Й й	i
М м	m	Ш ш	sh		

RUSSIAN CHARACTERS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

In proving the correctness of any given transliteration from one language into another, it is necessary to make comparisons with other known languages. For example, the Russian letter Я is equivalent in sound to the German word *ja* (yes), and to make the exact phonetic transliteration of this word into English we must represent it by the letters *ya* as in *yard*, *yacht*, etc. The third letter in the Russian proper name *Svyatopolk*, therefore, which is a Я and which is transliterated into German as *j* (*Swjatopolk*), should be transliterated into English with a *y* (*Svyatopolk*), and not with an *i*.

The Russian Ч is correctly expressed in English as *ch*. It has the same sound as *ch* in *chapel*, *church*, *Chatham*, *child*, *much*, *teach*, etc. It is, therefore, unnecessary to transliterate *Chaikowski*

German usage may be proved by citing such words as *Kamchatka*, which is transliterated into German as *Kamtschatka*, or *Manchu-German Mandschu*. These remarks apply also to the spelling of the Russian name *Chekhov*, which in German is transliterated as *Tschechov*. Exceptions may, however, be made in the case of names made known to the English-speaking peoples by the French or Germans ; for example, where the French or German form has become well known, and for all practical purposes fixed. *Metschnikoff* is a case in point where the French rendering of *Мечниковъ* is so well known that it would be mere pedantry to insist upon *Mechnikov*. There are few who would urge *Thoukidides* as a substitute for the better-known *Thucydides*, even though the former undoubtedly be

nearer the original Greek. Germans, Poles, Hebrews—not Russians by education—whose works may be translated into Russian, or even written in Russian, likewise should have followed the native form of their name. Thus, the Polish *Czacki* may be in Russian Чацкий, but should in Russian-English transliteration not become *Chatzki*, but must remain *Czacki*. The German *Westberg* should not become *Vestberg*; the Hebrew *Fuenn* should not become *Fin*. Their Russianized descendants, however, may become *Chatzakis*, *Vestbergs*, *Fins*, as has happened also with the names of Americanized Germans, like *Wise* from *Weiss*, *Swartz* from *Schwartz*, and *Wanamaker* from *Wannemacher*.

Instances occur, however, where the librarian or writer is puzzled as to the proper spelling of Russian names. A case in hand is the spelling of ВЕРЕЩАГИНЪ (*Vereshchagin*), the name of the well-known Russian painter of war-scenes who met an untimely death on the battleship *Petro-pavlovsk*. This famous artist-traveler and peace advocate, who spoke fluently English, French, and German, modified the spelling of his name to suit the country where his pictures were being exhibited. He rendered it *Wereschagin* in Germany, *Verechaguine* in France, and *Verestchagin* in England and America. When questioned, two years ago, as to the reason for these different spellings, he jokingly answered that the Russian И, whose German equivalent contains a group of seven consonants (*Wereschtschagin*), cannot be pronounced by the foreigner without sneezing. Hence it seems advisable, on the whole, to spell his name, in accordance with the rules given below, *Vereshchagin*, which he himself approved.

As to the transliteration of the Russian Х into the English *kh*, where the equivalent German transliteration is *ch*, it is sufficient to cite here as an example the word Ханъ, which for a long time has been spelled in English as *khan*, while the Germans spell it *chan*.

The Russian letter Ц is best transliterated by *tz*, and not by *cz*, as in the case of other Slavonic languages with Latin alphabets. Nevertheless, in spite of the almost universal adoption by librarians, and by some periodicals, of *tz* as the proper English equivalent, most persons seem to prefer *cz* as in *Czar*; and not a few are in favor of employing *ts* in place of *tz*. The Germans have abandoned the incorrect spelling *Zaar* or *Zar*, and have adopted exclusively the spelling *Zar*. That the German *Z* is equivalent to the English *tz* may be proved by the word *Tzigany* (gypsies), whose German equivalent is *Zigeuner*.

A wide diversity of spelling is also noticeable

in the ending of Russian names, where *ff* or *f* is used by preference in place of the correct transliteration by *v* as the equivalent of the Russian В. While the British Museum and the New York Public Library have the spelling *Lermontov*, *Turgenev*, *Mikhailov*, etc., translators, journalists, and occasionally also dictionaries, persist in using the endings *f* or *ff*. The latest edition of Brockhaus' "Konversations-Lexikon," which has introduced many radical changes in the transliteration of Russian terms, renders the words *Lermontov* and *Turgenev* correctly, but commits the error of advising the reader to pronounce the final *ov* as *toff*. The sound is not like *f* in *loaf*, but like *v* in *loaves*. In all cases, the Russian final В should be transliterated by the English *v* and the German *w*, as is proved clearly enough by declining the words in question. The genitive of *Lermontov*, for example, would be *Lermontova*, and not *Lermontoffa*, and the dative would be *Lermontovu*, and not *Lermontoffu*.

The transliteration of the Russian Г (*G*) may be dismissed with a brief reference. There being no *h* in the Russian alphabet, words like *Homel* are spelled in the Russian as *Gomel*, even though the South-Russian (Ruthenian) or Polish pronunciation of the word is *Homel*, and hence the English transliteration should also be *Homel*. *Gogol*, however, because of its pronunciation in all the Slavonic languages with a *G*, should be thus spelled in English. The pronunciation of the Russian word *yego* (his) is *yevo*; hence, the Russian *g* must at times be transliterated as *v*.

The Russian Е when placed at the beginning of such words as *Ekipazh*, *Epilog*, is pronounced like the English *E*, but in the great majority of cases it is pronounced as *ye*; hence, the Russian names *Yekaterinoslav*, *Yelisavetgrad*, *Yekaterinburg*, etc., should be so transliterated, not *Eka-terinoslav*, etc. The letter Ж sounds like the French *j* in *jour*. It corresponds, according to Whitney ("Oriental and Semitic Studies"), to the *zh* sound in *pleasure*, *glazier*, *azure*. There is no necessity, therefore, to transliterate РОЖЕСТВЕНСКИЙ after the French *Rojestvensky*, when we have the correct sound of the Ж in the English transliteration *Rozhestvenski*. The name of the rear admiral so prominently brought before the public in the recent North Sea incident should not be mistaken, however, for the more familiar name of the Russian writers *Rozhdestvenski*, as was done by some of our newspapers. Although both names denote Christmas-child, the latter are Great Russians, while the rear admiral is of Ukrainian origin, and in the Ruthenian language the *d* is dropped.

The И is sounded like the English words





ideas. Like Pushkin, his intimate friend, like the revolutionists of 1826, like the flower of the Russian nation of his time, Glinka, perhaps unknown to himself, felt the weight of the serfdom that then shackled the Russian people. This and the muzhik inspired his muse. His art was, not to show forth vague ideas on the vacuity of things, but the humble and painful life of that poor pariah who nevertheless, by himself, has made Russian history. From this point of view, Glinka produced a great opera, truly unique in the history of music.

#### MICHAEL IVANOVICH GLINKA.

Glinka, born in 1804, in the province of Smolensk, where his father lived on his estate on retiring from the army, actually first learned music from the muzhiks, who not only fed and clothed their master, but also ministered to his æsthetic amusements by playing orchestral music for him. From his uncle's orchestra he came to know Cherubini, Méhul, Boïeldieu, Mozart, and Beethoven. He knew only the names of Glück, Handel, and Bach until some time later. While directing this serfs' orchestra, he studied harmony and counterpoint, ignorance of which had ever checked his fever to compose.

As the intellectual atmosphere of Russia was at that time stifling to artists, it was fortunate for Glinka that a trip to Italy for his health was ordered. In Italy, his compositions were in Italian style, although he took occasion to speak for simplicity and clearness. Returning to Russia in 1833, he revived acquaintance with Jukovski, then tutor to the future Alexander II.,

who entertained a little circle of geniuses by producing purely Russian works. Jukovski suggested to Glinka the subject for an opera, story of Ivan Sussanin, the serf who allowed himself to be quartered by the Poles to save the life of the newly elected Czar when only muzhiks seemed to have a sense of Russian patriotism. Baron Rosen, as collaborator, wrote the libretto, although Glinka furnished the ton of scenes, situations, and action, and really be called the author of the drama. Nicholas I. renamed "Life for the Czar," liking the importance given a serf in name after the hero.

The orchestration of this opera Berlioz called one of the most interesting of the time. In speaking of *leitmotif* in his plan, Glinka constantly insists on characterizing the person by special themes, thus foreshadowing Wagner's innovation. Also, without ever having known Schumann's works, he treated harmony in Schumann's manner. The opera, finished in 1836, met with opposition from the director of the imperial theater, who, in hope of killing it, committed it to his orchestra chief, Cavo, who himself written an opera on the same subject. Cavo, however, loyally declared Glinka better, and withdrew his own from the repertoire. Thus, late in 1837, it was presented, and was immensely successful.

Glinka's second opera, "Russlan and Liudmila," is founded on a puerile poem by Pushkin, only to be treated symphonically. Glinka understood, but he took his themes from Russian popular songs and folk-tales. Its music was beyond Russian taste at the time, and offended the aristocracy's glorification of things peasant, so the opera was not well received. The composer's unhappy marriage drove him into exile, and he passed some years in France and Spain, and died, in 1857, in Berlin, shortly after a triumphant concert of his works, organized by Meyerbeer.

Glinka used to say to his sister, "Thy Music will not be understood in Russia for twenty years, and 'Russlan' only after a hundred years;" but Russian taste progressed faster than he thought, and "Life for the Czar" has been rendered six hundred times in Russia, the second work three hundred times. Though Europe has almost forgotten him. However, a few years ago, Prof. Bourgault Ducoudré of the Paris Conservatory, said, in a lecture by M. Delibes:

Our young composers would do well to go, not to the fountain of Wagner, but to the fountain of Glinka, who pushed scientific music to its utmost limits, to the Russian school, which taps the inexhaustible fount of Russian life.

popular songs. "Life for the Czar,"—that is the model we should have before our own eyes, since, in spite of our being a democratic nation, we have no national lyric drama, as we have no national literary drama.

M. Delines himself concludes his article in the *Nuova Antologia* with these words:

The great foreign public may, perhaps, nevermore know the works of Glinka, as it no longer knows those of Pergolese, Spontini, Gluck, and so many other initiatory geniuses; but every sincere artist will drink with delight at the live spring of the creator of Russian dramatic music, and it is for me a duty and a joy to glorify his name on the centenary of his birth.

### SOME DANISH FICTION WRITERS OF TO-DAY.

DENMARK had scarcely issued from her terrible war with Germany when she was shaken by a literary earthquake.

From being a country partly isolated in culture, submerged in glory merely historic, surrounded, as it were, by ancient romance, Denmark began to find herself a natural constitutional part of continental Europe. She broke down the walls and admitted the influence of resolute realism, then in its flourishing youth.

The battle was on for the widening of the nation's intellectual horizon, and literature was pressed into service. Paul Harboe, writing in the *Bookman*, says of this period:

Almost every work of fiction tried to answer some question, tried to solve some problem. The whole country verily seemed to be utterly in the power of the pen didactic. Schoolmasters and old maids, professors and clergymen, overtaught students and underfed artists,—all were engaged in battle. There was Holger Drachmann, lately returned from London, where he had shared for many nights a bed of shavings with a good-natured carpenter; there was Sophus Schanderph, who was fond of human frailty and good cognac; there was Jens Peter Jacobsen, poor consumptive brooder, who sent out the first message of the realistic school in Denmark,—his novel, "Maria Grubbe," in 1876.

Coming to Georg Brandes, this writer pays a high tribute to the magnetism and scope of the great critic's appeal to his countrymen, but, he asserts, Brandes' power and influence have waned.

The world of artists and authors became illumined by this literary statesman, a wonderland crowded with real heroes. Brandes knew even then the secrets of the creative passion, the strange play of the imaginative spirit, and the way he deftly, patiently, reverently touched such matters was a revelation to the people who heard him. His voice echoed through the land,—not, it must be added, like a sound sweet to the ear, joyful to the heart. His voice was mighty, but, to the Danish sense, to that of the rural population especially, it was hopelessly harsh. Advancing a few years, we hear thousands calling Brandes a traitor, a cosmopolite, an enemy of the nation.

Time has, however, somewhat softened this opposition. He is known to his enemies in Denmark as "Our domestic missionary of paganism." Brandes is no reformer, belongs

to no party, and is allied with no "school." Brandesianism, so called, means in Denmark "red radicalism, a violation of laws dignified by the protection of centuries."

There are no giants in intellectual Denmark to-day, continues Mr. Harboe. Other nations have at least one great light in art. Denmark is crowded with men who rise—

just an invisible point above the watermark of mediocrity, but whose powers in the scales of world-judgment are found too light. It is indeed doubtful if any great literary masterpiece has been produced in Denmark since the epoch of Holberg, the middle of the seventeenth century. Yet, we hasten to add, many remarkable, many valuable, books have been written during the past two or three decades. Drachmann, Jacobsen, Gjellerup, Pontoppidan, Bang,—these are names to which no student of Norse literature can refer without regard.

GEORG BRANDES  
(Denmark's world-famous author and critic.)



# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

## [ ITALIAN VIEW OF OUR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NING with the statement that nothing more interesting to Latins than information about some phase of American political life. Italians in general know no more of what they do of classic Greece or Carthage.

Bianchi gives in *Italia Moderna*, of his description of our recent Presidential election and a really admirable sketch of Roosevelt, together with interesting information on American public life in general. He, he says, brings "with the well-known American vehemence, the daily oratorical platforms of the two historic candidates, hild a river of gold, inexhaustible as the programme, follows the foot-candidates. All will remember how the exciting campaign between O'Bryan (*sic*) McKinley, besides thousands of speeches, hundreds of millions [of francs] were

later credits our President with more than any constitutional king or president, and says, "all the political life of the country is centered in the hands of the head of the government, giving in detail his constitutional and administrative powers. As to the spoils system, he makes a categorical statement that "all the offices, from carriers to judges, from doorkeeper to the most powerful director, are assigned to new men belonging to the new party."

In tracing the political history of our country since Roosevelt, he calls him "the representative of the most fervid generation of the vigorous," and sees in his varied career a reflection of the organization of American society, as we quote again :

In America, the man is everything. The great social life of American civil life, the most complex, the most the gravest that is in progress among all the peoples of the world, should be considered as free of every single member. This society lacks the French call rigid *charpente*,—that is, it has no ark; is free from that formal ceiling, under which, actively unchangeable, European civil life has

It is comes the stirring and rapid American life whose ever-varied results amaze us with marvellous men move as freely in the organism of

national life as do blood globules in the veins. This is the fundamental principle reigning in the constitutional organization of the United States. The functions of each office in the state are clearly and rather rigidly divided, but the men move freely, pass like drops of water through a sieve. It is Montesquieu's theory applied in its best sense,—power checked by power,—while the active liberty of the individual is every day increased and better guaranteed.

The American man knows from his youth that he must be apt for any social activity, continues this Italian writer. He looks on the state as a field that can be entirely traversed, in the most diverse directions. "If to-day an American works in a post-office, to-morrow he may very well sit as judge in a court, and then be on the police, or a legislator, or even elected Vice-President or President of the Union."

We Europeans are generally classified by the state like other objects, according to our functions and specialized activities, which we do not quit during our lives. We are a particular species of man,—lawyer, professor, office-holder, magistrate, etc., but we are not man, man in the noble integrity of his active consciousness, prepared to welcome and perform any manifestation of civil life. The American youth forms his personality in the struggle of life itself, into which he launches himself as soon as he is old enough. He receives that virile education that Tacitus records in regard to the young Romans of the last years of the republic, who *pugnare in praelio discabant*. Thus, the Yankee enters into political life without scruples of prejudice, without scholastic preconceptions and academic bonds. And thus Roosevelt set out in his public career as a combatant, and came to the Presidency, not through an official hierarchy, but through the varied activity of a life lived intensely.

This writer says that since the two American political parties have abandoned all special differences of programme, it is just that the man who sums up in his personality the essential characteristics of the people he is to represent should be chosen. Quoting the French writer, J. Charles Roux, who said Theodore Roosevelt appeared "a great man, a little summary, who lacks only a few centuries of civilization," Mr. Bianchi declares that this judgment applies subtly and justly to the whole population of North America. He believes that in saying that the old nations had a "morbidity

character that develops culture and refinement at the expense of the qualities that assure the triumph of the race," President Roosevelt had in mind the fact that the Roman republic suffered more from the banquets and songs in the

house of Claudia than from the agitation and tumults of Claudius and Catiline. In other words, his strenuosity is taken as "an intentional protest against the decay of luxury and the weakness of civic character that it entails."

## THE REASONS FOR AMERICA'S SYMPATHY WITH JAPAN.

NONE of the bugbears raised by the fears of Europe in the present conflict between Russia and Japan have been able to influence the opinion of the American people. And this fact M. Louis Aubert, who has studied and lectured in this country, declares, in an article in the *Revue de Paris*, is due principally to the history and the geographical situation of the United States, as well as to the occupations of most of its people. The cry of a yellow race against a white race, of barbarians against civilized people, of Pagans against Christians,—these have had no effect on the American people. M. Aubert recalls the fact that it was in the search for the far East, for the western passage to India, that Columbus found the new world—America. Ever since then, he continues, American progress has been westward. America and American interests have gone west so far that they have reached the East. When the United States became a nation, Americans looked for the passage to India. When Louisiana had been bought from France, almost immediately Lewis and Clark set out on that exploring tour through our Great West to the Pacific.

As early as 1843, President Tyler wrote to the Emperor of China that the domains of these two rulers touched but for the ocean. Ten years later, with his cannon, Commodore Perry opened Japan to the commerce of the West. Fifteen years after this, in 1869, the first transcontinental railroad united the Atlantic with the Pacific. And now the Panama Canal is being built by the Yankee. All the routes of the Pacific are in American possession. From San Francisco, one goes to China, to Japan, to the Philippines, and to Hawaii; from Puget Sound, to Japan, by way of the Aleutians, to Australia, to Samoa. With the Aleutian Islands on the north and the Philippines on the south, the United States almost surround the Japanese domain. Discovered and explored by Europeans, who were attracted by the mirage of the Orient, America, inheritor of the desires and aims of Europe, makes to-day Europe's historic march to the extreme Orient.

On the morning following the attack on Port Arthur, says this French writer, American

sympathy was practically unanimous for Japan. He attributes this ready sympathy largely to the preparedness of mind brought about by newspaper dispatches furnished to the United States principally through London. Even the American Associated Press, he declares, depends largely on information from sources under British "inspiration." He cites other reasons for American sympathy with Japan: (1) the Anglo-Saxon tendency to always sympathize with the "under dog;" (2) the "smartness" of the Japanese (a quality which, he tells us, is first in the estimation of the American people); (3) the fact that, having opened Japan to the world, the United States regards the Japs as her pupils. He recalls the fact that, according to the Japanese census of 1900, 123,900 Japanese resided abroad, and of these 90,100 were in the United States or in American possessions. Of the 940 students outside of Japan, 554 were at American universities. After the revolution of 1868, the reform of the national education scheme in Japan was brought about according to American counsel.

The whole life of the Japanese has been impressed with the American spirit. From the financial system and the public schools, from the organization of political parties down to the trolley cars and the game of baseball—all these are American. The Americans, therefore, feel that the Japanese are their scholars. The greater part of the important books written on Japanese civilization are in the English language, by far the most of them written by Englishmen or Americans. Buddhism, this writer claims, makes its stand in the United States in the form of Christian Science, which he compares to the elder religious belief. There is a tendency also among American progressive Japanese to admit the influence, if not to adopt the principles, of Protestant Christianity, and to eradicate the orthodoxy of the Russian Church, despite the missionary labors of that body.

On the other hand, we are told that the Japanese have exerted an influence on the Americans, particularly in matters of art. There are many collections of Japanese art in the United States, this writer declares, some of them the best in the world outside of Japan. A number

can artists, he says notably John Laing and Whistler, have now strong an influence on Japanese art can have.

shows this influence in the combinations of colors,—his grays, his reds, his roses, in his fine perception of color and in his taste for subtle shades. He is at subdued color marked the best period of Japanese art. The interest of two people in the matter is very close. The commercial relations of Japan and the United States have developed more rapidly than those of Japan and any other country. Exports and

imports are the greatest from the United States. All arts, sentimental, artistic, historic, religious, economic, explain the familiarity of Japanese minds and influence have for us. It was only necessary to make a list of the St. Louis Fair (the Japanese had to show by the extent of their export all their force had not been taken up) to observe in Americans of all classes brotherly love for the little Japs, who are very confident of their future as well as themselves.

#### AMERICAN OPINION ANTI-RUSSIAN?

An opinion, says M. Aubert, is not only false—it is anti-Russian. Several generations ago, the friendship of Russia for the United States was a generally believed tradition; during recent years enmity to Great Britain which had been Russia's card in this game was transferred to Germany, and with the ending of friendship between the two English-speaking peoples there came to the United States a little of English dislike of the Russians. Americans do not know Russia. When they go abroad, they go to Europe or Japan. Russia does not seem to attract them. It is a very new country. Americans do not read literature or its art. They know Tolstoy, a few fragments of Russian music; but not of the Russian story-tellers they read. I have often heard, he says, Americans say that Russia has no art.

They are continually harping upon the stupidity of the muzhik and his superstition, and then he is a poor sort of fellow,

GENERAL KUROKI AND HIS FAMILY AT THEIR HOME IN TOKIO.

scarcely emerged from savagery, knowing nothing of the benefits of a public school. He is not a citizen, but is chained for life to a low level of opportunity. To an American, all civilization which does not give to the poor man a chance to become a millionaire is to be condemned.

There are other reasons for an unfavorable opinion of Russia obtaining in America. The subjects of the empire,—Russians, Poles, Jews, Armenians,—who come to the United States as immigrants, by their oppressed and neglected appearance and their superstitious ignorance, confirm this opinion. Then, some Americans have had disagreeable experiences in Russia and Siberia with the passport system, the censor, and the police. Many of those Russians who have visited the United States have been wealthy, dissolute members of the aristocratic class. Americans who have written about Russia have mostly seen its unfavorable side. Hebrews all over the world have denounced Russia and the Russian people, and to crown it all, Count Leo Tolstoy, the most eminent of Russians, has himself bitterly denounced the conditions, theories, of life, and actualities in the empire. Tolstoy is read much more than all Russian writers combined in all Anglo-Saxon countries, and his views are accepted as right and proper.

Turning to political matters, M. Aubert declares that Russia and the United States are naturally at enmity because of differences of policy, political and economic, in the far East. There is not room for both in Manchuria, according to the Russian idea, and, on the other hand, Americans are likely to insist, possibly with force, upon the policy of the open door.

The whole history of the Manchurian problem has shown the widening distance between Russian and American views. The Russian diplomacy, this French writer points out, has always been characterized chiefly by a certain subtlety and shrewdness, which is not understood and is bound to be disliked in the United States. Russian diplomats prefer cunning, while American diplomacy is nothing if not frank and direct. The construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Vladivostok and Port Arthur, and the operation of the American Great Northern to the Pacific coast, have brought the economic advance of the two peoples almost within fighting distance. Americans, this French writer declares, have become alarmed and jealous over Russia's economic success in Siberia and China. The people of the United States, he believes, would not object to Russia opening up and developing this great territory, if she would permit free competition with other nations; but Russia realizes that she

cannot do this with safety to her own as yet crudely developed industries.

The American people, says M. Aubert, believe that a victorious Japan will mean larger markets for them. They do not realize, however, that the Japanese, if victorious, will surely become serious rivals of American industries. This writer doubts Japan's sincerity in her declaration to adhere to the policy of the open door. If Uncle Sam has any fear of Japanese rivalry, he conceals it in face of the greater danger at present,—the Russian advance.

If, however, the Russian advance be arrested for twenty years, the Panama Canal will be completed, the American commercial advance on Asia solidly begun, and the American navy sufficient for its protection. It will be a China developed and unified by the telegraph, by the railroad, by Japanese educational methods, by newspapers, and by a new monetary system. It will be China awakened, ready to defend herself against foreign interference, and offering her four hundred millions of people as the finest of markets of the world. This is the dream of the Americans.

## RUSSIA'S CIVILIZING WORK IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE recent opening to traffic of the Russian Orenburg-Tashkent Railway has called the world's attention anew to the civilizing work of the Muscovite Empire in central and western Asia. Mr. J. M. Maclean, in a paper on English policy in Asia, which he contributes to *East and West*, takes up M. Lessar's favorite project of the solution of the central Asian question by the construction of a trunk line uniting Turkestan with India via Herat. Mr. Maclean says:

People who regard Russia merely as a conquering power must be aware of the immense services she has rendered to civilization. Of these, one of the greatest, is her construction of Asiatic railways which reach the frontiers of Persia, Afghanistan, and China, and which should be ranked among the principal highways of the world. On a visit I made to India in 1898, I was so strongly impressed with the advantages India would derive from connecting her own railways with the Russian system, and so completing in a few short years a real overland line without a break by sea from Calais to Calcutta, that on my return to England I sought an interview with Lord Salisbury for the purpose of trying to induce him to use his great influence in favor of such an enterprise. Lord Salisbury expressed much sympathy with my views, but evidently his distrust of Russian sincerity made him doubt if it was possible to carry into effect the international arrangement I suggested. Soon after my conversation with Lord Salisbury, I had a long interview with Baron de Staal, the late Russian ambassador to London, and he made no secret of his opinion that the coöperation of England and Russia in a great international work would give the best guarantee we could desire for the advancement of civiliza-

tion and the peace of the world. "I am sure," he added, "that all the leading statesmen in London and St. Petersburg advocate the view which I have expressed to you, but we have Jingoism in our country, as you have in yours, and it is they who do all the mischief."

### Russia in Turkestan.

In considering Russia's Asiatic possessions, particularly her conquests of the past two decades, the *Revue Universelle* (Paris) presents a descriptive historical sketch of Turkestan. The ancient historical importance of this region is recalled, and the civilizing work of Russian administration is emphasized. To-day, says the writer of the article (M. Treffel), there is the promise of a great industrial and commercial future. There are many mineral products, notably gold, lead, and iron. There are also naphtha wells. Manufactures of cotton, leather, and oil products are increasing. The writer reminds us that Tashkent, the capital of the government, has a population of 157,000, of which 18,000 are Russian; that it is a very ancient city, having been occupied by nearly all the Asiatic conquerors, notably Ghengis Khan and Tamerlane. It fell under Russian domination in 1865. The next largest city is Samarkand, with a population of 55,000. Then come Kokand (37,000) and Merv (11,000). Merv is an important center for caravan routes from Persia, Afghanistan, and Bokhara, and great quantities of carpets, silks, and metal work pass through it from Asia to Europe.

## THE SCIENCES IN JAPANESE UNIVERSITIES.

5. MIWA, of the University of Kioto, claims, in *La Revue*, because, in anti-European periodical press about educators in Japan, the fact which is recently emphasized is the pride and the Japanese professors and students. Fair, this writer claims, to pick out a trait is found also among Western people emphasize it as though it were a trait of Japanese life. Japanese teachers, have the truly scientific spirit a measure as have teachers in any try of the world. Formerly, it was

not supposed that the Oriental mind was so constituted as to be able to apply itself successfully to higher mathematics. Professor Miwa contradicts this statement. Of course, the mathematical proficiency of the Hindus in the very highest branches is now a matter of common knowledge. This Japanese writer informs us that generations ago the science of mathematics was cultivated in China and Japan. For generations, both the Chinese and the Japanese, he declares, have known the ellipse and the parabola, and to-day the Japanese are well versed even in Occidental mathematical symbols. Among

THE FACULTY OF THE WASEDA UNIVERSITY, TOKIO, JAPAN, FOUNDED BY COUNT HIROENOBU OKUMA.

Noteworthy individuals are indicated in the picture by the following numbers: 1, K. Hatoyama, president of the university; 5, K. Fujii, professor of moral science; 7, T. Inoue, professor of economy; 9, Baron Maejima, founder of the industrial system of Japan; 15, Y. Motora, eminent psychologist; 16, W. Kaneko, professor of the science of education; 17, J. Soeda, president of the Industrial Bank; 20, the late Lafcadio Hearn; 25, T. Yokoi, professor of agriculture; 26, I. Iwano, famous author of juvenile novels; 27, Rev. D. Yebina, famous Christian preacher; 28, S. Uchigasaki, professor of English literature.)





ian religion, could not appreciate the intentions of the Americans, but must and desire a government of their own. ndemns the introduction of Chinese into ands as being a violation of the American -the Philippines for the Filipinos. It is ble, he declares, that the archipelago l now become a colony of the United , exploited by the Chinese for the Ameri-

Referring to the negotiations between the ment at Washington and the Vatican for sposition to be made of the church lands e friars in the Philippines, M. Pinon re-

marks that the first step of the United States on its road to imperialism conducted it to Rome. Americans should beware lest they get deeper into ecclesiastical politics than is good for them. While they have done well, the Americans have not, this writer insists, really accomplished any lasting result. In overturning completely an ancient social edifice, built upon an Oriental foundation by Spanish hands, they have not succeeded, and will never succeed, in erecting in its place a modern state or a nation organized on the republican model of the United States of America.

### LORD CURZON ON BRITAIN'S WORK IN INDIA.

EAT BRITAIN'S work in India is "righteous and it shall endure." This is eclaration of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of in an article in the *World's Work* on the of British India. During the past five says Lord Curzon, Britain's work in her Asiatic possession has been one of reform econstruction. Progress has been made axes reduced. Every department of the ment was thoroughly overhauled.

endeavored to frame a plague policy which not do violence to the instincts and sentiments tive population; a famine policy which should by the experience of the past and put us in a n to cope with the next visitation when un- y it bursts upon us; an educational policy which free the intellectual activities of the Indian so keen and restless, from the paralyzing clutch minations; a railway policy that will provide stratively and financially for the great extension e believe to lie before us; an irrigation policy ill utilize to the maximum, whether remunera- or unremuneratively, all the available water as of India, not merely in canals,—I almost re have reached the end there,—but in tanks and ars and wells; a police policy that will raise the rd of the only emblem of authority that the ma- of the people see, and will free them from petty l tyranny and oppression. I am glad that our s in India have placed us in the position to give ple the first reduction of taxation that they njoyed in twenty years. We have endeavored to the land revenue more equable in its incidence, the load of usury from the shoulders of the l, and to check that reckless alienation of the soil in many parts of the country was fast converting on a free proprietor to a bond-slave. We have ar hast to encourage industries which, little by will relieve the congested field of agriculture, p the indigenous resources of India, and make country more and more self-providing in the

we a review of India's strategic importance British Empire, and of the vast difficulties

and responsibilities of her administration, Lord Curzon sums up the destiny of Britain in India in these prophetic words:

It is seventeen years since I first visited India; it is fourteen years since I first had the honor of being con-

LORD CURZON.  
(Viceroy of India.)

nected with its administration. India was the first love, and throughout all that time it has been the main love, of my political life. I have given it some of best years. Perhaps I may be privileged to give it



any, where the Americans, almost ten to one, after ten or twelve hours, in overcoming all the really meritorious work by the regular army. This, he says, is a shame to the American press and an insult to the American army.

As to the glorification of the volunteers, all the really meritorious work by the regular army. This, he says, is a shame to the American press and an insult to the American army.

Up the case of the Russo-Japanese war, the imperial authorities at Tokio policy with the war correspondents. The Japanese, from the very beginning, declared, showed themselves averse to the correspondent with the fighting line. They have permitted some censored dissemination. The Japanese adopted a more effective, and a more honest attack has been generally approved by thoughtful of the American journals. Fighting grimly for her life, and caring not for her strategy from the enemy than for the morbid or imaginary public opinion of the side of the globe." It was not a mere courtesy, says this writer; there is much at stake.

The passing of the war correspondent is a loss to the world, this writer would have its compensating advantages.

I do not have to correct our point of view with news from the front. We should not be misled by tidings of disaster in the evening to find out that it was a false rumor. We should read accounts of battle in which the progress is fifty times in a few paragraphs. We are permitted to give due credit to the combatants, with a little less glory to the war hero, who, after all, does not really win the war. We should also get closer to the real facts of the war, if the news were a little late and cold. In America and in England also, we should have what is needed, a proper treatment of the soldiers in battle and win victories, and not the glorification, for political or advertising purposes, of volunteer troops and officers.

#### Conclusion as to Future War Reporting.

Before he died, the late Julian Ralph, during a brilliant campaign of news-reporting in the Boer War, remarked, "This war in which there will be war correspondence with the armies in the field." Mr. W. Unger, himself a correspondent, endorses these words, and adds (in the *Booklovers Magazine*), "To-

day, the war reporter alone survives." Denied employment by the military authorities of both Japan and Russia, the war correspondent, Mr. Unger believes, is in danger of being laughed out of existence. The correspondent of earlier wars, this writer points out, was a man of official standing:

He had a status—largely determined by his personality—comparable with the army rank of colonel. He enjoyed exceptional advantages and was often in the confidence of the commanding officers. Neither confidence nor advantage was ever abused. He was discreet, gentlemanly, and able—a master of his craft. Archibald Forbes, Julian Ralph, Bennett Burleigh, Frederic Villiers, Melton Prior, and G. W. Steevens occur to the reader immediately as examples of this type. With pencil, with brush, he pictured the truth for the millions to ponder. He was the public's official representative. His mission was to furnish news, but never "information" in the military sense.

During the Boer War, Mr. Unger goes on to say, Lord Roberts gave the world the best principles for the accurate regulation of war correspondents. He gave a free hand to a limited number of correspondents worthy of being put on their honor, and permitted the uncensored publication of their material within a month or more after it was written. Mr. Unger's suggested plan would be somewhat as follows:

The first step is to provide for the registration of correspondents. In times of peace, the war department should receive applications for correspondents' licenses, and after fully satisfying themselves regarding the applicants' qualifications, the examining officials should place the names of those found worthy upon an approved list. When occasion arises, correspondents can then be selected from a body of men of proved ability and assured character. The men thus chosen should be given the full privileges of the front and allowed to write as they choose. Their material should be sealed and committed to the military authorities, to be dispatched when these officials see fit. The matter could thus be held until the official in charge was satisfied that no harm could come to campaign operations from publication, but when published the letters should be given to the world precisely as the correspondents wrote them. After all, it is not important that the public should know immediately of every movement in the field, but it is of the highest importance that the military authorities should always act with the knowledge that all the essential facts of their operations will reach the public sooner or later. Civilization needs a witness—an unprejudiced witness—at the very front in warfare, to guard against the grave dangers of a militarism which feels itself exempt from criticism. . . .

In operation, the plan I have proposed would insure the employment of men of a higher type than many who have been in the field in recent wars, and whose abuse of privileges has brought the profession into disrepute. In fact, the "covering" of a war by special representatives might even pass from the great dailies to the weekly or monthly magazines, with advantage to all concerned.

## SOBER RUSSIAN OPINION ON THE WAR.

THE saner minds in Russian journalism are beginning to find it necessary to issue an emphatic warning against the boastfulness and self-deception which are rampant in the columns of the Russian press. In a retrospective view of the first eight months of the war, *Mir Bozhi*, the high-class review of St. Petersburg, notes with regret that there is a great scarcity of good literature on the present conflict, but a great excess of meaningless phraseology. There have appeared only a few books on Japan and Korea in Russia, most of them translations, and but two or three articles worthy of note. But the newspapers (referring only to those of the two capital cities), says this review, are "remarkable for their nonsense notwithstanding the seriousness of the present moment."

It began with the very first day of the war, when one of the "yellow" papers published the first canard about the destruction of the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur. This canard was so naive and so foolishly coarse that it could scarcely be placed on the same level with the succeeding abundance of "authentic news from Chefu." . . . These empty vaporings were at first limited to the caricaturing of the enemy, in which the yellow papers vied with one another. Their example was followed even by journals that lay claim to solidity. For instance, Mr. Suvorin in his "Parliament of Opinions," has represented Japan as the devil. "Why should we not show this devil," he writes in the *Novoye Vremya* of February 12, "that it is premature for him to sound the cry of triumph, and that he has prematurely begun to wag his tail."

The terrible ten-day battle at Liao-Yang stopped for a time this newspaper nonsense. At least, its chief promulgator, the elder Suvorin, unexpectedly stated: "I am not a military critic, and retreat is retreat to me. . . . We are the vanquished and they are the conquerors." The ink on his pen had scarcely dried before one of his contributors started the customary tune:

No, we have gained a great victory at Liao-Yang, and we should not have failed in this day of real national triumph, of our great but not boastful might, to ring our bells, to celebrate throughout the nation, to fire salutes in honor of the battle.

## RUSSIAN OFFICERS PROTEST.

This reckless frivolity went so far that the real soldiers found that they were compelled to defend themselves, not merely against the Japanese, but against the newspaper correspondents. In the *Novoye Vremya* of September 1, there appeared a letter from an officer of the second Cossack regiment of Nerchinsk, Count Benken-dorf, who wrote:

Having read the article "*Smyelaya Razvyedka*," in the *Novoye Vremya*, I find it necessary to state that,

although I really participated in the recon-ferred to, I did not witness any of the ter-dents described, and finding in general that t in question does not at all correspond with tl request that this statement of mine be print for I do not wish to see my name appea- stories, altogether at variance with the truth.

Not a little was contributed to this affairs by the newspaper corresponden-selves. "With a single stroke of the destroyed entire divisions, or even whol as was done, for instance, by Garin, won renown by destroying the 'thir-nese army at Port Arthur." Having c in the utterances of Nemirovich-Danche they could not report the truth, partly they do not know it, and partly because reason or another they are obliged to it, "our jingoes, without the least compo-sed what they pleased."

In general, in their account of the Japan these papers displayed a "double-entry" boe In all engagements these forces were alwa in numbers the Russian forces. On the ot according to the self-same papers, the Jap exhausted all their forces, so that for lack material the ranks were filled with old children. At one time there were even amazons in the enemy's ranks. After Liao-newspaper strategists announced suddenly th ing to Chinese reports there were five hundred Japanese in that battle.

Is it not time, asks *Mir Bozhi*, to this bombast? "Whom can we e: attract by it, much less to convince by

In the end, the inventors themselves will b victims. Above all things, this is not profits we known the truth about Japan as we know year ago, it is possible that the war would avoided. The truth is even more necessary r the possibility of peace without injury to th of Russia is becoming clearer to those wh befuddled by imperialism; to those who, notv ing the thick mist of empty phraseology, s the terrible reality; to those who really country, unlike those whose patriotism consi words. . . . Enough. Let truth at last shin all its brightness. The Russian heart is year

## Prince Meshcherski's Commer

Prince Meshcherski wrote a very str-ticle in his paper, the *Grazhdanin* (Ci-which he denounces the jingoistic ton-*Novoye Vremya*. He then sums up t-ments advanced by the peace party. F-says, has not suffered any essential del-has only felt the effects of the numerici-ority of her antagonist's army and n-conformed her military operations acc-Russia, then, is not forced to court pea-

d can continue the war. She can, therefore, without impairing her honor and dignity, be her antagonist, who is as brave as she, fights with the sole aim to put an end to the terrible bloodshed on both sides. This grows in favor all over the empire among the thinking classes. An offer of this by Prince Meshcherski, cannot be made for the sake of both Russia and her antagonist. He continues:

As it is of more advantage for both sides to stop the horrors of the war earlier than later, because the situation is concluded between the combatants can be better in the far East and the mutual of the two countries more stable than when the war will be forced, at some indefinite time, to temporary peace, which may lead to endless wars with Japan, not to mention the danger of a civilized China. Moreover, it is easy to "down" the comfortably roaring at the editorial desk, would need ten years of war, twenty army and a navy of treble its present strength to discontinue without gaining anything in the end. For England, China, and Italy are behind Japan. With our defective training, our loose ideas of the lack of harmony with which our whole is honeycombed, can we pledge ourselves to do for war honestly and energetically and to be led for this task?

#### A Russian Bishop on Immorality in the Far East.

Innokenty, Russian bishop in China, condemning the savage orgies of the Russians in Manchuria, and especially in Dalny, on the very eve of the war. In the same number of *Mir Bozhi*, declares that the recent events in the far East are the result of the disorganized state of affairs in Russia's distant border regions. It is no secret, he says, that these events have "taken us by surprise and forced us to make great sacrifices, owing to our general lack of harmony," and continues:

It is indisputable that the loss of the best part of our navy and the fact of our coming very near having a second Sebastopol are solely due to our habitual indolence and self-conceit. Whole hordes of disreputable Japanese women that were recently expelled from the new Russian settlements is an eloquent testimony against the state of morals prevalent here. Such gross immorality could not fail to arouse in the natives disgust with the Russian, whose professed aim is to civilize the non-Slavic tribes. The conviction grows upon one, in crossing over from the new Russian towns into the Chinese, that these latter are morally far superior to the former. Several times recently, at the stations of the Chinese Eastern Railway, I came across sick soldiers, and I can positively affirm that nine-tenths of all the patients were suffering as a result of immoral excess.

### CAN CHINA BE MADE A GREAT POWER?

FEEDING an almost innumerable procession of magazine articles on the "yellow race" notices in the Continental European press, a few thoughtful papers analyzing the character and demonstrating how "impeaceful" the Chinaman is. In fact, as a critical and economic writer, Alexander points out in *La Revue*, the whole psychology of the Chinese people would have to be revolutionized before it could become an essentially military one. Since the days of Lao-tse and Confucius, the national, —or, one might say, the ideal of the Chinese has been (the same as those of Lao-tse), "that China might live and die, without increasing her size or responsibility."

The political ideal lives to-day in China after twenty-five centuries. The existence of a Chinese Empire is a delusion; for this existence of what to our Occidental eyes is indispensable to constitute a nation.

National unity of China is nothing more than a dream. As for linguistic unity, there is none. Racial unity is simply the wish of a dynasty. Religious unity does not exist. Judicial unity is broken every day. Military unity has never been sought

after. . . . The Chinaman has no fatherland; he has a native district. He knows nothing of the political problem; he interests himself only in economic problems. He has no nation; he has a family. He has no state; he has a society. He has no sovereign; he has only government officials.

The social question, the question of family and personal welfare, has always been dominant in China to such a degree that the formation of a complete state has never been possible. As for the organization of China by Japan for military purposes, those who base such a conclusion on the fact that both are yellow races usually forget that "the racial difference between a Chinaman and a Japanese is greater than that between a Frenchman and a Hindu." M. Ular declares, further, that, so far as language is concerned, the Japanese tongue resembles the English as nearly as it does the Chinese. He also points out the fact that Koreans fear Japanese supremacy as much as they fear Occidental domination, and that many times the Chinese have asked for European aid against the invasion of Japanese intellectual methods. The union of yellow races, says M. Ular, is a dream, not one bit more possible than the realization than the unity of white races.



, comes to his aid at every turn,—when ing work, when he is ill, and when he re secret societies appear to exist as t conspiracies against the reigning , and the writer gives many details

concerning them. He remarks that the Chinese consider their master (the reigning power) their enemy,—they not only rejoice in his difficulties, but like to add to them whenever it is possible to do so without too much personal risk.

### RAILROAD BUILDING IN CHINA.

TARY to the general impression re- ding the efficiency of Chinese labor, on is advanced, in an article contrib- ie *Engineering Magazine* for December, istin Burns, an engineer who has had ierience in Chinese railroad construc- the Chinese are quite capable of han- or-saving machinery, and that it is a o believe that the employing of an in- de supply of cheap hand labor is more al than the training of the natives to machinery. The Chinese, he says, read- ie skillful mechanics, and it needs mere- e superintendence to instruct and di- i in their work. In regard to the un- borer,—necessary in railroad building, —the account given by Mr. Burns is nistic. The methods necessarily em- . China in railroad construction are so from those with which we are familiar ica that we summarize several para- om Mr. Burns' article which deal with e of the subject.

st contracts of five-mile sections on the ankow line, e course of con- , were sublet by ese contractors us lesser con- who were gen- e heads of fami- communities. sh-contracts for : four hundred mbankment each en at a certain a which was low for the general or to realize some rom the work. e contractor uti- members of his ity or family to in contract, and t only men, but ad children. It e common sight to e of laborers

composed entirely of women, many of whom worked with their children strapped to their backs. Mr. Burns adds that the women coolies formed more efficient and less troublesome earth laborers than the men.

In the delta country, through which the road was cut, there is a dark blue clay soil, varying in depth from twenty to fifty feet. Where the ground was moist and the clay tenacious, the material was cut by spades into blocks each containing about a quarter of a cubic foot. These blocks were transferred to the embankments in various ways, which depended upon the ingenuity or desire of the sub-contractors. On the low embankments it was usual to place coolies in rows extending from the borrow pits to the embankments, and to toss the blocks of clay from hand to hand until placed in the construction. Another method which proved economical was to lay planks from the borrow pits, and by posting workmen along these boards at short intervals, the blocks of clay were slid on the wetted planks until finally placed in position. If the clay did not contain a large enough percentage of sand,



the blocks did not retain their form well enough to permit tossing or sliding, and in these cases baskets suspended at the ends of bamboo shoulder-poles were in general use. In all the high embankments and hill cuttings, Mr. Burns says that the transportation of material in baskets was the only method employed. The attempt was made to use wheelbarrows, but this was economically a failure, either through the inability or unwillingness of the Chinese to utilize this innovation. In this roadless country, there are no horses or carts. Occasionally, a little plowing was done by the water buffalo, or carabao; but with this rare exception, all of the earth work on the railroad was done by hand labor. Mr. Burns states that in excavating, where the coolies are familiar with the work, the earth was handled at an extremely low figure; but when the embankment was high or the hill cutting deep, the methods known to the coolies were more expensive than if modern means and appliances were used. In the higher depart-

CHINESE METHODS OF MULTIPLE LEVERS IN CARRYING HEAVY  
(Suggesting a native attempt at mechanical aid to manual labor.)

ments of railroad construction, as building, the natives prove efficient and it is said that in stone cutting, carpentry, and metal working, they are proficient.

## LABOR CONDITIONS IN THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY

PRIOR to the great strike of the packing-house employees, in 1904, the general public had little knowledge of labor conditions in the packing trades and almost no conception of the relations sustained by the packing industry to the meat-consumers of the whole country. One of the first attempts to make a scientific presentation of the labor situation in the packing trades is the article contributed by Prof. John R. Commons to the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (Harvard University).

### RESULTS OF DIVISION OF LABOR.

Beginning with the leading group of workmen in this industry,—namely, the cattle butchers,—Professor Commons shows how the division of labor has grown with the industry itself, following the introduction of the refrigerator car and the marketing of dressed beef, in the decade of the seventies. When only local demands were supplied, the gangs of butchers were small, but as the number of cattle to be killed each day in-

creased, more men were employed, but men of the number were kept at the acting work. At the present time, 230 butchers, helpers, and laborers is to handle 1,050 cattle a day under variations of output. The time required bullock is equivalent to 131 minutes per man, from the pen to the cooler, the butchering, and other departments to which the labor is distributed. But this is made up of 6 minutes for the 50-cent man and 1½ minutes for the 1-cent man, and so on, and the average hour, for the gang would not exceed making the entire labor cost about 1 cent per bullock. This division of labor has made possible to utilize cheaper men,—and immigrant labor,—in large numbers. As more, skilled men become more highly skilled, the quality of their work. While the number of low-waged men was greatly increased, the division of labor also pushed up the wages of the very few skilled men on the de-

ta of the work. While an all-might expect to earn 35 cents an ly specialized men, or "splitters," an hour. It is therefore to the arest to make a few of these par-sirable to the men, so as to attach rvice. Thus, the companies put a ngest men, and those with a par-for their work, on "steady time," salary of from \$24 to \$27 a week, he time worked, while the other the gang were hired by the hour for the time worked. Still a third division of labor was secured by eady-time men act as pace-setters. an accomplished in this direction e following statistics: Take the splitting, for example. In the splitters in a certain gang would ttle in 10 hours, or 16 per hour the wages being 45 cents. Ten e speed had been increased, so tters got out 1,200 cattle in ten er hour for each man,—an increase per cent. The wages, except for e men, were reduced to 40 cents her occupations had been speeded rates of pay had been reduced in ions. Then came the organization n 1901, and the first act of this directed toward wages and hours,

but toward the reduction of the output. After the limit was set by the union, the companies discontinued the steady-time men, and placed them on the hour list, since their positions as pace-makers were no longer useful. Thus, there was a reduction in expense which partly offset the reduction in work.

#### WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS EMPLOYEES.

The number of women employed in the industry, in Chicago, is now set at 2,000, or about 9 per cent of all the employees. This increase has come about partly through the introduction of foreign-born women in the sausage department and meat-trimming rooms at times when the men went on strike. Prior to that time, women were not employed in the large establishments where the knife is used, their work being principally painting and labeling cans, soldering and stuffing cans, sewing up the ends of bags, packing chipped beef, and packing and wrapping butterine. The women form the only class of labor generally employed at piecework; and although this method of payment has led them to serious overexertion, they have as yet made no efforts to limit the amount of work, some of which, especially in the can-making departments, depends on the speed of the machine. The girls are willing to work to their utmost, for a period, in order to save up a sum of money for a home of their

own. The men, on the other hand, look upon the strain of excessive speed as the greatest of their grievances. The number of children under sixteen years of age employed in the industry in 1900 was 1,651, or 2½ per cent. of all employees.

#### AN AMERICAN STRIKE IN BEHALF OF ALIENS.

The most significant fact brought out by Professor Commons is that the strike of 1904 was not merely a strike of skilled labor, but was a strike of Americanized Irish, Germans, and Bohemians in behalf of Slovaks, Poles, Lithuanians, and negroes. The strike was defeated by bring-

ing in men from the companies' own houses for the skilled occupations and and Greeks for the unskilled occupation. Bohemians began work in the packing house early as 1882, but did not enter in large numbers until after the strike of 1886. They steadily worked their way forward until twenty-four men getting fifty cents an hour, two of the cattle-killing gangs, twelve Americans, while the others are German, Irish, and American. The Americans, as wages have practically been driven out of the yards, and are being followed by the Irish and the Germans.

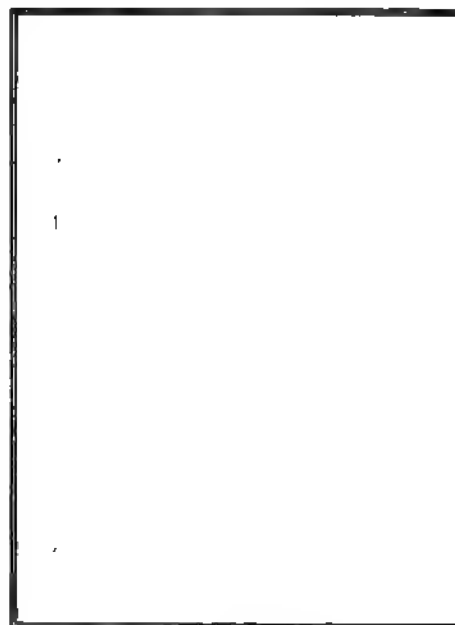
### THE "WHITE PERIL" AND THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

WE should expect to find in the observations of a trained observer like Mr. William Garrott Brown a useful contribution to the literature of the economic problem in the Southern States, and the article contributed by Mr. Brown to the *North American Review* for December, entitled "The White Peril: The Immediate Danger to the Negro," is certainly not lacking in suggestive material. Mr. Brown is a native of Alabama, and at present a citizen of Massachusetts. He is the author of "The Lower South in American History," and of other books and magazine articles, which have made his name quite as well known in the North as in the South. He has recently made a tour of the Southern States from Virginia to Texas, noting especially two movements of population.—a steady exodus of negroes from country to town, or from South to North, and a moderate but apparently increasing inflow of whites into the South. What really constitutes the "white peril" to the negro, in Mr. Brown's view, is the fact that the white man is steadily driving out the black man from occupations which the latter formerly controlled exclusively, while in the new industries, notably cotton manufacturing, the negro is not to be found at all. Even on the farms and plantations, white labor is gradually encroaching on black.

#### WHITES SUPPLANTING BLACKS IN ALL OCCUPATIONS.

Mr. Brown began his travels in the Old Dominion. There he was surprised to find that farmers from the far Northwest are coming in considerable numbers, sometimes in little colonies, to make their homes on the banks of the James, the Potomac, and the Roanoke. The blacks are moving townward and northward so rapidly that complaints are everywhere made of

the scarcity of farm labor. Equally correct is the complaint that the negro as a farmer is deteriorating. Even in the cities, Mr. Brown found that white men were turning more to kinds of work which used to be negroes only. This was noticeable in the



MR. WILLIAM GARROTT BROWN.

towns of Virginia, and the tendency was more strikingly exhibited in the Carolinas, especially in what is called the Piedmont. There the poorer classes of native whites are monopolizing the factory labor. Negroes are employed in tobacco factories, frequently

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## SOME DANISH FICTION WRITERS OF TO-DAY.

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to-day, continues Mr. Harboe. Other nations  
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any great literary masterpiece has been produced in  
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Jacobsen, Gjellerup, Pontoppidan, Bang,—these are  
names to which no student of Norse literature can  
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GEORG BRANDES  
himself  
(Denmark's world-famous author and critic.)

## CAN THE NEGRO HOLD HIS OWN?

Mr. Brown is convinced that the negro's place in the South's industrial system can no longer be regarded as secure. He refers to Principal Booker T. Washington's declaration, made five years ago, that the next twenty years were going to be the most serious in the history of his race. Within this period, says Mr. Washington, it will be largely decided whether the negro will be able to retain the hold which he now has upon the industries of the South, or whether his place will be filled by white people from a distance.

Still, Mr. Brown admits that to say that a loss of the negro's ground has occurred is to say that he cannot resist it. Principal Washington holds that the apparent loss is rather tentative than absolute. It is largely explained by the South's rapid development and the growth of the whites in mere numbers. He is also convinced by the entrance of negroes into higher elements, such as clerkships, stenography, and other branches of business. Mr. Brown's objection, however, is that it is nearly always men who rise in the industrial scale. Then, negroes accept lower wages than white men.

## ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROGRESS IN SPAIN.

WHILE Spain is, from a political point of view, an eminently constitutional country, the Spanish monarchists have understood and actually carry out the constitutional idea in a radically different fashion from that in which it operates in other constitutional monarchies,

Since 1875, while there have not been any revolutions, the effect has been practically the same,—a virtual annulling of the constitutional character of the government. In Spain, Mr. Bray reminds us, every two years, or less, there is a new parliament. Because of this, there is never sufficient time for the legislators to accomplish any serious work. From 1810 to 1875 there was only one session (1866 to 1890), which lasted longer than two years. As soon as a new Spanish government, whatever its political character, comes into power, its first political act is to decree the dissolution of the Chambers. An election is then held in which the forms are ostensibly open and republican. When the results have been announced, however, it is found that the government has declared elected such persons as it regards safely in its own interests. Fatal indifference is thus engendered among the people, because "the Spanish citizen knows well that his voice counts for nothing in the actual results of the elections." Mr. Bray passes to a brief characterization of the principal figures in the present and the recent past, referring to Castelar, Canovas, Salmeron, Rosas, Pi y Margall, and Figueras. It is a list of fine orators, but not of great statesmen, he concludes.

## CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO.

(Spanish statesman, prime minister, author; born, 1856).

such as England, or in republics like France and the United States. The well-known French political writer, M. Edouard de Bray, contributes to *La Revue* a study of the Spanish Parliament, in which he points out the fact that "from 1808 to 1875 the history of Spain was nothing more than an uninterrupted series of revolutions and reactions, aggravated by military pronunciamientos."

## Spain's Economic Awakening.

In the *Independent Review*, a Spanish writer, Tarrida del Marmol, gives a very cheerful account of the revival of the Spanish economy. There is a real craving for education among the lower classes. Secondary education is making progress. The economic condition of the country improves daily, signs of rapid improvement are visible everywhere. The Spanish workingman is quite the equal of the

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## SOME DANISH FICTION WRITERS OF TO-DAY.

ANNA BERNHARDSEN had scarcely issued from her terrible war with Germany when she was struck by a literary earthquake.

Being a country partly isolated in culture, and in glory merely historic, surrounded, as it was, by ancient romance, Denmark began to find herself a constitutional part of continental Europe. She pulled down the walls and admitted the influence of realism, then in its flourishing youth.

A battle was on for the widening of the nation's intellectual horizon, and literature was called into service. Paul Harboe, writing in *Det skandinaviske litteraturhistoriske arkiv*, says of this period:

Not every work of fiction tried to answer some question, tried to solve some problem. The whole was verily seemed to be utterly in the power of the poetic. Schoolmasters and old maids, professors and organists, overtaught students and underfed—all were engaged in battle. There was Holger Nielsen, lately returned from London, where he had earned for many nights a bed of shavings with a natured carpenter; there was Sophus Schanderup, who was fond of human frailty and good cognac; there was Jens Peter Jacobsen, poor consumptive; who sent out the first message of the real school in Denmark,—his novel, "Maria Grubbe,"

Coming to Georg Brandes, this writer pays a tribute to the magnetism and scope of that critic's appeal to his countrymen, but, in fact, Brandes' power and influence have

The world of artists and authors became as illumined by a literary statesman, a wonderland crowded with roses. Brandes knew even then the secrets of creative passion, the strange play of the imaginative and the way he deftly, patiently, reverently in such matters was a revelation to the people around him. His voice echoed through the land,—must be added, like a sound sweet to the ear, to the heart. His voice was mighty, but, to the sense, to that of the rural population especially, hopelessly harsh. Advancing a few years, we find ourselves calling Brandes a traitor, a cosmopolite, a spy of the nation.

He has, however, somewhat softened this position. He is known to his enemies in Denmark as "Our domestic missionary of literature." Brandes is no reformer, belongs

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There are no giants in intellectual Denmark to-day, continues Mr. Harboe. Other nations have at least one great light in art. Denmark is crowded with men who rise—

just an invisible point above the watermark of mediocrity, but whose powers in the scales of world-judgment are found too light. It is indeed doubtful if any great literary masterpiece has been produced in Denmark since the epoch of Holberg, the middle of the seventeenth century. Yet, we hasten to add, many remarkable, many valuable, books have been written during the past two or three decades. Drachmann, Jacobsen, Gjellerup, Pontoppidan, Bang,—these are names to which no student of Norse literature can refer without regard.

GEORG BRANDSEN  
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Drachmann visited the United States in 1900. A number of his shorter poems have been rendered into English. The poet is too limited in his vision, however. Mr. Harboe contends, to ever be popular in English. While a large group of young lyrists are fast pushing him into the background of contemporary life, Drachmann's place as the chief poet of the Danish renaissance remains secure. The government, it may be of interest to state, gives him an annuity of about one thousand dollars. Jacobsen and Bang are the names of other well-known Danish novelists, and Karl Gjellerup is the "most scholarly of living Danish poets." Henrik Pontoppidan owes much to certain clever Frenchmen whose sense of humor revolves around a single subject.

The general literary situation in Denmark, concludes this magazine writer, is generally regarded as anomalous.

Almost every young woman in Denmark who has been disappointed in love promptly sits down to give the world a meagerly veiled account of her actual experience with some dark, broad-shouldered man whose

love was the greatest thing on earth—while it lasted. Almost every schoolmaster manufactures fiction. There are many clergymen with immense literary aspirations too, as, for instance, Edward Blaumüller, who reflects somewhere in a poem that, though a father of seven or eight children, it is a great open question whether he had any right to beget these offspring. Edward Egeberg, a schoolmaster, is armed to the teeth with moral lessons. Fortified thus is also Mrs. Jenny Blicher-Clausen, so adored by all young ladies, who, to the number of ten thousand, dispense with sleep's blessing to sacrifice to her luxurious altar. Mrs. Blicher-Clausen has nerves, a shrill voice, a shriek that penetrates the universe. She is the most widely read, most talked about, penwoman in Denmark to-day.

Carl Ewald and Gustav Wied are a pair of humorists, who once in a while frown and sigh. A somewhat dignified author is Sophus Michaëlis, translator of Flaubert's "*Salammbô*." He has a competent rival in the person of Viggo Stuckenberg, who writes delicate poetry on snow and faint shadows and sweet bird-song. Neils Möller first made our Walt Whitman known to Danish readers; the same man has translated some poems of Swinburne. Karl Larsen knows the soul of the young girl whose life is yet all possibility; in the matter of form his productions leave little to be wished for.

## THE RUSSIAN ZEMSTVO AS AN INSTITUTION.

A NUMBER of the Russian periodicals have begun to publish articles on the zemstvo, its history, and its future. Dr. E. J. Dillon's article, which appears on another page of this issue of the *Review*, gives a keen analysis of the conditions which led up to the resuscitation of the zemstvo and its present noteworthy development. The leading liberal review of the empire, the *Vyestnik Yevropy*, St. Petersburg, in an editorial article, strongly approves the development toward greater freedom which has marked the past few months in Russia, and declares that all Russians have given a deep sigh of relief,—“a sigh as deep as the policy of oppression, just closed, was heard.” It is expected, says this review, that the people will be invited to a permanent, close, and organic coöperation in the difficult and pressing work of building up the state, and that “the confidence alluded to by the minister of the interior will find adequate expression in the only form important for Russia,—in the abolition of the irresponsible rule of the administration and in establishing legal order by the active participation of social bodies and the people.”

The opposition to the development of the zemstvo, this magazine points out, has been made up of pronounced reactionaries, and their objections have been of a purely formal character. Whatever the objectionable qualities of the bills framed by the preliminary codifying committee, the peasant question will now be seen in the

proper light, and will be looked into from all sides only when the representatives of the people are permitted to express their views fully.

### The History of the Zemstvo.

In tracing the historical development of the zemstvo as an institution, in an article in the weekly number of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, Mr. Herman Rosenthal, himself a Russian, points out that the Russian people has been trodden down for ages by “a triple arbitrary and unscrupulous party power, consisting of a corrupt bureaucracy and fanatical hierarchy, under Pobyedonostzev's leadership, and of selfish, intriguing court camarilla, with some degenerate grand dukes at the head.” Under this power, the Czar, ruler of all the Russias, is helpless,—a plaything, now for one, now for another, party. Mr. Rosenthal points out that the greater freedom permitted in Russia and the development of the zemstvos indicates an attempt on the part of Nicholas II. to free himself from the clutches of these corrupt reactionary influences. The entire country, he declares, now expects salvation from the zemstvos. What is the meaning of this institution whose name has, during the past few months, made a permanent standing in the press and literature of the world? The word, Mr. Rosenthal tells us, is derived from “*zemlya*,” meaning land. It originally designated the country people, but is now used, also,

for the province and its representative body. The Emperor, Nicholas II., we are told further, in order to atone for the sins of his reactionary ministers, need not introduce a new era, but has only to reestablish the liberal institutions of his grandfather, among which the zemstvo was very prominent.

When the Czar, Alexander II., came to the throne, he found the empire suffering deeply from the results of the Crimean War. Besides, the reorganization of the army, the emancipation of the serfs, and the separation of the judiciary from the administrative branch of the government, the need of special institutions for local economic administration made itself keenly felt. His efforts resulted in the perfection of the zemstvo,—or, rather, *zemskiya uchrezhdeniya* (district institutions),—which were intended to allow some sort of home rule to the people. The zemstvo was first mentioned in the imperial edict of 1859. Five years afterward, in January, 1864, the zemstvo institution was legally recognized. Its principal aim, in accordance with the idea of educated Russian society of the time, was the greatest possible development of local home rule. The Emperor Alexander saw that the local representatives of the people would be familiar with their needs and better equipped to legislate about them than the corrupt bureaucracy in its centralized administration. The members of the district assemblies, or zemstvos, were

at first elected by three different electoral classes,—that of the landowners, that of the city people, and that of the country inhabitants. In this way, the government has already introduced for trial a sort of constitutional representation. It was not long, however, before the central government accused the zemstvos of claiming too much authority. The school question, especially, was a bone of contention, and the minister of education never recognized the authority of the zemstvos to establish schools and other educational institutions. In the higher administration circles, there began to be a suspicion that the zemstvos were too liberal, and, by the end of the eighties of the last century, they were looked upon as the stronghold of the opposition. The suspicion of the government resulted in several edicts, by which the orderly development of these district assemblies was checked. Finally, by the edict of June, 1890, the zemstvo representation was limited to two classes of citizens,—the hereditary and personal nobility and the burghers of the cities. The peasants were entirely deprived of their elective franchise. Their representatives were selected by the governors and by the members of the volost assemblies.

Thus has the bureaucracy, by degrees, undermined the authority of the zemstvos,—an authority which it is now Prince Mirski's intention to rehabilitate. Whether or not the new movement means real reform is an open question. We must hope and wait to see, says Mr. Rosenthal.

## THE NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY.

AS New Zealand is the most advanced Socialist state in the British Empire, and the Political Labor party its most advanced political party, the following programme, published in the *Australian Review of Reviews*, will be read with interest throughout the world :

1. State bank—establishment of a state bank with sole right of note issue, which shall be legal tender.

2. Land reform—(a) abolition of the sale of crown lands; (b) periodical revaluation of crown lands held on lease; (c) resumption of land for closer settlement to be at owner's valuation for taxation purposes, plus 10 per cent.; (d) tenants' absolute right to their improvements.

3. Local government reform—(a) parliamentary franchise to apply to the elections of all local bodies; (b) every elector to have the right to vote on all questions submitted to a poll.

4. Economic government—(a) referendum with the initiative in the hands of the people; (b) abolition of the upper house; (c) elective executive.

5. Statutory preference of employment for unionists.

6. Cessation of borrowing except for (a) redemption; (b) completing work authorized by Parliament.

7. Nationalization—(a) establishment of state iron-works; (b) nationalization of all mineral wealth; (c) establishment of state woolen and flour mills and clothing and boot factories. Upon the liquor and fiscal questions, the Labor candidates are to have a free hand.

The League has a special programme for municipal reform, which runs as follows :

1. One vote only for each adult resident.

2. Polls to be open till 8 p.m.

3. Mayors and councilors to be paid if approved by a plebiscite vote of the electors.

4. The unification of municipalities around large centers of population.

5. Municipalities, jointly or severally, to be empowered to own and directly conduct for use any industry or service deemed desirable by the plebiscite vote of electors. All works undertaken by the municipalities to be executed by the councils without the intervention of the contractor, and trade-union wages to be paid.

6. All rates to be struck on the unimproved values of lands within each district.

7. Powers to acquire the title to and power to lease, but not to sell, any lands upon which rates are overdue and unpaid for a period of five years, provided the owner may recover possession on payment of all rates and accrued interest thereon.

8. Quinquennial valuation by owner, and in case of the municipality being dissatisfied with such valuation, to be empowered to resume at such valuation, plus 10 per cent.

9. Compulsory power to acquire gas or electric lighting works.

10. Power by initiative to demand vote on any policy proposal of a local governing body.

# BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

## SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

**American Magazines as "Readable Propositions."**—Editor Bliss Perry, of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in offering his New Year's greetings to his readers, quotes from a sentence in a Wyoming sheep-herder's letter of commendation: "I would like you to know that you have one subscriber who has no kick coming, and who thinks the *Atlantic* is a readable proposition all right." Modestly accepting this well-considered valuation, which must have warmed the cockles of the editorial heart, the *Atlantic's* editor proceeds to analyze the phrase, "readable proposition." He concludes that it means "the discussion from month to month by many men of many minds of that American life which intimately affects the destiny of us all." This brings us back to the old editorial dictum that the magazine, to be readable, must be full of "human interest." As Mr. Perry sums it up: "A true mirror of life is what a literary magazine aspires to be. But it ought to reflect something deeper than the patented, nickel-plated conveniences and triumphs of a material civilization. It should also serve as a mirror for the ardors and loyalties, the patriotism and the growing world-consciousness, of the American people." How far this has become the ideal of American magazine editors is revealed, in part, by a study of the contents of our representative monthlies at the opening of another year. Taking the January numbers of fifteen popular American magazines, and leaving fiction and poetry out of the account, we find that more than one hundred "serious" subjects are treated in the published contributions. Of these articles, about twenty may be described as social studies, abounding in the "human interest" element, while twelve are travel sketches, four deal with prominent personalities, three with phases of American business life, and two with American industries. Science claims only four of the articles, art three, the drama three, and music one. There are also two or three literary studies. For the rest, biography and reminiscences predominate, followed closely by historical sketches. These latter types of articles, however, are accorded much less space than formerly in most of the American monthlies, and less than is now given them in the European reviews. Three articles this month are devoted to the Russo-Japanese war.

**Social Studies.**—Among the clever descriptions of city life which appear in the New Year's numbers are "The Poor Children of Paris," by Mrs. John Van Vorst, in *Harper's*; "The Social Side of Chicago," in *Anslee's*; "The Sale of the Unredeemed" (a visit to the pawnbroker auctions of New York City), by Albert Bigelow Paine, in the *Century*, and "The Superstitions of a Cosmopolitan City" (New York), by Robert Shackleton, in *Harper's*. Other phases of metropolitan existence are treated in "Tuberculosis: The Real Race Suicide," by Samuel Hopkins Adams (*McClure's*); "Ethics of the Street," by Marguerite Merington (*Atlantic*); "Every-Day Church Work," by Bertha H. Smith (*Mun-*

*sey's*); and "The Delusion of the Race-Track," by Graham Phillips (*Cosmopolitan*).—Problems more especially to life outside the great city are discussed by Charles M. Harger, in "The Store" (*Atlantic*); by Prof. T. N. Carver, in "Awaits Rural New England?" (*World's Work*); by Ray Stannard Baker, in "What is Lynching?" (*McClure's*).—In her series of essays in *Leslie's Monthly* on "The Freedom of Life," Annie Payson Call has this month on "Personal Independence."

**American Views of Foreign Politics.**—Dr. Andrew D. White's series of chapters from his *International Life* is drawing to a close in the *Century*. Frank A. Vanderlip is beginning in *Scribner's* a series on "Political Problems of Europe as They Affect Americans." Mr. Vanderlip, like Dr. White, is able to study European political conditions at first hand through his personal acquaintance with the men who have in their keeping the destinies of peoples and empires. He gives in the January number an account of the fight between Church and State in France which has led to the breaking up of monastic orders. White's recollections, as given in the January number, include interesting references to the state of the American feeling during the period of his last visit to Berlin (1897-1902), and especially to the great American prestige in regard to China and to the manifested in Germany for President McKinley.

**Travel Sketches.**—Illustrated articles of travel description are still relatively prominent in our monthlies. The *Booklovers* for January has three—"A City Built on Rubies" (describing the city of Mogok, in Burma), "The New Westminster Cathedral," by Marion Elliston, and accounts of Vesuvius and the great crater of Taal, by Willard French, respectively, with graphs of each volcano in action.—In the *Century* is a capital paper on "London in Transformation" by Randall Blackshaw; Edward Penfield gives his impressions of the city in *Scribner's*, and Brander Matthews describes "Parisian Pedlars and Their Cries" in the *Cosmopolitan*.—Clifton Johnson, in the *Century*, on "Mark Twain's Country" in *Outing*, and the same magazine, Caspar Whitney gives some of his experiences "In the Swamps of Malay." "A Fiesta in the Philippines" is the subject of an article in the *Century* by David Gray.—An artist's impressions of Bermuda are recounted in the *Metropolitan* by Charles Livingston Bull.

**The War in the Far East.**—In the *Scribner's* Thomas F. Millard discusses "New Light on War," as revealed by his observations during months with the Russian army in the field, while Fox gives an interesting account of his journey to the front with the Third Japanese Army.—Lieut. C.

rites in the *Cosmopolitan* under the suggestive "Planting the Sun Flag on the Wall of Liao." "A Glimpse of Japan's Ambition" is the sub-anonymous article in the *World's Work*. *Knickerbocker* has an article by N. T. Bacon, entitled the War, What?"

**ary Topics.**—The first installment of Thoreau's appears in the January *Atlantic*, with an inquiry essay by Bradford Torrey. The same magazine studies of "Hans Breitmann" (the late Charles Reid) by Elizabeth Robins Pennell.—In the *Book-Late* Leslie Smith defines "Stevenson's View of."—The "Holiday Book Number" of the *Out-cember* 8) has appreciations of four representative critics.—Edward Dowden, by H. W. Boynton Brandes, by Paul Harboe; William C. II, by Hamilton W. Mabie; and Ferdinand Bre, by Th. Bentzon. The same number of the contains a brief paper entitled "Mark Twain: at His Spoken and Written Art," by Richard Gilder.—The autobiographical papers of the vrence Hutton are appearing in the *Critic* under, "The Literary Life."—Prof. Harry Thurston rites in *Munsey's* for January on "Three Hunders of 'Hamlet.'"

**ance, Commerce, and Industry.**—Mr. W. Lawson's articles in *Everybody's Magazine* entitled "Finance" have received an extraordinary amount of newspaper advertising as a result of re-

cent occurrences on the New York Stock Exchange. One does not look for such discussions in the popular magazines, as a rule, but the success of Mr. Lawson's articles may stimulate the editors of other periodicals to attempt enterprises like that of *Everybody's*.—Several articles on "business" topics appear in the *World's Work* for January. Mr. Henry W. Lanier contributes an instructive paper on "How to Buy Life Insurance." Mr. John L. Cowan tells the story of the fight made by the Wabash Railroad system to gain an entrance into Pittsburg. Mr. Atherton Brownell outlines some of the commercial effects of the cutting of the Panama Canal. "Our Problem at Panama" is discussed in *Munsey's* by William R. Rodgers.

**The Teacher's Profession.**—"Does it Pay to Be a School-Teacher?" is the question discussed by Arthur Goodrich in *Leslie's* for January. Poor as the pay is in the teaching profession,—if it may be called a profession,—it appears from the facts brought out by Mr. Goodrich, in his article, that it compares favorably with the average income of the doctor and the lawyer, in this country, at least. But it is the testimony of all successful teachers, as it is of men successful in other callings, that what really pays, as Mr. Goodrich puts it, "pays in the heart rather than in the pocketbook." No one can read the article, by Miss Adèle Marie Shaw, in the *World's Work*, on the work of the Chicago evening schools for foreigners without being convinced that the teachers in those schools have a reward more enduring than money.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

**an for Policing the World.**—In order to "establish order on the face of the earth," an alliance of "seven civilized powers" has been suggested by a Russian economic writer, Novicow, in an article in *Radik Revy* (Stockholm). According to this the seven civilized powers of the world are the States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia. (It is interesting to note that not include Japan.) These powers should enter a common defensive and offensive alliance by which they could guarantee the integrity of all the territory belonging to all. Then, says Mr. Novicow, the powers should "keep order on the face of the earth in hand at once every peace-breaker." In fact, he says, if, when difficulties arose between Russia and Russia, the aggressor had known that, in reliance upon the declaration of war, the fleets of the world blockade his ports, no hostilities would be incurred. The history of Europe has a turning-point, his writer believes. Since 1871, all the leading powers have been neutralized, and every hope of decay or changing any of the existing states must be abandoned. As to the obstacles placed in the way of a seven-power alliance, these are not at all insurmountable, because, says this writer, they exist "only in the brains of the diplomats of the old régime. The moment the seven-power alliance is concluded, nothing is easier than securing order on the face of the earth." Instead of being a formless mass of nations and nationalities, which fight against and injure each other, without aim, and cause anarchy, humanity will become an organized community, having a reason for following definite purposes. Then all the ter-

rrible sufferings caused by modern warfare will be removed. To the declaration that this proposition is Utopian, the writer replies: "If the conservatives find my solution unsatisfactory, the burden is on them to present a better one; and as to the belief that civilized nations will forever consent to injury and sufferings which they see an easy way to remove,—this is worse than Utopian, it is madness."

**Decadence of Russian Agriculture.**—The destructive war fought in a far country, which the Russian Government has stolen from China, has, according to *Social Tidskrift* (Stockholm), fortunately laid bare the dreadful social conditions prevailing within the Russian Empire. The Danish economic writer, Gustav Berg, in the above-mentioned magazine, asserts that the situation of the Russian peasant is really desperate. The decadence of Russian agriculture, he says, is not only due to the slothfulness of the peasant, but, above all, to a multitude of outward circumstances, such as heavy taxes, slave-service to the landlords, in spite of "abolishment of slavery," and high tariffs on iron, which continually compels the peasant to work the soil with wooden tools. Manure is seldom used in South Russia. For example, in the district of Stavropol, upon the Volga, where out of two hundred villages not less than one hundred and twenty-eight never manure the ground. The land is overburdened, weeds flourish, and the seed is spoiled. The wheat-producing peasants never eat white bread, and even rye bread is regarded as a luxury. Oftentimes the crop fails, and famine is chronic. All this hastens the immigration of the peasants to the cities or to foreign countries. In the year

1897, 47 per cent. of the inhabitants of the city of Rasan were transplanted peasants, who held positions as cabmen, dock and factory workers, etc. The "crushing of Japan," as the censored term in Russian newspapers reads, with this famished people, the writer thinks Utopian.

**The French Origin of the Kaiser.**—Not a few people will be surprised to learn that the German Emperor is of French descent,—(1) on his father's side; (2) on his paternal grandmother's side; and (3) on his mother's side. In erecting a statue to Admiral de Coligny, says Baron de Heckedorf in *La Revue*, William II. was but rendering tardy homage to the memory of an ancestor; and the function was not, as many people imagine, a politico-religious manifestation or a sort of protest against the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. The baron then sets out two genealogical tables in proof of his assertion that the Emperor is doubly descended from Coligny, both by the Hohenzollerns and the dukes of Saxe-Weimer. Admiral Gaspard de Coligny left one daughter, Louise, who, in 1583, became the wife of William of Nassau-Dillenburg. Of this marriage was born Frederick Henry of Nassau, who eventually married Emilie de Solms. The second child of this last marriage, Louise Henriette, became the wife, in 1646, of Frederick William I., of Brandenburg, and from this marriage was descended in direct line William I., the Kaiser's grandfather. From the second table we learn that the Kaiser is descended from Coligny by his grandmother, the Empress Augusta. The third child of Frederick Henry of Nassau and Emilie de Solms, called Henriette Catherine, became the wife of John George II. of Anhalt-Dessau, and the Empress Augusta is descended from the second child of this union. In the third table, it is shown that the Kaiser, by his mother, the Empress Frederick, is of further French descent. In fact, he is a descendant, on the maternal side, of Claude, Duke of Guise, and of Alexandre Dextmier, of Olbreuse.

**The Orient of To-morrow.**—A study of commercial conditions and possibilities appears, under this title, in the *Deutsche Export Revue*, Berlin. The writer declares that Japan's marvelously rapid commercial and industrial progress has actually been—or will soon actually be—paralleled in Manchuria and Korea. That there is room for European products there, he says, is proved by Japan's marvelous progress and development. Manchuria, properly administered, is as susceptible of progress and development as was Japan. The same is true of northern China, with its rich resources in minerals, particularly coal. "I was often surprised on my trips through Manchuria and Siberia to find the facility with which the Chinese take to trade and manufacturing, particularly when the policy pursued by those in charge was such as to encourage effort." Splendid results await any one who will give the material furnished and to be furnished by China good leadership. The Chinaman is the very best kind of a colonist. All he asks is to be let alone. He overcomes every lingual difficulty; he is a splendid worker, retail merchant, handworker, or servant, and he is naturally honest. The large commercial cities, Colombo, Singapore, Siam, Penang, Saigon, Haifong, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kiauchau, are striking examples of what the peace-loving Chinese can accomplish. Here, in the East, trade would be impossible but for the Chinese. Even in Japan, the

Chinese have made themselves indispensable true of the English, French, and German influence in the East is just as true of the sided over by Russia. The life of Port Art Vladivostok, Harbin, and Blagovestcher upon the activity of the Chinese inhabitant result will, however, depend upon the type assume the lead when peace is again rest merchants will want to come here from the efforts of the great powers to secure a pl agents in the East is easy to understand. I prosperity will go along faster under the West than they ever would were the init left to the East. China's opposition to a new trade forms, to railroads, is confim proper. Where the Chinaman is a strang grant, a colonist, he is far more pliable a than any other. Thus, the fundamentals u foreign trade may be built up are in the E body is getting ready to be on hand. "The of Manchuria and Korea is a foregone co the war end as it will. Japan, victorious, be the leading nation in the East."

**A Japanese Criticism of Tolstoi's War.**—The famous essay on the Russo-Ja contributed by Count Tolstoi to the *Los* has elicited many unfavorable criticisms. A strong contention against the opinion of a thinker is found in an essay by Dr. T. Inou guished professor in the Imperial Univers appearing in the *Taiyo*. According to Prof. Tolstoi's first mistake is in his assumptic Russia and Japan are fighting an unneces war. It is true that the present war is use sia. For Japan, however, it is waged in de very existence of her land and people. It w ly a question of interest that prompted i clare the war. Except for the decisive mea taken, Japan's fate would have been doome had approached us with a more amiable stead of turning a deaf ear to our just oc would have been glad to maintain an e the Muscovite Government. Count Tolst in the same light as he does murder. But in criminal law a case in which a mere a does not constitute a murder, so in the cou national intercourse there are times when thoroughly justified in appealing to the language of shot and shell. In the prese Japan is placed in the same position as the vidual who takes his arms to protect him a highwayman threatening his life. Jap conscious that Russia is a formidable adv formidable for a small country like Japa Japanese would have urged his governmen war against such a mighty enemy, unless aware that the gentle attitude of Japan w prove an incentive to the insatiable greed sians. The present struggle is, therefore, defense on the part of Japan. Professor nounces Count Tolstoi as a mere *doctrina* is still worse, as a religious fanatic. In cor Inouye declares that Tolstoi's idea is simp of environment in which this humanitarian and reared. The Russian autocracy and could not avoid creating many radically ab *trinitaire*, of whom Tolstoi is the most prom

**g the Ruins of Tycho Brahe's Famous story.**—Through the efforts and interest of the world, aroused by the influence of King Oscar and Norway, an organized movement is to preserve what is left of the famous observatory of the Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe, at Uraniborg. In a recent number of the *Woche* (Berlin), Archenhold, director of the Trepow Observatory, traces the history of astronomical development time Tycho Brahe made his remarkable discovery. October 24, 1901, was the three-hundredth anniversary of the astronomer's death, and this fact,

opposition to the Catholic Conservative party which M. Dumont-Wilden (whose article in the *Revue Bleue* was quoted from in this REVIEW for October) erroneously designated as Protestants. Of course, as pointed out in a letter from one of our correspondents, the Protestants in Belgium are in a very small minority. The interest in the Belgian elections centered about the fact that the voting population of Belgium was about evenly divided between the adherents of the Conservative (or Catholic) party and the various opposition parties which had become united. M. Woeste, in the article in the *Revue Générale* already referred to, calls attention to the fact that, despite the opposition gain, the Conservatives still have a majority of twenty in the Chamber. This writer does not believe that there has been, or will be, a permanent union of the Socialistic or Liberal elements in Belgium; in fact, in his opinion, the elections indicated a Socialistic setback. Certainly, he says, the Socialists have lost much of their prestige in certain labor centers. Since the Conservative (or Catholic) party, this writer declares, is "intrusted with the defense of religion and society in the country," it cannot be destroyed utterly. The Catholic party, he believes, will remain, and will adhere to the greater part of its present programme.

**Wagneriana in the German Magazines.**—Every month brings articles on Wagner. In the October number of *Velhagen*, Dr. Wilhelm Kleefeld writes on famous conductors of Wagner's works.—Liszt, Hans von Bülow, Hermann Levi, Hermann Zumpfe, Karl Muck, Hans Richter, Felix Mottl, Felix Weingartner, Richard Strauss, Gustav Mahler, Ernest von Schuch, Arthur Nikisch, Fritz Steinbach, and others.—In the *Deutsche Monatschrift* of October, there is an article on Wagner and Christianity by H. Weinel; and in the October *Nord und Süd*, Albert Ritter writes on the Nibelung question. The *Deutsche Monatschrift* for October and November has added an article on "Wagner and Christianity," Prof. H. Weinel, the writer, says that Wagner in his earlier creative work was nearer Christ than in his later period,—the creator of "Jesus of Nazareth" understood his hero better than did the singer of "Parsifal." It is certain that Christianity can only live, not as dogma, but as religion and ethics. Whether it will continue beyond that depends on whether it can return to the religion of Christ: for the religion of Christ only has eternal ends, while the religion of the Church has temporal ends. Yet Wagner belongs to those who believe that behind the development of the Church it is necessary to get back to Christ.—Then there are the Wagner letters in the *Revue de Paris*,—but that is not German.

**The Work of France's Great Public Library.**—A descriptive article on the Bibliothèque Nationale appears in the *Mercur de France*. The writer, Eugène Morel, considers the student the terror of libraries, for he does not go there to work but for diversion. The most ignorant is the journalist, and he thinks the state keeps up libraries for his special benefit. In their offices, editors have not the most necessary reference books at their disposal, and, indeed, some do not file their own newspaper. Every day, thirty to fifty journalists visit the Bibliothèque Nationale, but only three or four go to do serious work. The writer, who appears to be a worker in the library, gives the following analysis of readers on an afternoon in September, in the holiday time, when students are absent, but when professors

#### TYCHO BRAHE.

famous painting in the observatory at Prague.)

astronomers all over the world, called the attention of the Scandinavian monarchs to the fact that the observatory and estate of the famous Danish astronomer had fallen into grievous ruin, and was gradually falling to ruin. King Oscar interested himself at once, and his interest the observatory will be rebuilt, and the restoration to be finished in 1928. This observatory, as is remembered, was on the island of Hven, and its preservation was made possible in the beginning through the suggestion of King Frederick II. of Denmark. The restoration was made in March, 1907.

**Result of the Belgian Elections.**—An article on the elections of the present year in Belgium appears in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels), from the pen of M. Woeste. This writer shows that, while the Catholic (or Catholic) party lost several seats, owing to the opposition, yet this party is not badly off, or even discouraged. It was this union of the

and provincial visitors are to be expected. Out of two hundred readers, there were about fifty journalists for information for immediate use, thirty to forty students who find the Bibliothèque Nationale more comfortable than their own special library, and sixty to seventy readers of novels, etc., in search of current literature, but of the books asked for not more than fifteen related to books costing more than ten francs.

**Fifteen Years of Home Rule in Ireland.**—An article under the above title, intended for French readers, appears in *La Revue*. The author, Mr. William Redmond, asserts that under home rule Ireland would be peaceful and prosperous. The present system of government, however, he declares, is very disastrous to Ireland and absolutely without profit to England.

**How Many Ancient Greeks Were There?**—Writing in the *Revue de Paris*, Paul Guiraud attempts an estimate of the population of ancient Greece. He recalls the wallings of the helots over the fact that the birth-rate among them was decreasing, but points out that this was made up by the prisoners of war or the captives of piracy. From the eighth to the fourth centuries B.C., he declares there were in Attica 400,000 slaves; in Corinth, 400,000, and in Ægina, 70,000. The Greeks themselves continually diminished in number. Plutarch says, the Greeks could arm but 3,000 men.

**Spurring Italy to Awaken Her.**—In a lengthy review of a book by Lodovico Nencolini, whose translated title is "Europe in the Extreme Orient, and the Italian Interests in China," Dr. Gaetano Sangiorgio urges, in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence), Italy to awake to the necessity of taking part in the approaching events in the Orient. He says that the best students of colonial affairs are convinced that the nations without colonies are destined to disappear, because they are preparing for themselves an industrial slavery which is the first step toward political slavery. He thinks the sending of war vessels, and the participation in international intervention, with nothing done to strengthen and develop national interests, shows little political wisdom. It lessens prestige in the eyes of the Eastern nations. The writer condemns the weakness of the Italian Government in not accomplishing the leasing of the Bay of San-Men. So bungled and inopportune was the request, and so little did the Chinese Government know of Italy, that the request was refused with rather more vigor than politeness. Nevertheless, such occupation would have gone far to hold Italy's title to the first silk market of the world, and the region is rich in other resources important to cultivate. The book recounts the action and present situation of the other nations in the Orient and shows how they are deriving profit and building for the future in their handling of the situation, and calls on Italy to rouse herself to do her part. The reviewer concludes, after mentioning our own exploits in the West Indies, in Panama, and in the Philippines. "Therefore, we would mortally offend the most delicate and vital interests of the nation in abandoning to adversaries, in the guise of allies, and to rivals the ocean and the land where future generations, by the certain laws of history and of life, are to fight, in every way, the grand and terrible battles of competition and of civilization."

**An Impression of Kuropatkin.**—A French admirer of the Russian commander-in-chief in East contributes to the *Revue Bleue* a series of impressions received during a long acquaintance with General Kuropatkin, beginning with 1890. This M. Lucien Maury, declares that his memory recalls little brown man wearing a flat cap, a long duster, and top-boots, with his hand extended in greeting. Reviewing General Kuropatkin's Central Asia campaign, this French writer gives him much credit for Russia's triumph in that region. He recalls the battle of Géok Tépé, when Russia's Asiatic commander-in-chief of to-day was a colonel under the Skobelev. The Russians were being forced back, but he endeavored to enthuse his men, but in the presence of Kuropatkin alone, utterly calm and confident, that brought back the spirit of victory to the demoralized troops." It is this calmness and confidence which has always characterized General Kuropatkin, concludes M. Maury, "war correspondents of the world find again at Liao-Yang the simple, direct, almost modest, little man, who, in 1894, took great interest in demonstrating, in the language of a botanist or a scientific agriculturist, the good qualities of the cotton which could be grown beyond the Caspian."

**Poland's Greatest Living Authoress.**—Eliza Orzesko, "the greatest of Poland's living women writers," is the subject of an article by Gerda Meyerson in a Scandinavian magazine, *Social Tidskrift* (Stockholm). Energetic, deeply sympathetic, warmly enthusiastic, this gifted authoress has spent forty years of her life in the endeavor to spur her oppressed compatriots to work and struggle for their country and for themselves. In twenty-nine years she has written more than seventy volumes, and of these many have been translated into German, French, Swedish, Czech, and into Russian, much to her own surprise. Her subjects are those books in which she deals with the life and characters of the poor and oppressed Poles. Eliza Orzesko's own life story is a thrilling biography. As is the case with most of the champions of Poland, she belonged to a noble family, and distinguished also for literary and artistic gifts. Her childhood and early youth were filled with happiness. She was rich, highly educated, a happy wife and mother, and had many dear relatives and friends. But in 1863, a terrible year for Poland—all these joys were ended. Her husband was banished to Siberia, their property was confiscated, her relatives and friends were killed, or forced to flee. "Forsaken, ruined, in sorrow," she says, "I began to write." Her work is now known to readers in English as "Modern Argon."

**The Preservation of Polish Antiquities.**—A Polish writer, S. Tomkowicz, in the *Przeglad Polski*, a Polish review, published in Galicia, reproaches all over the world for their indifference to the monuments of their glorious past, and suggests that the Galician Poles (since the Austrian Government is likely to make any serious objections) that the Polish societies of Friends of Historic Monuments should, he thinks, should be particularly active in the preservation of the ecclesiastical cities, where there could easily be found many marvels of religious art which are now scattered or neglected.

## THE SEASON'S NOTABLE FICTION.

ISEWORTHY endeavor to see life as it is, and to chronicle the result of such with sincerity, together with an unmistakable style, of distinction, of real imaginative power, some such way may the reviewer set down his impression of the season's fiction. Except in the United States. Mr. Jack London, in America; Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in England, have both written books that have lasted beyond the six months' space of the life of the modern novel. But in the majority of books there is no hint of a concern on the author's part of the invincible fact that, to be genuinely worth while, must be distinguished by style, that style is the only anti-merit, and that a lack of it can hardly be atoned for even by monumental thought. Of the novelist is content to fulfill a merely

of that "hell-ship" to become cook's scullion. Van Weyden is a creature of overdeveloped brain-power, physically a plaything in the hands of Wolf Larsen, the ship's captain, and thus arises a struggle between the primitive brutalities of the natural man and this last product of the twentieth century. This struggle is the central theme of Mr. Jack London's "The Sea-Wolf" (Macmillan). The plot has further and rather more conventional ramifications, but it is primarily the fight between the beast in man and the man who has worked out the beast that holds our attention, and, secondarily, the overshadowing personality of Wolf Larsen. The latter is not a mere brute, like his sailors and seal-hunters. He is more terrible, for in him an extraordinary development of the pure intellect has not chastened the lusts of the primitive man. In depicting that fatal struggle between him and Van Weyden, Mr. London remains entirely impartial. The book is neither a glorification of the "overman" nor of his opposite. We are told of the two, and of their fight for life, with swift directness, with sincerity and strength. Each reader may draw for himself the conclusions resulting from this conflict between two thoroughly representative types of severed worlds.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford has always had the art of being sensational without the appearance of it. In "Whoever Shall Offend" (Macmillan), his theme, as in not a few of his earlier books, is a particularly gruesome and mysterious crime. He appears to tell the story not for the sake of its sensational elements, however, but for the sake of character and social analysis. If Folco Corbario had not made away with his wife, and tried to make away with his stepson, it is doubtful enough whether one would care very much for Mr. Crawford's delineation of Italian types. Readers probably knew some time ago all that he has to tell them of the Roman noble and of the peasant of the Campagna. As it is, however, "Whoever Shall Offend" contains a fascinating story, a puzzling mystery and its solution, elements in a book which, if well handled, as here, have never yet been known to fail of their effect.

With "Evelyn Byrd," Mr. George Cary Eggleston completed that powerful trilogy of novels in which he presented the Virginian, whom he knows so well, before and during the war. In the last volume of that trilogy, he showed us certain disaster and the cause lost. He turns now, in "A Captain in the Ranks" (Barnes), to the young Virginian who, seeing the futility of further struggle or of vain regret, is determined to help in the upbuilding of the nation, and to become a private if necessary, a captain if he can, in the ranks of industry. Thus Guilford Duncan goes westward. He puts away from him all thoughts of aristocratic birth or tradition, all pride of an officer in the army which is no more, and by that very fact fits himself, at the start, to rise in that new and greater army, whose mission is not war but peace. "A Captain in the Ranks" and its forerunners are genuine contributions to American history and culture-history, a fact that robs them of none of their value as literature. If "A Captain in the Ranks" is not quite so attractive as "The Master of the Warlock" or "Evelyn Byrd," it is simply because trade and the problems of trade are

### JACK LONDON.

function, then much of the season's output work excellent of its kind. But with infrequency does it even approach the standard. In one word, many of these books are unreadable; few are worth rereading; fewer are worth reading.

### WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN AUTHORS.

out sinks in San Francisco harbor, the parish, but Humphrey Van Weyden, critic, ideal specimen of modern hyper-civilization, by the Ghost, and compelled by the captain



in themselves less susceptible of the finest literary treatment than a great war, with its glory of victory and its tragedy of defeat.

The public should be grateful to Mr. Anthony Hope, not merely for the books which he himself wrote, but also for certain other books that would in all probability not have been written but for him. Foremost among these are "Graustark," by Mr. George Barr McCutcheon, and its continuation, "Beverly of Graustark" (Dodd, Mead). How Beverly Calhoun, the winsome little South Carolinian, impersonated the princess of the Balkan principality, managed things for a while to suit her own willful personality, picked up a brigand, who, though she falls in love with him, does not finally turn out to be a prince,—all this makes thoroughly good reading. There is throughout no hint of disillusion. It is all bravely carried off in a land of pure romance, where the men are invincible in strength and the women in beauty, and where love and war are still the chief concerns of life. Graustark is much more real than many little states that can be found on the map of Europe, and Beverly is at least as real as any young woman from the far South that may be met with.

GEORGE BARR MCCUTCHEON.

"Love Finds the Way" is a brief but charming story by the late Paul Leicester Ford. It has in miniature all the qualities that made "Janice Meredith" so deservedly popular, and like that book, it treats of an episode, necessarily a slighter one, of the Revolution. The improbability of the central incident is admitted and disregarded with delightful humor. The little volume is beautifully printed and decorated (Dodd, Mead).

In "The Island of Tranquil Delights," Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard renews the charm and success of his "South Sea Idylls." Those abodes of eternal summer that captured Stevenson's heart are here described once more with real power and charm and with an added note of regret. Mr. Stoddard says: "To sail over placid seas in sight of my summer islands; to lie off and on before the mouths of valleys that I have loved; where, in my youth, I have been in ecstasy; but never again to set foot on shore, or to know whether it be reality or a dream,—this is the dance my imagination leads me, this is the prelude to many an unrecorded souvenir."

The one objection which the average reader has been known to make against the work of Mr. William Dean Howells,—namely, that that distinguished novelist is too fond of the insignificant,—cannot be brought against "The Son of Royal Langbrith" (Harpers). The subject is one of essential tragedy, the tragedy of the weakness of a good woman who conceals from her son the iniquities of his dead father. That the working out of this theme is masterly it is superfluous

It is equally impossible to give

of a book so pregnant with fundamental richness in suggestiveness, and so accomplished as Mr. Henry James' "The G" (Scribners). As usual, Mr. James is concerned with Americans in Europe, but clearer, and, for that very reason, more works of what one may call his middle pe

#### BY WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH AU

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's style when one of the finest things in contemporary is distinctly at its best in "Painted Sha Brown), a volume of short stories. The deal directly with the realities of life, but the inner significance of these realities the and symbol. Reading the book, one en beautiful dreams, and it is only by taking that one comes to see how these dreams manner, interpret some of the phenomena

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RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

of the stories are especially notable. "I ows" should add materially to Mr. Le Gallienne's reputation.

"The Prodigal Son," Mr. Hall Caine's new appear simultaneously according to the of the publishers (Appletons), in nine guages, and in editions amounting to a qu lion of copies. It is hard to see why the at ticular book should be so enormous, stron contained in it undoubtedly is. The plot o of Iceland is not strikingly original. Of of the Governor of Iceland, Magnus is, but intense and righteous; Oscar is an f minima. Oscar returns to Iceland.

f his brother's betrothed. Magnus, for the girl's happiness, makes the greatest sacrifice he can make, and Oscar and Thora are married. Then comes Helga, the young wife's sister. Oscar's artistic life, inspires him to create, for her own. Hence springs the lingering of the story. Here, as in all his books, Mr. Caine has never yet been able to escape the power of wringing his readers' vitals, the power of convincing them that he is work-tragedy rather than a melodrama. Subtle fiction may sometimes be, it is a very real one. Caine has never yet been able to escape the power of wringing his readers' vitals, the power of convincing them that he is work-tragedy rather than a melodrama. Subtle fiction may sometimes be, it is a very real one.

Miss Correlli has deserted, temporarily, at regions of things unseen for those of things seen. "The Good Man" (Dodd, Mead) is, as the title claims, a simple love story and contains no allusion to esoteric Christianity or the utterance of the literary class. The story of how the Rev. Mr. Correlli found love is not without beauty and interest, and the interest would be even greater if the story were not quite so interminable. Miss Correlli's appeal to the gentle reviewer should prevent giving any more specific information concerning the story, in order that she may cease to live with misrepresentation ever before her eyes.

It is a gallant hero and a lovely maiden to the aid of distress, and then to extricate them from the clutches of fate by apparently probable means,—as old as literature itself, and its attractions to the public seem not to have faded. Any one who cares to know how Monsieur Des Ageaux and the Abbess of Villeneuve were ensnared by the abbess and how, notwithstanding that lady's inconstancy, it came all right in the end, may find of brisk entertainment with Mr. Stanley's latest book, "The Abbess of Vlaye" (Green).

#### THE HISTORY OF AMERICA, PAST AND PRESENT.

American historical novelist seems to have shifted his interest from Colonial and Revolutionary Civil War and the years preceding it. Among the books of the month, "The Hills of Freedom," by Mrs. J. L. Green (Doubleday, Page), carries us back to the Mexican War.

Interest in the character of Harriet Beecher Stowe is well-told and carried on in her son and daughter.

But the story of the life of John Brown is a well-told and carried on in her son and daughter.

T. J. L. McMANUS.

Diane is thoroughly lovable; other characters are vividly drawn and full of genuine pathos. The book is well written.

Mr. Thomas J. L. McManus, author of "The Boy and the Outlaw" (Grafton Press), lived in his boyhood at Harper's Ferry, and there witnessed the famous raid of John Brown. He was himself in the mountain

schoolhouse when it was captured by Brown's men. These interesting memories Mr. McManus has turned to excellent account in a story that moves swiftly and directly and contains a good deal of pleasant humor and excellent character-drawing.

In "Manassas" (Macmillan), Mr. Upton Sinclair has added another to the long list of ambitious novels dealing with the war. The canvas upon which Mr. Sinclair paints is large,

#### UPTON SINCLAIR.

but his power is well sustained through the long narrative, which presents an impressive picture of certain phases of the great struggle.

But, after all, the novels dealing with contemporary, or nearly contemporary, life in America are more vital, and altogether better worth while. Foremost among these is "The Law of the Land" (Bobbs-Merrill), by Emerson Hough, a strong and fair study of the negro problem as it confronts the South to-day. The scene is laid in the far South, "in the heart of the only American part of America," on and around the plantation of Colonel Blount. The story's main incident is the trial for murder of Colonel Blount, who has shot several negroes in an uprising that promised to be dangerous. In the plea for the defense, Mr. Hough has stated as sanely and as well as it has ever been stated the point of view of the fair-minded and intelligent Southerner. The amended Constitution was cruel and unjust, not to the white but to the black man, because "it sought to do that which cannot be done,—to establish growth instead of the chance to grow." "The Law of the Land" will fully sustain the reputation that Mr. Hough won by "The Mississippi Bubble" and "The Way to the West."

Another admirable story of Southern life is "Guthrie of the Times" (Doubleday, Page), by Joseph A. Altshuler. The book deals with the political conditions of a Southern State, presumably Kentucky, and attempts to demonstrate their essential dignity and healthiness. A young American girl who has brought home with her European education certain contemptuous notions of American politics is introduced. She comes in close contact with the politics of her State, and is finally convinced of the noble and valuable elements in them. The plot of the story turns about an impeachment brought against the Speaker of the House, who is charged with partiality in seeking to hold back certain legislative measures. His innocence of the charge is proved by Guthrie, correspondent of the Times, who



The swift yet long and undulating sentences, a distinctive rhythm that is as fresh as it is strong, tell a strong, beautiful love story. Altogether, *Luke of the Labrador* is one of the sea or three best books.

Other less weighty books, all dealing with life and death, are "The Eagle's Shadow" (Doubleday, James Branch Cabell, which is a pleasant and beautifully written; "The River's Child" (Harcourt), by Ruth McEnery Stuart, an idyl of the Mississippi River; and "An Angel by Brevet" (Harcourt), by Helen Pitkin, a well-wrought story of life in New Orleans.

#### OLD EUROPEAN DAYS.

*Theophano* (Harpers), by the well-known English and positivist, Frederic Harrison, is a brilliant historical writing, whatever qualities of a good story it lacks. The history of Byzantium is a subject which the ideas of the majority of people are at the least, and one cannot do better than turn to Mr. Harrison for clearer light on this obscure subject. The light he has undoubtedly brought to his task is one of his subject rarely, if ever, possessed by the historical novels. If the plot of "Theophano" is rich compensation in a vivid picture of the life and the statecraft of the Eastern empire under the rule of Constantine Porphyrogenetus. The hero of the novel is that brave general, Nicephorus who delivered Crete from Saracen sovereignty; and the heroine, the dissolute but fascinating Empress Zoe, in the delineation of whose character Mr. Harrison does not fail of success. If "Theophano" is a good novel, it is a highly instructive piece of

writing. There is to be no limit to the historical erudition of William Stearns Davis. He has written a novel which is laid during the first crusade. His book, "Falsie of the Blessed Voice" (Macmillan), is a romance of France under the reign of Louis IX. Mr. Davis is frankly a follower of Scott. His characters all speak the rather impossible jargon of the Middle Ages. "In Durward" and "Ivanhoe." But Mr. Davis tells a fascinating story of people who are interesting, and throws over the whole the glow of romance. Falsie, the blind singer, is an

exquisite figure, whose power of song exerts its unconscious influence as Pippa's did in Browning's "Pippa Passes." The character of Louis is convincingly drawn, and the various scenes of medieval life clearly seen and depicted.

"The Lady of Loyalty House" (Harpers), by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, is a brisk and breezy romance of Cavalier and Puritan, and, of course, of the love of a loyal lady for a Puritan captain. Evan-

der, the captain, is held a prisoner of war in the loyal mansion of Brilliana, and becomes naturally a prisoner of love. There are plenty of hairbreadth 'scapes, and the story runs on with breathless rapidity to a happy ending. There is little or no attempt at historical ac-

curacy or minute coloring, a fact that is quite refreshing. Mr. McCarthy is content to tell a swift and fascinating story, in which effort he succeeds thoroughly.

A more thoughtful romance of the same period of English history is "Elinor Arden, Royalist" (Century), by Mary Constance Du Bois. Little Elinor Arden, true to the cause of her dead father's king, is left an orphan and must

live with the family of a Roundhead uncle. Her life in the Puritan household is well described. But she remembers the good cause, and by her quick wit and daring is enabled to save the infant daughter of her king from his enemies. Later comes a love story, with the happy ending of which the book ends also.

JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY

#### NOVELS OF ENGLISH LIFE.

In "Kate of Kate Hall" (Appleton), Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler has cleverly adapted the story of "The Taming of the Shrew" to the necessities of a tale of modern English society. Kate is the daughter of a

poor earl, she must marry for money. The suitable match is found, but Kate leads the gentleman a by no means merry life. Here the conflict between the modern Petruchio and his Kate is briskly and cleverly set forth. But as in the play, so here the shrew is tamed by the great tamer—love. "Stay!" so Kate yields, "not because they ask it, but because I do." The obsession of the epigram is somewhat less apparent here than in Miss Fowler's earlier books.

The central theme of "The Masquerader" (Harpers), by Katherine Cecil Thurston, is

Frontispiece (reduced) from  
"Kate of Kate Hall."

W. STEARNS DAVIS.



no means calculated to give pleasure to girls alone.

How Lieut. Robert Warburton tries to play a practical joke on his sister, becomes entangled in the mesh of his own weaving, and finally takes the position of groom and coachman in the house of the girl he loves,—these are the original adventures that form the theme of Mr. Harold MacGrath's "The Man on the Box" (Bobbs-Merrill). An element of

WILLIAM JORDAN.

are the story in the course of its development humor predominates,—good humor, al-  
most that of situation.

#### SHORT STORIES.

Mr. Hoyt has gathered ten of her pleasant-  
est stories in a volume that takes its title  
from the first story, "Nancy's Country Christmas"  
(Page). "God and  
the Peer" and  
"Jug Peer"  
episodes of  
life treated  
it and hu-

weighty  
the sto-  
Miss Viola  
is collected  
the, "Play-  
agabonds"  
in). It is  
more's spe-  
and the hid-  
y under  
worldly as-  
sured of good  
can kindle  
all that ap-  
and evil.  
pathos of  
rings true  
and her all-  
charity en-

allest sympathy. These tattered waifs and  
ifs, these "players and vagabonds," have  
to plead for them whose pleading it would  
possible to resist.

Fox, Jr.'s, "Christmas Eve on Lonesome"  
is a volume of virile tales of those aspects  
a life a knowledge of which Mr. Fox has  
his previous books. Comedy and tragedy  
are apart in this life, where the passions of  
young and swift, though their speech and ac-  
tion are rustic. The volume ends with a  
story, "Christmas Night With Satan."  
The fighter and more vivacious, though not

lacking in insight, and of excellent artistic finish, are  
Mr. Robert W. Chambers' "A Young Man in a Hurry,  
and Other Stories" (Harpers). The title story is by no

means the best in the  
volume. The best are  
witty, piquant, and  
swiftly told.

"Traffics and Dis-  
coveries" is the title  
of Mr. Kipling's latest  
book, the first volume  
of collected tales since  
"A Day's Work."  
"Traffics and Discover-  
ies" (Doubleday,  
Page) consists of  
eleven stories, all of  
which, except the  
longest—"The Army  
of a Dream"—have  
already been pub-  
lished in the maga-

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

zines. The one entitled "They" appeared within a few  
months past. A good deal of Mr. Kipling's later work  
has been saturated with a sort of psychological subtlety,  
which was foreshadowed in his famous tale, "The  
Brushwood Boy." In this latest collection, the stories  
"They" and "Wireless" are especially redolent of this  
subtlety, which in conception reminds us of the elder  
Hawthorne, but in style are Kipling's inimitable own.

Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, has  
written a little Christmas story under the title, "The  
Christ-Child of the Three Ages of Man" (Dutton).

#### A NOTEWORTHY EDITION OF THACKERAY.

By far the most satisfactory edition of Thackeray we  
have seen in recent years is the one published by  
Crowell in thirty volumes, by William P. Trent and  
John Bell Henneman. These are quietly and tastefully  
bound, and the paper and letterpress are satisfactory.  
Most of the illustrations are historic ones, and each  
volume has as a frontispiece a reproduction of a steel  
engraving, generally of the author at some stage of his  
career. Not only are the well-known masterpieces,  
"Vanity Fair," "Henry Esmond," and the other great  
world novels included, but also the essays, burlesques,  
Christmas stories, sketches, criticisms of letters and  
art, quips in *Punch*, drawings, poems, and a new col-  
lection of typical personal letters. Practically every-  
thing Thackeray ever wrote is included in this excellent  
edition, under the general title, "The Complete Works  
of William Makepeace Thackeray."

#### A COUPLE OF JAPANESE NOVELS.

One form of Japanese patriotism not sufficiently  
well known, perhaps, is that of the cultured class, who,  
while the armies of Japan have been fighting her  
battles in Manchuria, have been campaigning by voice  
and pen for the understanding and approval of the civil-  
ized world. Pamphlets on politics and economics,  
magazine articles, and even novels, are being written  
to further this end. One of the most striking specimens  
of the last form of literature is Gensai Murai's novel,  
"Hana, a Daughter of Japan." In this novel the author  
endeavors to "display, in a slight measure, some of the  
characteristics of his countrymen." It is the story of a  
beautiful, virtuous Japanese girl and a false, bold, bad  
Russian, with a big, brave, chivalrous American throw

Illustration (reduced) from  
"Nancy's Country Christmas."



## SERIOUS BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

### OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

er's joy" in France and Italy lies chiefly in association; and the richness of this land has seldom been presented more fully in the volume "Sketches on the Old Road to Florence" (Dutton), by A. H. Newbery with the assistance of Henry W. Newbery Carmichael. These artist travelers in what has been called the only right slide into it through a river's mouth, the Arno, and journeying in a stately way through central France, and transalpine Italy, of pen and brush give us a very enterprising description of the bits of old France as of art lovers, and embellish all with pictures in color.

Hewlett's "Road in Tuscany," in two volumes, is one of those genial, leisurely, with a touch of intimate knowledge, the combination of the artist and traveler, the real Italy, with its color and fragrance known only to those who get away from cities. Typographically, the work is picturesquely illustrated. Mr. Hewlett notes of the work in his preambulatory preface: "I have always preferred a simple man to a masterpiece, a simple and I have never opened a book when at I wanted on the hillside or by the

people "what Jerusalem is like" that Freyer has written his "Inner Jerusalem." The author writes from the Holy City interestingly significant to note, right in of the Russian tower. Among other

noteworthy facts brought out as to life in modern Jerusalem is one which the author presents in these words: "While we sing 'They call us to deliver their land from error's chain,' let us realize that here we may send out our youngest maid, with no further caution than not to get her pocket picked; we may take a cab, certain that our driver, unless he be a Christian, will not get drunk." There are many full-page illustrations, chiefly from photographs.

A terrific indictment of Turkish misrule and anarchy in the Balkans is Mr. Reginald Wyon's bulky volume, "The Balkans From Within" (Scribners). The author

### REGINALD WYON UNDER ARREST IN SERBIA.

Illustration (reduced) from "The Balkans From Within."

believes that a terrible war between Bulgaria and Turkey is a matter of the very near future. Mr. Wyon was originally hostile to the Macedonians, but, after a visit to that country, his opinion changed entirely. He describes an intolerable condition, even worse than most of the reports we have already had as to the misrule and massacre in unfortunate Macedonia and Albania. The dispatch of Austrian troops to Macedonia, this writer declares, indicates the existence of secret treaties, and also that, at the first sign of actual fighting, Austria will receive a European mandate to move. Mr. Wyon's volume is copiously illustrated from photographs. It is also supplemented with some maps and diagrams.

Mr. Heinrich Schafer's "Songs of an Egyptian Peasant," originally published in German two years ago, has been rendered in English by Frances Hart Breasted, and published by Hinrichs, of Leipzig. It is not intended as a book for scholars, we are told in the preface, but has been prepared for the pleasure of travelers on the Nile. Although the life of the Egyptian peasant is very monotonous, the translator declares that he has a strong musical appreciation, and that there are all kinds of songs, sentimental and even martial. The book is paper-bound and illustrated.

OF OLIVES AND THE RUSSIAN TOWER.  
(reduced) from "Inner Jerusalem."



Fascinating is the term to apply to Mr. Frank T. Bullen's descriptions of sea life. His "Cruise of the Cachalot" was perhaps the most famous work, but a later one, "Denizens of the Deep" (Revell), is certainly as charming in style and graphic in description. Mr. Bullen has the faculty of imparting to the life of the deep sea an almost human quality. All sorts of representatives of the reptilian and finny tribes are introduced and made as familiar as men we know. Each of the dwellers of the deep seems to have a personality. The illustrations in this volume are excellent. They are as lifelike as reality.

FRANK T. BULLEN.

#### JAPAN, CHINA, AND KOREA.

Books of travel and description, with Japan for their subject, are being replaced by solid serious studies of the Japanese people and their relations to the rest of the world. One of the best volumes, in brief compass, on Japanese historical development, and answering the question, What has enabled the Japanese people to escape the fate of other Asiatic nations when in contact with the West? is "The Awakening of Japan," by Okakura-Kakuzo, author of "The Ideals of the East." The accomplishments of the New Japan, Dr. Okakura points out, are the natural outcome of her history,—her religion, her art, and her traditions. He writes in Eng-

lish, with a broad culture. There is no "yellow" he declares. He also indicates some of the tenets which may affect the future of the Orient, and with much appreciation of the Christian as toward woman as an influence upon the social civilization of Japan. Dr. Okakura was one illustrious exponent of the old ideals, which, nevertheless, led to the Japanese renaissance.

Another thoughtful philosophical work, by one who has been lecturer on the civilization of East Asia at Dartmouth College, is Dr. K. Akasawa's "The Russo-Japanese Conflict" (Houghton). Dr. Akasawa has been lecturer on the civilization of East Asia at Dartmouth College. He made a most illuminating and complete statement of the needs and aspirations of the Japanese people, and led them to take up arms against Russia. A good and several portraits illustrate the volume. Dr. Akasawa, in his preface, declares his earnest intention to present a fair statement. He announces that no favor can be done him than a more complete statement of Russia's cause than he has been able to make.

The first book on the war, by one who has been with General Palmer's "With Kuroki in Man-

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JAMES H. HARE.

(Scribners). All the chapters of this volume recently appeared as special correspondence in *Culler's Weekly*, and they are illustrated from photographs by James H. Hare. Mr. Palmer was with General Kuroki from before the battle of the Yalu until after Liaohang. His description, written in the fine swinging style

OKAKURA-KAKUZO.

*Mar's Weekly.*

(Frederick Palmer.)

PALMER, AND THE AMERICAN ATTACHÉS, COL-  
FDS AND CAPT. C. C. MARCH, AT FENG WANG

work is noteworthy, begins with the chapter  
my and Politics of the War." He presents  
going very realistically. Of course, he is  
stration for Japanese patience, system, and  
between his lines we cannot fail to catch  
the splendid heroism and soldierly qualities  
has common soldier.

L. Seaman's tribute to the Japanese sur-  
gical department has already been referred

to in this  
R E V I E W.  
His experi-  
ences on the  
m a r c h  
"From To-  
kio Through  
Manchuria  
With the  
Japanese"  
have been  
published in  
book form  
(Appletons),  
with many  
illustra-  
tions. Dr.  
S e a m a n  
shows, by  
pen and pic-  
ture, how  
thorough  
and up-to-  
date the Jap-  
anese medi-  
cal staff is;  
how small is  
the percent-  
age of mor-

L. LOUIS L. SEAMAN.

armies of Japan, because the medical de-  
partment is more on prevention than cure. He points  
out that, when the Occidental govern-  
ments, the United States, were invited to send  
troops with the forces of Japan, not one of

them sent an official representative to follow the medi-  
cal work,—“two men apiece for each country to study  
how Japanese can kill, but not one to observe how they  
can cure disease or prevent it.”

Three supplementary issues of the *Eastern World*,  
published in English in Yokohama, Japan, are pamph-  
lets entitled “Japanese Characteristics,” “What are  
the Natural Resources of Japan,” and a review of the  
correspondence in the negotiations between Japan and  
Russia, 1903-1904. These are written by Mr. F. Shroeder,  
editor and proprietor of the *Eastern World*. Mr.  
Shroeder believes that Japan could have gained her  
ends without war. His comments on the Japanese  
people and the resources of the country are very frank.  
He condemns a number of the governmental regulations  
which put difficulties in the way of business by for-  
eigners.

An analysis of the new Japanese Civil Code as ma-  
terial for the study of comparative jurisprudence was  
presented to the International Congress of Arts and  
Science, at St. Louis, by Mr. Nobushige Hozumi, pro-  
fessor of law in the Imperial University of Tokio.  
This paper has been published in pamphlet form, in  
English, by the Tokio Printing Company. It is a very  
thorough analysis.

Lady Susan Townley's experiences in Peking have  
been supplemented by historical and political chapters  
and published under the title, “My Chinese Note-Book”  
(Dutton). The book is of the kind to be characterized

#### A PEKING CART.

Illustration (reduced) from “My Chinese Note-Book.”

as informing. It is written in an entertaining style,  
and contains quite a wealth of reminiscences. The vol-  
ume is illustrated with sixteen portraits and views,  
which are supplemented by several maps and diagrams.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis has revised and edited his  
well-known and standard work, “Korea, the Hermit  
Nation,” which is issued in its seventh edition (Scrib-  
ners). This work originally appeared in 1883, and has  
since been a standard in the way of description and  
history of Korea and the Korean people. Dr. Griffis  
has been many years in Korea and writes from a back-  
ground of rich experience. This latest volume con-  
tains chapters on the “Chino-Japanese War,” and the  
present conflict between Japan and Russia. Besides,  
it is equipped with a number of maps and plans and an  
excellent bibliography.

The latest issue of the Cambridge Historical Series is

on "Europe and the Far East" (Macmillan), by Sir Robert K. Douglas, professor of Chinese at King's College, London. The aim of this series is to sketch the history of modern Europe with that of its chief colonies and acquisitions, from about the end of the fifteenth century down to the present. And in this special volume, Sir Robert attempts to give a connected history of the relations which have obtained between the nations of the West and the empires of China, Japan, Anam, and Siam. The volume begins with a consideration of the earliest known intercourse between East and West, and brings the reader down to the origin of the Russo-Japanese War. There is a bibliography and a good index, besides several excellent maps.

#### RUSSIAN LIFE AND SOCIETY.

An entertaining description of Russia and life among the Russians, illustrated, and written especially for young people, is "Russia, the Land of the Great White Bear" (Cassell), by E. C. Phillips (Mrs. Horace B. Looker), author of "Peeps Into China."

An old friend of a book on "Russian Life and Society" has been revived in a new edition by Wood & Company, Boston. This little volume consists of an account of a Russian tour in 1866-67 by Appleton and Longfellow, "two young travelers from the United States, who had been officers in the Union army, and a journey to Russia with General Banks in 1869." The work was prepared for the press by Capt. Nathan Appleton. It is illustrated.

#### TWO VOLUMES OF AFRICANA.

An informing but gruesome work on Africana is the Rev. Dr. Robert H. Nassau's "Fetichism in West Africa" (Scribner's). Dr. Nassau was a missionary in the Gabon district of the French Congo for forty years. He has already written several volumes on African native customs and superstitions, but this one is the most ambitious. It is a sad and gloomy story of barbarism and mental darkness. The volume is illustrated from photographs.

Mr. E. D. Morel's book, "King Leopold's Rule in Africa" (Funk & Wagnalls), a bulky volume of five hundred pages, is a chronicle of ghastly outrages and terrible oppressions on the part of Belgian officials in the Congo. The pictures are particularly revolting. The author of the volume has been carrying on a campaign in the magazines and newspapers of Great Britain for years on the subject of Congo misrule. As a member of the Aborigines Protection Society, and a well-known writer on West African questions, he undertook the compilation of this book. The trouble with the Congo, he declares, is that the white rulers insist upon substituting commercial relations for human happiness. The author calls upon the great powers of the world to intervene in the name of humanity.

E. D. MOREL.

#### ENTERTAINING BIOGRAPHY.

"The True Henry Clay," by Joseph M. Rogers (pincott), is an attempt to delineate for the present generation one of the most popular of Americans of the era which closed with the Civil War. He said that the American people have forgotten his achievements; but it is certainly true that years go by many of the things that Clay stood for, worked most strenuously for in his lifetime, relegated to the background, while not a few movements have been associated with his name which he was really a stranger. Mr. Rogers attempts in this volume either to uphold or to revise any portion of Clay's public career. His sole aim is to picture Clay just as he was. Mr. Rogers has access to all the private papers left by the great man; and his lifelong familiarity with Clay's environment

enabled him, by all odds, to entertain a more sketched that has yet. Many of the details, especially portraits, which are reduced for time, are interesting.

Every one not sure of news and saw John Bunyan does not know for one of strong men should read Hale White the famous Scribner's "Literary

#### JOHN BUNYAN.

(From a portrait in the British Museum. Frontispiece of book.)

Mr. White has made us see Bunyan the through him the great, sober, deadly earnest folk, of whom he was the interpreter. This helpfully illustrated. It ought to accompany of "The Pilgrim's Progress."

When, some years ago, Prof. Arminius Vambéry's "Life and Adventures," written by himself, appeared, it secured immediate popularity and influence all over the English-speaking world. Dr. Vambéry, who is now professor of Oriental languages in the University of Budapest, has been encouraged by this reception of

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS V

work to write out the story of his entire career, a title, "The Story of My Struggles" (Dutton), 2 volumes. Professor Vámbéry, it will be remembered, an Hungarian Hebrew, who has had remarkable experiences as a traveler and scientist, particularly in oriental countries, and has been author, journalist, politician. These volumes are illustrated with portraits.

As of very interesting and valuable little books "Lives of Great Writers" is being prepared for Dutton & Co. by Tudor Jenks. These aim to trace the life and personal background against which we most advantage see the lives of the most eminent writers of all ages. "In the Days of Chaucer," the first of the series to appear. Mr. Jenks, in his introduction, has freshened our memory of the great English poet. He has "made Chaucer's England, understand its habits, over-speech, and comprehend its spirit."

The next issue in the "Beacon Biographies" (Small, 10), edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, is the life of William Whitman, by Isaac Hull Platt. Mr. Platt avows that he approaches his task as an unqualified admirer of Whitman, and a believer to the fullest in the greatness of his work. And yet he does not withhold criticism. The frontispiece of this little volume is a portrait of Whitman from a photograph 1879.

It might have been expected that Mrs. Maybrick wrote a book. Her own story of her trial for the murder of her husband, and her long imprisonment, has been published, under the title, "Mrs. Maybrick's Story: My Fifteen Lost Years," by Elizabeth Maybrick (Funk & Wagnalls). She shrank from the task of writing, but she was helped to do so by her friends. The story is really an exposure of the British judicial methods, with as much of the psychology of her prison life as she has been able to wring from her memory and the sympathetic reader will wish that Mrs. Maybrick had spoken of her life with her husband up to the time of his death, but she starts sharply with her charge of having murdered him. There is a bitterness in the book, but it is a strong indictment of British justice, and points out the crying need for a new Court of Appeals in criminal cases. The story of her trial and imprisonment, from the time her husband, Edward Maybrick, in 1880, until, years later, when she had finished her "life" (in December, 1908), is told simply, and there is a legal and medical analysis of the case.

#### MODERN AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

A volume bearing as its title the single impressive word "Poverty" (Macmillan), Mr. Robert Hunter undertakes to estimate the extent of poverty at the present time in the United States; to describe some of its evils, among the dependent and vicious classes, but especially among the unskilled, underpaid, underfed, and underclothed workers; to point out certain remedial measures which our society may wisely undertake, and finally, to show that the evils of poverty are continually reproducing themselves in society. In the first chapter, Mr. Hunter gives his reasons for believing that, even in the best times, no less than ten million persons in the United States are underfed, underclothed, and poorly housed. One class in the community to which Mr. Hun-

ter gives especial attention in his book, and which works of this character have frequently neglected, consists of the large group of underpaid wage-workers from which the dependent classes are mainly recruited. Mr. Hunter does not pretend to make an exhaustive study of the problem, but he tells of things that he has seen while living among the poorest of the working people, and the most telling facts that he presents are facts drawn, not from official reports, but from actual experience and observation. As a record of such data, his book is an extremely valuable contribution to sociology.

ROBERT HUNTER.

Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, has prepared a useful compendium of "Modern Methods of Charity" (Macmillan), in which he gives an account of the systems of public and private relief in the principal countries having modern methods. This subject, it would seem, is one in which the comparative treatment is especially desirable. The labor of marshaling and combining the facts that are included in this volume must have been enormous. Any student or investigator who is seeking to follow out the experience of the different countries of the world in some particular field of philanthropy will now find this work practically done for him in Professor Henderson's excellent manual.

The book should prove useful also, we think, to boards of charities and to managers of public and private relief institutions. In "The Negro: The Southerner's Problem," by Thomas Nelson Page (Scribners), we have a temperate discussion of the race question from the Southerner's point of view. Mr. Page believes that there are only two possible ways to solve the negro question in the South,—either the negro must be removed, or he must be elevated. Granting that the f

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Photo by Davis & Sanfel.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

method is out of the question, it only remains to improve him by education. Mr. Page shows that the old idea of educating the negro just as the white man is educated,—that is, by giving him "book education" and turning him loose,—has been found to be fallacious. The kind of education that Mr. Page advocates for the negro is, in brief, just the kind that is given by such institutions as Tuskegee and Hampton.

In "The American State Series" (Century Company), Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia University, contributes the volume on "City Government in the United States." Professor Goodnow is the author of "Municipal Home Rule" and "Municipal Problems," two books published several years ago, which have held high rank as authorities on the topics treated. In the present work, the author confines himself almost exclusively to a study of American conditions, and at the same time broadens the scope of the inquiry so as to embrace the entire field of city government, so far as that is regarded from the viewpoint of organization and structure.

"The Women of America" (Macmillan) is the title of a book in which Miss Elizabeth McCracken gives the results of an investigation begun, several years ago, of the ideals and achievements of American women in the professions, in municipal affairs, in the arts, and in the home and in the things pertaining to home-making. In securing material, Miss McCracken has made long journeys, visiting many States and coming in contact with women of many callings and stations in life. Thus, the book is not made up of official statistics, but is the fruit of personal meetings with women and visits to the scenes of their occupations. Some of the chapter headings may suggest the variety of subjects covered. "The Pioneer Woman of the West," "The Woman in the Small Town," "The Southern Woman and Reconstruction," and "Woman Suffrage in Colorado."

ELIZABETH M'CRACKEN.

"Southern Thoughts for Northern Thinkers" is a collection of lectures delivered throughout the Northern States by Mrs. Jeannette Robinson Murphy, who has been spending several years in endeavoring to "offset the influence of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and reconstruct the North on the negro question." Mrs. Murphy believes that there is a vast deal of misplaced Northern sentiment and kindness with regard to the negro, and that it is time for the best Southern sentiment to awake to its responsibility in educating the black man and winning back his old time regard. Mrs. Murphy criticises the South for neglecting to take proper interest in the education of the negroes, and especially deploras the lack of religious training which followed their emancipation. Bound in the same volume is a series of lectures and songs, entitled "African Music in America."

Mrs. Murphy traces the development of American music from Africa, and points out its religious significance. What she has to say on this subject shows a folk-loreist with keen insight and sympathetic

#### ESSAYS IN PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS

In his work, entitled "Balance: the Fundamental Verity" (Houghton, Mifflin), Orlando J. Smith of "Eternalism," has endeavored to offer "a

fundamental verity" which interprets the system of religion as a definite religious sequence between a religion and a religion. Smith has to do is to religion a stand on rock, and to of competent explain a philosophical. The appendix contains critical remarks on a number of scientific writings of which

Photo by Marceau, N. Y.

MAJOR ORLANDO J. SMITH.

Mr. Smith's thesis and the way he has worked it out.

There is probably in all America not a college to-day who enjoys a greater popularity than Briggs of Harvard and Radcliffe. It is on his essays and addresses that the great outer world come under the spell, now and then, of a person

that has every Harvard loyalist's regard. Dean "and Radcliffe enthusiast of the administration head of his 'Routines' (Houghton Co.) is the to Dr. Briggs volume of book that lege students, who come in contact with the author eager to own that all will do in any college or ministry profitably

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DEAN BRIGGS.

besides the title essay, we have in this volume address to the school children of Concord, a comment address at Wellesley College, papers on "The Individual," "Discipline in School and Home," "The Mistakes of College Life" and, the Kappa poem read at Harvard in 1903.

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

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No. 2.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Will Russia  
Prolong  
the War?*

The topics most widely discussed last month were (1) the probable effect of the fall of Port Arthur, and (2) Russia's domestic troubles, including the massacre of citizens by soldiers at St. Petersburg on Sunday, January 22d. The main facts regarding the conflict at the capital and the surrender of Port Arthur are set forth in other paragraphs of this department of the Review. With the ending of the terrible siege of that great fortress, the major activities of the war were obliged to await the opening of spring weather in Manchuria. Obviously, the destruction of the Russian fleet, and the removal of the Russian garrison from the stronghold on the coast, will have liberated a large additional Japanese army to offset the Russian recruits at the fighting front, where the two main armies are now in winter quarters. The Baltic fleet had got as far as Madagascar on its way to the relief of Port Arthur. Its movements were involved in some mystery, but it was understood that orders for its return to the Baltic had been promptly issued. It is said that Russia will at once enter upon the construction of an immense new navy, giving the contracts to various foreign shipyards. But Japan can also acquire new ships, and the present naval prestige of the Japanese is of itself enough to counterbalance a considerable Russian superiority in the number of ships and guns. To end the war at this time would require moral courage on Russia's part.

*Japan's Ardor  
and  
Confidence.*

The Japanese at home are suffering a good deal from the economic privations incident to the cost of the war and the derangement of industry, but there is no sign of wavering or faltering in the unsurpassed patriotism of the Japanese. Their victories have enhanced their national and racial pride, and added something—if that were possible—to the superb confidence they show in their government and their military and naval

leaders. The Japanese feel themselves to be very much the smaller power, and in every sense the innocent and aggrieved party, encouraged by and entitled to the preponderant sympathy of the world at large. They remember that under somewhat similar circumstances the most minute nationality in the world,—namely, the Boers of South Africa,—held the whole British Empire at bay for nearly three years in what proved to be a war of colossal dimensions. The Japanese are fighting for what they regard as vital to their national existence, and the scenes of the war are not very remote from their sources of supply.

*Russia's  
Chances of  
Victory.*

The Russians, on the other hand, are fighting in a war which probably a great majority of the Russian people regard as a mistake from the outset. They are striving for dubious additions to an already overgrown empire, at a vast distance from the main centers of Russian population. There were many of us who believed, when hostilities first broke out, that the Japanese would be victorious in a short campaign, but that the Russians would almost inevitably win by sheer preponderance of material and financial resources, in a war of four or five years' duration. But as matters now stand, it would seem as if the Japanese had fully an even chance of victory in a war of several years, provided they can firmly resist the temptation to penetrate too far toward Moscow. The one clear deduction from all the facts is that this terrible war ought to be promptly ended, and that the Russians and Japanese might even now, while the bitterness of a Manchurian winter enforces a truce, agree upon terms of an honorable and permanent peace. The Japanese could afford to be very reasonable and conciliatory, and the great Russian Empire could much better afford to stop fighting and address itself to the peaceable work of building up its empire than to persist in a bloody and costly war in which the Russian people have neither heart nor hope.



*Japan and  
Russia Should  
Be Friends.*

It would seem that the principal reason for Russia's refusal to talk of peace lies in the belief that there would be involved a loss of repute and prestige that would practically destroy her international position. But such a belief shows folly and lack of discernment. The respect of the world for Russia would be increased in a marked degree by the spectacle of sound and prudent statesmanship rising superior to the distorted pride of the military party and stopping at once the risks and losses of a useless war. Mr. Stead points out that in one regard the war has been productive of a certain form of very real human gain. Whereas the French and Germans, after their struggle of a quarter-century ago, hated each other more than ever before and have remained in an attitude of bitterness toward each other through all these years, Mr. Stead declares that the result of the present war has been to make the Japanese and Russians think much more highly of each other than when the war began. The Russians looked upon the Japanese with contempt, and now they regard them with respect as antagonists of marvelous courage and prowess, and also of unusual magnanimity. The Japanese, on their part, know that the Russians also are of stubborn courage, and that they are a fine and worthy race of men. The Russian Empire is too great to suffer any serious humiliation in accepting philosophically the facts of defeat in the far East and in working out with Japan the terms of a mutually generous and honorable treaty of peace. If it were once decided between the two governments to substitute the principle of friendship for the principle of hostility, it would be found not too difficult to agree upon the details of a settlement under which the vital interests of both countries would be duly conserved. At this stage it ought to be possible to end the war without the payment of indemnity on either side, merely through the defining of the respective interests of the two powers in Korea and Manchuria. If the war is protracted, one side or the other will in the end have to pay an indemnity,—a humiliating after-blow that perpetuates ill-feeling and always leads the defeated power to plan for a future war.

*The  
Question  
of China.*

The interests of every neutral power in the world will be increasingly harmed and jeopardized by the decision on Russia's part to carry the war to the bitter end. Thus far, it has been possible to keep the area of the war limited in accordance with the views set forth in Secretary Hay's note and accepted by both belligerents; but if the war goes on, it will not be easy to maintain

Chinese neutrality. Russia last month sent a very significant note to the powers reminding them of previous notes in which she had called attention to the manner in which the Japanese had been allowed to use certain Chinese islands in violation of neutrality principles, and, further, to the hostile acts of Chinese subjects in Manchuria. The Japanese, on their part, were ready with a reply in which they undertook to show that the Russians had derived more benefit in one way or another from the use of Chinese territory or resources than had their opponents. Both parties were probably correct in their statements of fact. It all goes to show how seriously China might have been involved if no attempt had been made to keep her out of the imbroglio. The things complained of are relatively unimportant. They have been mere incidents.

*China Must  
Be Kept  
Neutral.*

Every effort must be made, however, to see that Chinese neutrality is more strictly maintained by the Chinese authorities themselves and more completely respected by both belligerents. The Russian attitude gives ground for suspecting that the government at St. Petersburg may be trying to lay down a foundation of excuses that could be used to justify a bold invasion of Chinese territory later on, when military exigencies might make it strongly desirable for Russia to enter upon certain operations that would require an occupation of China proper. Such conduct on Russia's part might involve several other powers in serious controversy. It will be wise and prudent for the Japanese to use the utmost endeavor to see that Russia shall have no further excuses for seeking to withdraw from the agreement to limit the theater of the war and to respect the neutral position of the Chinese Government.

*Interest of  
the Powers  
in Peace.*

Although France is the ally of Russia, and England is the ally of Japan, there is a firm understanding between the governments of England and France to the effect that they will not allow themselves to be drawn into the conflict. The English have many reasons for desiring to have peace established at an early day, and the French, who have loaned several thousands of millions of francs to the Russians, do not wish to see the credit of the Muscovite Government any further impaired, nor do they like to think of the chance of their being obliged to put their navy at the service of their ally under some change in the situation that might arise if the war should go on. French policy and sentiment are loyal to the arrangement with the Czar, but they are also, at present, very pacific and neighborly.

**M. MAURICE ROUVIER.**  
(The new French premier).

It is true that there came about a change of ministry in France last month; but, fortunately, this had no effect upon the foreign policy of the great republic. The prime minister, M. Combes, had been defeated; but his majority had been reduced through differences of opinion which had arisen upon one side and upon another. He obtained a vote of confidence by a narrow margin after a protracted parliamentary struggle. He had the excellent judgment to resign his whole cabinet at a moment when he was able virtually to dictate the organization of the new ministry that was to follow. This is what happened when M. Waldeck-Rousseau, after a long and successful period as premier, had resigned, and brought about the administration of M. Combes as a virtual continuation of the republican government that had served France so creditably. M. Combes had been in office nearly three years. His retirement was due to the prospect that his minister of finance, M. Rouvier, would become premier, and that his able and talented minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcassé, would remain undisturbed at his post. And thus the change of ministry in France means a personal readjustment of the government rather than any change of parties or general policies. For instance, one of the things that had most discredited the Combes

**M. ÉMILE COMBES.**  
(Who retired as French premier last month.)

administration had been the system of espionage that had grown up against army officers in the government struggle to diminish the political influence of the clerical and reactionary elements. M. Combes had frankly accepted the verdict of public opinion against him on this issue, had caused the retirement of General André from the cabinet, and had for the first time in the history of the French Republic put a civilian, M. Berteaux, at the head of the War Department. It was understood, in the retirement of the Combes ministry, that M. Berteaux would be reappointed minister of war. In a general way, the new ministry will undoubtedly continue the policy which looks to a separation of Church and State and the development of elementary education as a civil and secular rather than a clerical function. Furthermore, since the much discussed proposals for an income tax in France had been brought forward by Rouvier himself as minister of finance in the Combes cabinet, it is quite certain that the income tax will form an important part of the policy of an administration in which M. Rouvier is slated for a chief place. There was delay in the formation of the new ministry, due to the fact that President Loubet was called away from the capital by the illness and death of his mother, who had survived to the age of ninety-two. But it was certain that the advanced republican coalition

tion would hold, and that the chief policies of Waldeck-Rousseau and Combes would govern the programme of the new ministerial group.

*Delcassé  
Remains on  
Guard.*

Best of all, however, for the outside world is the knowledge that M. Delcassé is to remain at the foreign office, and that his efficiency is abundantly recognized in France without regard to groups or parties. He will continue to advocate good relations with England, Italy, and Spain; will hold to the strong friendship now existing between the United States and France, and will do all that he can to promote peace in the Orient, without saying or doing anything to disrupt the Franco-Russian alliance. His influence was greater than that of any other man in removing the warlike tension between Russia and England that arose from the North Sea incident, and he may be counted upon to do what he can to persuade Russia, at what would seem the earliest feasible moment, to make peace with Japan.

*Germany and  
Russia.*

The position of Germany is not so easy to understand as that of some other countries; yet it is evident that Germany has been making use of Russia's recent difficulties to bring about closer relations between the two countries. This is natural enough, for excellent reasons. The vast undeveloped Russian Empire lies near to Germany, and the opportunities that Russia affords for the extension of German trade are by far the best that the enterprising German manufacturers can find in any direction. Russia must for a long time export foodstuffs and raw materials and import manufactured goods. A recent commercial treaty between Russia and Germany favors German commercial ideas, and the Berlin financiers have been encouraged by their own imperial government to float Russian loans and thus ultimately to give Germany a stronger commercial and financial hold in Russia than the French will have. The great German bankers and financiers, however, belong for the most part to the Jewish race, and it is thought that the bad treatment of the Jews by the Russian Government may affect their willingness to aid in the floating of Russian war loans. Undoubtedly, Germany has been finding a large market in Russia for materials of various sorts required in the promotion of the war; but war trade, after all, is not so lucrative as peace trade, and the Germans will make a great deal more money out of the peaceful development of Russian agriculture and general business conditions than they can make out of the demands of a war that paralyzes Russian economic life.

*English  
Harmony on  
Foreign  
Questions.*

In England, where there is violent difference of opinion upon domestic issues, and where the overthrow of the Balfour government is only a question of weeks or months, there is almost unprecedented agreement with respect to matters of foreign policy. Lord Lansdowne's conduct of the foreign office is approved by the Liberals as well as by the Conservatives. Both parties rely upon the maintenance of friendly relations with America; both approve of the restoration of good feeling between England and France; both are prepared to stand by the terms of the Japanese alliance; both would be disposed to aid as far as possible in the maintenance of the integrity and neutrality of China; both would be very glad to see an end of the present war. Thus, a change of ministry in England and the incoming of the Liberal party will not in any important sense affect the present foreign relationships of the London government. The Liberal government will probably support with entire cordiality the present policy of bold enlargement and concentration of the British navy, and it will also sustain the recent reorganization of the army system, which promises excellent results. It will encounter difficulty in endeavoring to hold the support of the Irish party, and further difficulty in trying to deal with questions affecting the Church and education. It may not be able to hold together long, and then the Chamberlaines count upon having their innings on a programme of imperialism and preferential tariffs.

*Canada and  
the United  
States.*

A Liberal government in England will be likely to be much better disposed toward reciprocity arrangements between the United States and Canada than would a Chamberlain administration. All the natural tendencies are in favor of the removal of arbitrary trade restrictions across the continent of North America. Last month a great forestry congress was held at Washington under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. It was attended, not only by forestry experts and by official delegates from many States, but also by numerous representatives of the lumber industry, of the railroads, and of other lines of business that are concerned in one way or another with the use of forest products. The congress disclosed a remarkable advancement in the American propaganda for the protection and the wise and scientific use of our remaining forest areas. Our best possible protection, however, for the present would lie in the removal of the tariff restrictions that now prevent our getting the benefit of the immense forests that lie to the north of us in Canada.

**THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGGS.**  
*From the Herald (New York).*

Various kinds of lumber for building and manufacture are becoming extremely scarce and high-priced in this country, and our people are subjected to needless expense by the present lumber schedules. Furthermore, the newspapers of the country are up against the alleged combinations of wood-pulp paper mills, in consequence of which the price of white paper has been radically advanced.

The common white paper used by the printer is made entirely from wood-pulp, and for this purpose the spruce is far better than any other kind of wood. The spruce forests of this country are fast being used up, and the best of them are already under a great extent of control by those who own them. The spruce forests of Canada, however, are so vast as to be inexhaustible. It would be beneficial to our country if some time advantageous to the printer were freely opened to the printer in Canada, whether in the form of pulp or paper. If it were not possible to prevent monopoly of paper, it would be better to open our markets freely to the printer from Canada than to the printer from the world.

incident in their exporting it to foreign countries. But they must not grade it in such a way as to retain any portion of it for sale in the United States, unless they are willing to pay the import duty on wheat. Under this arrangement, there is not a penny of benefit to the American farmer. The Canadian wheat this last season was of better quality,—decidedly richer in gluten and nutritious elements,—than the wheat grown in our States. The tariff arrangement merely deprived our own people of the benefit of buying flour made from the best wheat, while also depriving the millers of the advantage of so blending varieties and grades as to produce the results in flour that they find best adapted to the demands of the market. It is hard to see how in any broad view of the subject we should not be benefited rather than harmed in this country by the admission of agricultural products from Canada, provided the Canadians were willing on their part to admit reciprocally the varied supplies that the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwestern country would naturally wish to buy with the money that they obtain from the sale of their wheat, cattle, and other products.

*To Benefit  
the Farmers.*

The American farmer has more to gain through the building up of the transportation and manufacturing centers of this country, with their demand for the varied products of the farm, than he can possibly lose through the competition of Can-

## REVIEW OF REVIEWS

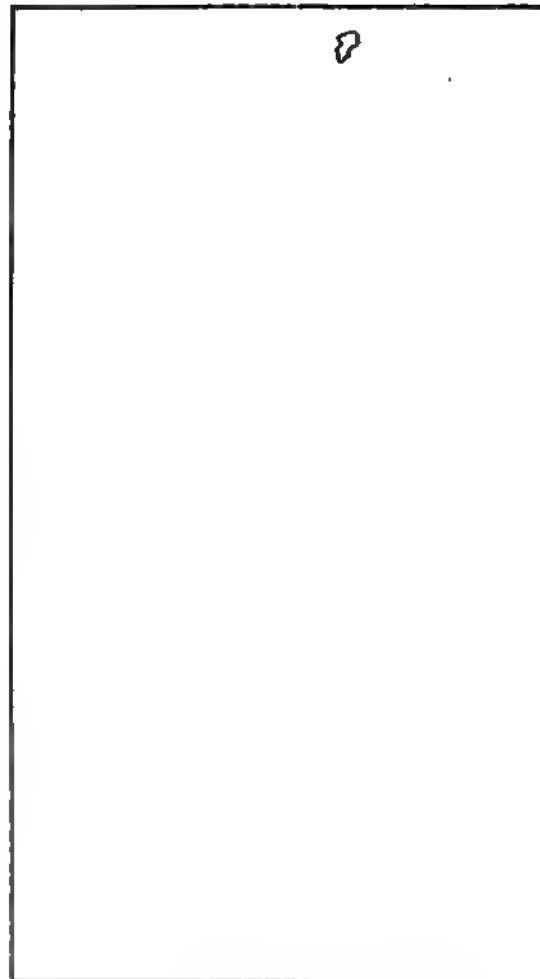
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There is a prospect that the unratified treaty of reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States may now be improved it rather at the same time as the New England fisheries proposed the treaty. The fisheries are adapted to the coast and it is hoped the treaty may let Newfoundland into the United States general trade of New England. The treaty ought to be with the New England States. The treaty is made operative. It has been a long time and Sir Robert has been at the British Government and now that Sir Robert is in the summer of Newfoundland the fisheries withdrawn and the treaty is the fitting moment for the ratification of the treaty.

... standard modification that ought  
... made without delay is contained  
... in the proposal to give the Philippines  
... treatment that they may justly  
... dependency of this country. Not-

nds in the way except the selfish and opposition of our American sugar men and our heavily taxed but well protected tobacco interests. It certainly ought to policy at the earliest possible moment to have entire freedom of trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands. At present, however, it is thought well to retain duties on American products entering the Philippines for the sake of revenue, and it is on the other hand, that the tariff on the Philippine staples entering the United States be reduced to 25 per cent. of the Dingeldy's. There will be no disposition at present to abrogate the policy under which the Government of the United States has been fostering the beet-sugar industry at home. This should be qualified, however, by the fact that the only thing that can endanger the adequate protection of the beet-sugar industry will be their own behavior. Their clamor for a decent and honorable treatment of the industry is disgusting, not less for its greediness than for its stupidity. The reciprocity with Cuba,—so advantageous to the commercial interests of the United States, and so desirable from every public standpoint, has for a moment endangered the beet-sugar industry of this country to the extent of a single day. Now, when we are on the point of doing in a broad way to the commercial intercourse with our own Philippine Islands, we are again met by the stubborn opposition of the sugar trust which proposes to "hold up" the United States Government in the out-working of its Philippine policy.

Through a bond guaranty, our Government is about to promote the construction of nearly a thousand miles of railways in the Philippines; and with the opening of our markets to the products of the Philippines there will come about a period of agricultural and commercial development that is above all things to justify our régime in the Philippine Islands and to furnish a basis and a standpoint for the future growth of our Philippine interests. At present prices, the sugar trust is making enormous profits on its plantations in Western beet-sugar mills, and the country needs to be informed that there is no reason whatever that the favorable admission of sugar from the Philippine Islands will retard the progress in western America of the charine beet-root. Even if it could be shown, as it cannot, that the admission of Philippine sugar could hurt our sugar interests, it would be easy enough to show that the growth



MAP TO SHOW THE NEW RAILROAD LINES PROJECTED FOR THE ISLAND OF LUZON.

of Philippine prosperity would help American cotton-growers far more than it could injure American sugar manufacturers. The methods used meanwhile to prevent Congress from acting upon the recommendations of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, and the Philippine Commission only serve to call the attention of the American people to the dictatorial spirit of the sugar trust. We had a duty to perform toward Cuba that involved national good faith, and we have even a higher duty to perform toward the Philippine Islands. The American sugar trust, meanwhile, would do well to abate its political activities. Doubtless, in due time, it will endeavor to control the Philippine sugar product, also. For it knows how to adapt itself to changed conditions, as it has shown at several memorable junctures.



They are willing to let it be known, for example, that the practice of rebating was a monstrous evil; only, assure us, they have at last, and very recently, perfectly succeeded by their own efforts in ridding themselves of these pernicious practices that they feel quite sure they can stay rid without any further attention from government or the public. Some of them, however, do not feel quite so sure, and admit they are afraid that they may be led again into temptation and fall from grace through the efforts of the trusts and powerful shipping combinations. The simple fact is that American shipping has long been full of the practice of favoritism and discrimination against the ordi- nary shipper. What with rebates, paid in all sorts of hidden and roundabout ways to favored persons in which railroad men have themselves recently been side-partners, and what with combinations of private-car lines and forty kinds of subsidiary corporations for private benefit against public interest, American railroad transportation has been permeated with rottenness and corruption. It is encouraging that the railroad magnates should go to Washington and admit that they have been great sinners in the past. But it is scarcely becoming that they should offer quite so active a hand as they have been offering for the shaping of the legislation urgently needed to protect the public against their confessed shortcomings.

A great part of the harm has been done beyond all remedy. Vested interests in railroad property are far more in magnitude than they could ever have been if there had been proper public control and regulation in the past. It will probably require a hundred years of statesmanlike dealing to solve the railroad problem to recover for the public through processes of taxation and regulation those immense values that the railroad trusts have absorbed in the absence of laws which would prevent their capitalizing for their private profit the growth and prosperity of the country. The fault does not lie so much with the men who have seized the opportunity to make themselves multi-millionaires through the monopolization of the nation's highways, as with the lack of public opinion and the ignorant and unstatesmanlike conduct that have made possible the careers of these glorified highwaymen. But the fault lies mainly in the past, and need not be remedied personally either for the statesmen who are on deck to-day or for the interested and plausible gentlemen who, in so dwindling a number, direct the affairs and assume to control

the destinies of our immense railway system. Undoubtedly, the period of rate-cutting and unbridled competition among railroads, together with the period of rebates and discriminations, does not belong to the new order of things. Statesmen and railroad men alike must adapt themselves to the new period of amalgamation, harmony, publicity, scientific methods, open and regular rates, and modern standard service for the public. This new and better era makes its advent chiefly through the natural evolution of economic forces. It can be aided and supported, however, by legislation and public oversight.

*What Should  
Be Done  
Now.*

As matters now stand, the Interstate Commerce Commission may declare a rate to be unreasonable, subject to the final action of the United States courts. This method, in times past, has meant so much expense and delay for aggrieved shippers that it has given the railroads undue advantage. It is now proposed that the Interstate Commerce Commission, when after a due hearing accorded to both sides it finds a rate to be unreasonable, may substitute what it regards as a reasonable rate. This rate will go into immediate effect, either party having the right of appeal to the courts. The assumption that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in such cases, will always be on the side of the complaining shipper is naïve and amusing. It is entirely proper to assume that the Interstate Commerce Commission will act impartially and in good faith. If its findings do not suit the railroads, they have always at their command a vast supply of experienced and ingenious legal counsel, and will lose no time in getting their case into the courts. To enact something of this kind at the present session will be entirely feasible; and it will still be possible for the next Congress to create interstate-commerce courts or otherwise to legislate for the better regulation of the railroads.

*Railroad  
Prosperity.*

It is to be noted that the warnings of the railway interests against proposed legislation are not seriously taken by the investing public. Their stocks and bonds have been buoyant in the market, and their prosperity and brilliant outlook form the chief topic of agreement in the financial centers of the world. This booming condition of American railway property is found affecting all the leading systems, whether Eastern, Southern, Western, or Transcontinental. The stock of the condemned Northern Securities Company has been steadily advancing in the period of delay pending the litigation over the method of distributing its assets; and it was selling last month



The stocks of the Union Pacific, and the securities of all the lines belonging to the *Harman* system, were moving steadily upward. There were many signs of a closer working among the leaders of the railway world than at any previous time, along the wise and successful line for which the name of Mr. A. J. Harman, head of the Pennsylvania system, stands foremost. The present outlook is that the railroad men will come to so good an understanding among themselves that they can afford to deal on equal terms with the Government and with the public against the exactions of the trusts.

In other respects, without doubt, the *Harman* *Harman* *Harman* has aided the trust movement; but where the tariff has built up one line of monopolistic tendency, railroads have built up twenty. The lines of interest which are now clear and plain. The railroads are no longer subject to the risks of severe competition, but can be held to fair, open, impartial, standard rates and be compelled to protect the interests of passengers and brakemen. They can be made to give up absolutely the practice of paying no wages. They can be required to relieve the farmers of the country from the tyranny of the *monopolistic* companies and the other so-called *trusts*. They can be induced to protect themselves and the traveling public against the *monopolistic* of private palace cars, which disturb the regular operation of trains and infest the public highways to the detriment of legitimate business. And in various other respects they can be compelled to correct corrupt practices and *monopolistic*. Henceforth, the science of the railroad is going to be something very different from what it used to be when manipulating the *monopolistic* at State capitals, rate-making, *monopolistic*, and piracy in general, *monopolistic*. The ability to "work" the stock market, one of the recognized functions of a railroad, has now become a legitimate function, and the railroad has now become a legitimate business, and is now to the highest kind of *monopolistic*. The railway *monopolistic* the territory best will henceforth be *monopolistic* and safely.

How many years since Mr. James *Harman* *Harman* *Harman* who built the Great Northern Railroad without any land grants *Harman* *Harman* the faith to the agricultural *Harman* *Harman* the Northwest as the guaranty *Harman* *Harman* the reason for Northern Securities *Harman* *Harman* found inherently, not in any *Harman* *Harman* Street finance, but in the fine *Harman* *Harman* the regions that are served by the *Harman* *Harman* and Northern Pacific systems.

When railroads develop the country and as well, everybody is willing to have legitimate capital earn good dividends. Mr. Hill many years ago introduced improved breeding cattle among the farmers along his line concerned himself about the kinds of wheat could best be grown. Our readers have fully informed of the great movement in last spring, under the leadership of Professor Holden, of the State Agricultural College, the careful selection of the corn used for seed. So successful was this work that Governor Mills remarked the other day that it had increased the value of five dollars an acre to the value of all the corn in the State.

It is to be noted that it was the *Corn and Wheat "Gospel Trains."* Island Railroad Company that sent Professor Holden over its line with his "seed-corn special," enabling the missionaries of the new agricultural gospel to instruct the eager farmers at scores of railroad stations. The Burlington road followed the plan, and last season's corn crop, the most abundant one ever produced in Iowa, was enlarged to the extent of millions of dollars by the mere simple lessons to show the difference between good seed and bad. And in this beneficial work the railroads are having their very handsome share. Following this enlightened policy, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, in the middle of last month, started a "seed-wheat gospel train" run along that company's extensive line in South Dakota. It will be remembered that last season's spring-wheat crop was a very promising one, and that it was even more so in quality than in quantity. It was much feared, therefore, that the farmers would produce inferior seed this spring, with the result that the other crop far below what might be expected from seed of superior quality. The railroads are, accordingly, preparing themselves, with the aid of the elevator companies, to purchase and distribute at cost among the farmers the best seed that will be likely to produce the best results. It is reported that other railroads besides the Chicago & Northwestern will in like fashion help the farmers along their lines to obtain the best seeds. This is not a work of philanthropy of sound business sense. In earlier days farmers of the Northwest felt that prosperity was impossible because the railroad and elevator companies always made rates on the principle of charging as much as the traffic could bear. Hence, there was bitter hatred against the railroad companies, and with just cause the farmers were deliberately robbed. But in this more enlightened age of railway management

clear that the best success of the roads is in satisfying the farmers with the utmost fair-liberality. And so the object of the railroad man is to build up a rich, populous, and contented country all lines.

The conditions affecting the cotton crop are of as much importance to the railways of the South and the West as is the success of the wheat and corn to the railroads serving the middle and western belts of the Mississippi Valley and the West.

A year ago, the South was rejoicing in the abundance of ready money that came from the unusually high prices for cotton. Last year the one absorbing theme of discussion at the South was the present low price of cotton and the need of limiting the size of the crop.

Serious efforts were made to bring about an agreement for the burning of a large portion of the cotton supply now on hand. But the South is justified in wishing for higher prices and steady markets; but in the long run there will be far greater profit to be made from abundant crops at moderate prices than from small crops and scarcity values. Effort must be made to extend the market for American cotton and to perfect methods of production and means for cheap transportation. These are problems in the solution of which all agencies can unite; and progressive men may well take the leading part.

For hundreds of millions of people in the South it would be better off for having the success of the American cotton-field, and it is much better to try to get at those people to burn the crop. Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, and other Southern statesmen are strongly urging this view last month, presenting an interesting array of facts and figures. They upheld the work of the Government in making cotton-crop reports,—a work which has been assailed in the South.

Incidentally it may be noted that the termination of the long strike at Fall River will add appreciably to the demand for cotton. The strike ended on the 25th of July last, and was brought to a close largely through the mediation of

Douglas, of Massachusetts, on January 1. About twenty-five thousand operatives have received half a year's wages, and seventy-two mills had been closed. The strike had been stipulated by a 12½ per cent. reduction in wages. The strikers returned to work on an understanding that there would be a reduction on an understanding that

#### SENATOR M'LAURIN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

they will receive some slight increase later on, if an independent examination of the books of the mill companies shows certain percentages of profit. Few people throughout the country realize the pathetic suffering, among many thousands of working people, caused by this unfortunate strike.

#### The Career of Mr. Baldwin.

What a commanding position for usefulness a high railway official may hold in our present American life is illustrated by the career of the late William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railroad system and of many affiliated corporations, who died on January 3. Mr. Baldwin was not quite forty-two years old, and he had not inherited his position in the world of business and transportation, but had come into it through his own merits and efforts. Graduating from Harvard in 1885, Mr. Charles Francis Adams gave him an opportunity to show his worth in the Union Pacific system. After Mr. Adams retired from the Union Pacific, his young protégé successively filled high positions in different Western railway systems until called to a vice-presidency of the Southern. At thirty, or thereabouts, he stood recognized as one of the most successful practical railway men of his time. Thus, on the death of President Austin Corbin, his services were desired at New York, and in 1896 he came to the metropolis to develop the great suburban transportation system of Long

Island, to help solve the transit problems of the Greater New York, and to take his place at once as an indispensable man in multiform civic activities for the material, social, and moral advancement of America's chief city. While in the South he had studied the negro problem, and had come to believe profoundly in the value of Booker Washington's work at Tuskegee. His activities on behalf of Southern education made him prominent in the movement that created the Southern Education Board, and he took the initiative in the subsequent forming of the General Education Board, of which he was chairman. Useful as he was in almost numberless directions, his foremost place among the founders of the General Education Board will probably prove to have been the philanthropic work that will best preserve his personal memory and fame. If he had lived, all classes of his fellow-citizens would have compelled him some day to serve as mayor of New York. He was the soul of chivalry, of honor, and of moral courage. No man of his generation was more passionately devoted to the welfare of his fellow-men. He was absolutely trusted by his business associates, and at the same time had the unlimited confidence of workmen wherever he came into relations with them. He was able to hold and to act upon the most perfect conception of the public duties and responsibilities of railway corporations, without lessening the value of his services to the men who owned the stock of the road administered by him. Young men of ambition in railway administration and corporate business life should study deeply the career of William H. Baldwin, Jr., and try to find for themselves the secret of that rare success in life which has made thousands of men in all parts of this great land eager to pay some sort of tribute to the affection and esteem in which they hold his memory. An excellent picture of Mr. Baldwin is given as the frontispiece of this number of the *Review*.

*Mr. Garfield's Report.* It is not alone the members of the cabinet who are to be regarded as making up in any exclusive sense the personnel of the executive administration at Washington. The ministry in England is a very much larger body than the cabinet, and the same thing is true in working practice at Washington. Mr. James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations in the new Department of Commerce, holds one of the most important executive posts in the service of the Government. President Roosevelt counts upon him as a very effective member of the administration. Mr. Garfield's first annual report has fully justified the creation of the Bureau of Corporations. Mr.

RON. JAMES R. GARFIELD,  
(Commissioner of Corporations.)

Garfield has courage, sincerity, and fairness in a high degree. After a thorough study of the development of corporation means by which they may be regulated in the public interest, Mr. Garfield suggests a plan requiring all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to obtain a license. The idea is not a crude one, much to commend it. It is worthy of the consideration of Congress and the courts.

*Mr. Bristow's Retirement.* Another public servant at Washington, who has been a very real and effective member of the administration, is Mr. Bristow, for a number of years Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, tired from that office last month and immediately appointed by the President as commissioner to examine into the matter of the Panama Railroad, which the Government has acquired in connection with its canal. Mr. Bristow has been tireless in duty, and the country will not forget the untiring labor for the detection and punishment of graft and fraud in the Post-office Department. He will deserve well in future at the hands of his fellow-citizens in Kansas.

Chief Engineer Wallace    United States Minister Barrett    Engineer Dauchey    Mr. Arango.

ENGINEER WALLACE AND MINISTER BARRETT IN CULEBRA CUT.  
(As photographed a month ago.)

Our readers will find Minister Barrett's article in this number of the REVIEW on the actual conditions at the most instructive that has been printed in any quarter. It is probable that there is legislation to make more effective the minister's direction of the work of digging the Mr. Wallace, as the constructing engineer and executive head, should be as little hampered as possible in carrying on the practical work. The Panama Commission might well be organized as an expert consulting body in the direction of the War Department. It seems as if the American minister might represent the governmental authority of the United States over the canal zone. The country might be impatient even if it should require time to decide finally upon such momentous questions as are involved in the question whether the canal is to be cut to sea level or is to be locks. For the bearings of these problems the reader is referred to Mr. Barrett's article.

The reassembling of State legislatures has been attended with the election or reelection of a number of United States Senators. Thirty members of the Senate will take the oath of office on March 4, the majority being men reelected for new

terms. There are not so many protracted Senatorial contests in the legislatures this year as usual, yet the results as a whole do not lessen the growing conviction that it would be better to elect Senators by popular vote. Beginning with New England, ex-Governor Crane is elected to succeed the late Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley will represent Connecticut in place of General Hawley, who retires, after a long service, on account of ill health. Senator Depew, of New York, succeeds himself, the earlier opposition having been entirely withdrawn. At Harrisburg, Pa., on January 18, Mr. Knox was chosen to succeed the late Senator Quay. On the same day, the Legislature of Indiana elected Congressman Hemenway to succeed Mr. Fairbanks, who will be Vice-President after March 4, and who resigned from the Senate on January 7. Mr. Chapp has been reelected by the Minnesota Legislature. In Nebraska, Representative Elmer J. Burkett has been promoted to the Senate from the House, succeeding Senator Dietrich. The Utah Legislature has chosen the Hon. George Sutherland to succeed Senator Kearns. Mr. Sutherland is a Gentile. Montana retires Senator Gibson, Democrat, and accords the seat to Hon. Thomas H. Carter. Senator Bard, of California, fails to secure another term, and will

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY, OF INDIANA.  
(Who succeeds Mr. Fairbanks in the Senate.)

HON. GEORGE SUTHERLAND, OF UTAH.  
(Who succeeds Senator Kearns.)

HON. ELMER J. BURNHAM, OF SUTHERLAND.  
(Who

HON. MORGAN G. BULKELEY, OF CONNECTICUT  
(Who succeeds Senator Hawley.)

led by Hon. Frank P. Flint. Mr. Flint is eminent lawyer of Los Angeles, and will be the younger members of the Senate, twenty-three years old. It is stated that Sen. Irkett, of Nebraska, will be the youngest in the body. He was thirty-seven years in December. The Wisconsin seat now held by Senator Quarles will have gone readily to either La Follette if he chooses to take it.

The Hon. Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, a prominent member of Congress for ten years past, with a fine record as a soldier in the Civil War, has been appointed Pension Commissioner to succeed the late Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas. Mr. Ware, with the regret and the high esteem of his country, and with his keen sense of duty quite unimpaired. Mr. Warner is fully qualified to public men of both parties. The Hon. William Williams, who has made a brief and creditable record as Immigration Commissioner at New York, also, like Mr. Ware, retires from law practice. He is succeeded by Mr.

Watchorn, who has for several years been an immigration inspector. Mr. J. Hampshire, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Manufactures in the Department of Commerce and Labor. This bureau, authorized by the act creating the department, has not until now been organized. There are to be numerous diplomatic and consular changes, the more important of which it will be to comment upon next month.

## HON. N. V. V. FRANCHOT.

(Who will rebuild the New York canal system.)

A State  
Note  
or T. & O.

Governor Higgins, of New York, has entered upon what promises to be a notably useful and efficient administration. The most significant appointment within his power was that of commissioner of public works, in view of the prospect of speedy entrance upon the vast project of enlarging the Erie Canal. For this office he named a capable business man of western New York, Hon. N. V. V. Franchot. The opponents of the canal have secured eminent legal opinions to the effect that the canal act is unconstitutional, and this may postpone actual work. Colorado is engaged in an almost unprecedented re-examination of the election returns. Governor Adams has been seated by agreement, as elected on the face of the returns, but it is regarded as quite possible that the contest of the retiring governor Mr. Peabody, may yet succeed. Missouri, with Folk as governor and a Republican legislature, is keeping its eyes on the situation at the state capital, where political honesty is at a high premium. Governor Douglas, in Massachusetts, is urging bold views upon the Legislature and making an impression as a man of force and character. Pennsylvania has been discussing Governor Pennypacker's renewed attack upon the press.

HON. VESPASIAN WARNER.

*New Cabinets  
in Denmark,  
Austria, and  
France.*

There were changes in several European ministries during January. Following upon the formation of the new cabinet in Spain, by which General Azcaraga becomes prime minister (noted in this REVIEW last month), the Danish ministry, headed by J. C. Christensen, who is also minister of war and marine (the first civilian to occupy this position in Denmark), had begun with the session of the Danish Parliament. Rather more significant had been the crisis in Austria, culminating in the resignation of Dr. von Koerber, after four years as prime minister. While Dr. Koerber's fall was apparently due to the government's defeat in its application for a loan, it was ultimately due, beyond a doubt, to the Innsbruck affair and the trouble with Hungary, as pointed out in this REVIEW last month. The new premier, Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn, was premier and minister of the interior eight years ago. The downfall of the Combes cabinet in France, which was announced on January 18, was due, not to the anti-clerical attitude of the government, as might have been supposed, but to the exceedingly unpopular system of espionage which M. Combes had instituted, and opposition to which had been manifested in the attacks on War Minister André, which forced him to resign. Starting out with a programme which called for a reduction of the military service to two years, the secularization of the schools, the income tax, and old-age pensions for workingmen, the Combes government had succeeded in putting the first two into effect, and was carrying through the income-tax project when it fell.

*A Year  
of the  
War.*

One year of the far-Eastern war (closing on February 8) finds Japan virtually in possession of all the points in dispute, while Russia, with broken prestige in Asia, faces a political and economic crisis at home. While the real underlying cause of the war was the clash between Russian territorial expansion, or, as the Russians avow, their search for an ice-free port on the Pacific, and the pressure of Japan's economic and social needs, the immediate occasion was, briefly, the refusal of Russia to give definite, adequate assurances that her protectorate in the far East would not be extended to Korea. With Russia in Korea (and between Russian intrigue and Korean incompetency the Hermit Kingdom was fast being "earmarked" for the Czar), Japan felt that her national existence would be endangered. Besides, the occupation by the Russians of Port Arthur, from which Japan had been ousted, after her war with China,

by coalition of the European powers, regarded in Japan as an insult to the pride. Beginning immediately after the Japanese War, Russia established a permanent occupation of Manchuria; and her designs were furthered by the Boxer uprising in 1900

*Japan  
Moves  
Swiftly.*

While she disclaimed any intention of formally annexing Manchuria, there were so many signs of her intent control by Russia in that province that Japan had taken alarm. Unfulfilled promises to evacuate Manchuria (Russia kept claiming that her interests demanded that she keep a permanent presence in the province), valuable concessions along the Korean side of the Yalu River to Russia, and the large increase in Russian Eastern naval and military strength had all led Japan to put an end to the long and fruitless diplomatic "fencing match." Russia's final move to the Japanese note, sent to Tokio on February 6, 1904, had been so unsatisfactory that the governments of both countries were at once giving up passports, and two days later, on the night of February 8, the Russian fleet in Port Arthur harbor was attacked and disabled by the Japanese admiral, Togo, and two Russian cruisers, the *Variag* and the *Koriets*, caught in the harbor at Chelmulpho, Korea, were destroyed. In the contention that Japan's attack in advance of a declaration of war (the Russian declaration made on February 10, and the Japanese declaration later) was treacherous is not supported by the history of the nations of the world, including Russia herself. Besides, as the Japanese counterclaim shows, the day before Admiral Togo's attack a strong hostile Russian force crossed the Yalu River into Korea, thus invading Russian territory, and really putting upon Japan the responsibility for beginning hostilities.

*Russia  
Unprepared  
for War.*

While Japan had been preparing for this war for years, it is now generally admitted, even by the Russians themselves, that the Czar's government was unprepared for it when it came. Admiral Alekseyev, the Russian viceroy of the far East, has been forced to admit that Japan's bluffing was only bluffing. Consequently, Russia's naval strength in Manchuria, which was supposed to be superior to Japan's, was equipped and unfortunately placed. Seven battleships (the *Retvizan*, *Peresviet*, *Czarevich*, *Vostok*, *Pobeda*, *Petropavlovsk*, and *Poltava*), six cruisers (the *Diana*, *Askold*, *Pallada*, *Bayan*, and *Boyarin*), besides quite a number of torpedo boats, destroyers, and other vessels, were in the harbor of Port Arthur







had occupied Ping-Yang. Two months more sufficed for the complete occupation of Korea and the march of the first Japanese army, under General Kuroki, to the Yalu River, which cuts off the peninsula from Manchuria. On the north bank of the Yalu, the Russian general, Zassulitch, occupied naturally and artificially strong positions. On May 1, by a brilliantly conceived and finely executed series of movements, Kuroki crossed the Yalu, defeated Zassulitch with considerable loss, and began the invasion of Manchuria. A few days later, he took Feng-Wang-Cheng, where the road divides to Mukden and Peking, and halted. The second army, under General Oku, having defeated the Russians at various points north of Port Arthur (Nanshan and Vangow), and the third army, under General Nodzu, landing on the Korean Gulf, had defeated the Russians at Siu-Yen, and moved to the northward, filling in the gap in the Japanese line between Kuroki and Oku. On July

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NOGI AND HIS OFFICERS AFTER LUNCH AT THE JAPANESE HEAD-  
QUARTERS, PORT ARTHUR. A SIX-INCH RUSSIAN SHELL DECORATES THE

of other Russian officers, left Nampo. Upon formally entering the sea found its means of defense and more efficient than had been town itself had suffered but little armament. Evidences of insubordination on the part of the troops and much liquor had been pronounced from Tokio that a great number of coolies will be put immediately fortifying Port Arthur. The Japanese identified that they can put the defense into better condition than ever, and defects eliminated, long before an besiege it—if they ever do so.

History of the land campaign in Manchuria is one of an almost unchecked Japanese advance and of a hurried Russian retreat. Japanese were to be moved into Korea on February the last day of that month they

20, Field Marshal Oyama, commander-in-chief of all the Japanese armies in the field, arrived at Dalny, and took immediate direction of the operations against the Russians.

*The Russians  
Begin  
Retreat.*

Dissatisfaction with the policy and inaction of Viceroy Alexsiev had led to the appointment, in March, of General Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the far East. Kuropatkin's problem was to retard his enemy's advance until he could collect a force to match him. This side of the Russian commander's task, and how it has been even partially accomplished, is a phase of the war which, when the facts are known, will make very interesting reading. Stachelberg's attempt to relieve Port Arthur having failed, Kuropatkin drew in his lines and retreated slowly northward on Liao-Yang, a very strongly fortified city, some forty miles south of Mukden. Meanwhile, the Japanese advance had been resumed, and on June 30 Kuroki took the impor-

tant Mo Ting Pass, thirty miles south of Liao-Yang. After the capture of Kai-Ping, Oku and Nodzu effected a junction (July 15), and, nine days later, after a severe battle, Oku had rendered Tashi-Chiao untenable, the Russians retiring on Hai-Chang and losing Newchwang. In the meantime, Kuroki had repulsed an attack by the Russian general, Count Keller, at Mo Ting Pass, afterward again defeating that general east of Liao-Yang, in a battle in which Keller was killed. Kuropatkin retired from Hai-Cheng, on August 2, to An-Shan-Chan, the southern end of the strong fortifications of Liao-Yang. The heat and the rains then checked active operations for several weeks.

*The Battle of Liao-Yang.* Emerging from the mountains, the three Japanese armies—Kuroki's, Oku's, and Nodzu's—under the supreme command of Field Marshal Oyama, and numbering some 200,000 to 220,000, met and engaged General Kuropatkin, who had about 200,000 men stationed along the semicircle of hills surrounding the strongly fortified city of Liao-Yang, in which the Russians had gathered immense quantities of supplies and munitions of war. On the morning of August 26, the great battle of Liao-Yang began. While Oku and Nodzu broke the Russian center and right at An-Shan-Chan, Kuroki turned Kuropatkin's left by crossing the Tai-tse River and taking the Russians in the rear. Kuropatkin was compelled to move back to a position at the Yentai coal mines, in the rear of Liao-Yang. The Russian retreat began in good order, but during the ten days following the first Japanese attack each side suffered tremendous losses, and Kuropatkin, failing to cut off Kuroki from the rest of the Japanese army, was obliged to evacuate Liao-Yang, the retreat beginning on September 3. At one time the peril of the Russian army was great; but the escape was finally made, and Mukden was reached in safety. The Japanese advance had been equaled in brilliancy by the Russian retreat.

*Battle of the Sha River.* Owing to heavy rains, it was the end of the first week in October before the next noteworthy engagement on a large scale took place. With a force then estimated at about 300,000 men, and for the first time a superior force of artillery, General Kuropatkin, having inspired his troops with a proclamation, moved forward against the Japanese positions. Whether this advance was Kuropatkin's own idea, or whether it was ordered prematurely from St. Petersburg, is not positively known, but it was not a success. For a

week the armies, estimated at about equal strength, engaged in a terrific battle—one of the greatest in modern history—generally known as the battle of the Shakhe (or Sha) River. It was one long-continued test of endurance on both sides. While there was splendid work on the part of the Russians, and while at times the fighting resulted in clear gain for Kuropatkin, on the whole, the battle was a Russian repulse. On the other hand, it checked, for an indefinite interval, the Japanese advance. Heavy rains put an end to the battle on October 20. From this date until now the armies have been in winter quarters on the opposite banks of the Sha River, which they have fortified, apparently waiting until spring to resume operations on a large scale. Kuropatkin has been constantly receiving reinforcements by the railroad, and after the capitulation of Port Arthur, General Nogi's main army was dispatched northward to swell the ranks of Oyama.

*Raids of the Vladivostok Fleet.* After the "bottling up" of the Port Arthur fleet, Russia's naval activity expressed itself in three directions,—first, the raids of the Vladivostok squadron; second, the passage of the Dardanelles by the *Smolensk* and the *Petersburg*, of her Black Sea volunteer fleet, and their challenge of the world's neutral commerce in the Red Sea; and, third, the expedition of the second Pacific squadron, generally known as the Baltic fleet, to relieve Port Arthur, with its unfortunate attack on British fishing ships in the North Sea. The Vladivostok squadron, composed of the cruisers *Rurik*, *Rossia*, *Gromoboi*, and *Bogatyr*, under command of Vice-Admiral Bezobrazoff (representing Admiral Skrydlov), succeeded in breaking through the ice of the port on April 26, and, after a cruise in Japanese waters, sank the transport *Kinshiu*, with 200 of its crew, who refused to surrender. The *Bogatyr* then went on the rocks near Vladivostok, where it has remained. The three other ships, on June 15, made another raid, and sank the transport *Hitachi*, with 900 men; the transport *Idzumi*, and wrecked the transport *Sado*, on both occasions eluding the Japanese admiral, Kamimura, who was looking for them. On July 31, they raided off the eastern coast of Japan, and outside of Tokio Bay they captured and sank Japanese and neutral vessels, causing losses to trade estimated at \$15,000,000. Among the vessels destroyed was the British steamer *Knight Commander* (a large portion of its cargo owned in the United States), and among those seized, the German steamer *Arabia*, chartered by an American company. In both of these cases, protests were

Russia by the American State Department. The squadron returned to Vladivostok 31. On August 14, Admiral Kamimura the Vladivostok cruisers on their way the Port Arthur fleet, sank the *Rurik*, and disabled the *Rossia* and the *Gromoboi*.

Early in July, the *Smolensk* and the *Petersburg*, two auxiliary cruisers of the Russian volunteer fleet in the sea, passed the Dardanelles as merchant and afterward (in violation of the provisions of the treaty of Paris) mounted guns and merchantmen in the Red Sea, causing a protest in Great Britain, and open hints of war.

Representations by the governments of Great Britain and Germany led Russia to not admitting the British contention of the status of the Black Sea vessels, and the ships captured (notably the *Maudslayi*) to agree (in the middle of September) to the American and British contention that the Russian ships were the cause of the outbreak of war should be upon the captor. The *Smolensk* and the *Petersburg* were finally reported to be regularly commissioned as vessels.

In accordance with this agreement, the Russian ships were sent to the Vladivostok prize court, in the case of the British steamers *Allanton* and *Calcutta*, and the German-American steamer *Arabia*, which was reversed by the admiralty court (the court of appeal) at St. Petersburg.

When the Port Arthur and Vladivostok squadrons had been disabled, Russia hastened preparations to send her Baltic fleet to the Pacific. After the start, this fleet, composed of seven ships and four cruisers, with destroyers, torpedo boats, and transports, under command of Admiral Rozhdestvenski, sailed from Libau on October 16. During the night of October 21, out of their course, the Russian ships fell upon a fleet of British fishing trawlers, on the Dogger Bank, in the North Sea. The Russians, according to the fishermen's reports, turned upon them, and opened fire without warning, sinking a trawler, killing two men, and disabling several. The news reached Hull on October 24, and the British Government promptly sent a note of protest to Russia, demanding reparation. In the meantime, the Russian commander continued his voyage to Vigo, Spain, and his home government was unable to reply to the British note further than to express regret and willingness to make reparation. The British Government was correct in its moderate, but there was great excitement

throughout England, and mobilization orders were sent to the various British fleets. When the Russian admiral's reports were received, it served only to further inflame British resentment. He claimed he had been attacked by Japanese torpedo boats in the North Sea, and cited warnings in proof of his contention. The Japanese Government denied the presence of any Japanese warships in European waters.

*The  
North Sea  
Commission.*

The acceptance of Admiral Rozhdestvenski's report by the Russian Government left Great Britain the choice of three alternatives,—(1) to go to war; (2) to recede from her position; or (3) to submit the question to investigation and arbitration. Mainly through the good offices of France, the last means was agreed upon (October 28), and, in accordance with the formal agreement, an international commission, under the terms of the Hague convention, was appointed to fix the responsibility and determine the question of damages. Admiral Beaumont was chosen to represent England, and Admiral Kaznakov, Russia. Representatives from France and the United States were also provided for in the agreement, the four to choose a fifth. Admiral Fournier was appointed from France, and Admiral Davis from the United States. At the first meeting of the commission (in Paris, December 22), Admiral von Spaun, head of the Austrian navy, was elected the fifth member, Admiral Fournier being chosen president. Owing, it is reported, to age and ill health, Admiral Kaznakov retired from the commission early in January, and Vice-Admiral Dubassov was chosen to represent Russia in his stead. The first public session of the commission, at which the statements of Russia and England were read, was held on January 19. The Russian ships left Vigo early in October and proceeded in two sections on their journey to the far East, one section, under Admiral Voelkersam, going by way of the Suez Canal, and the other, consisting of the heavier battleships, under Admiral Rozhdestvenski himself, taking the longer voyage by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The third squadron of the fleet left later than the other two. By the middle of January the two main divisions had entered the Indian Ocean and joined forces. Port Arthur having fallen, and the entire Russian naval force in the far East having been destroyed, the main object of the Baltic fleet had ceased to exist, and there were reports that Admiral Rozhdestvenski had been recalled, so that later on a stronger fleet might be sent to meet the Japanese. Admiral Togo, meanwhile, had returned to Tokio, where he received great ovations.

Secretary  
Hay's Chinese  
Note.

Secretary Hay, to whose prompt, vigorous, and diplomatic action, backed by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, is due the fact that China is to-day "an administrative entity," has again recognized this government's responsibility in the international phases of the Chinese question. It will be remembered that in February of last year Secretary Hay (at the suggestion of Germany) had sent a note to all the powers signatory to the Peking settlement of 1900 asking that these nations pledge themselves to limit the area of the war, and to keep China from becoming involved, at the same time using their best endeavors to restrain both belligerents from violating Chinese interests so long as the Celestial Empire should maintain a correct attitude. A practically unanimous assent had been received to these propositions, Japan and Russia each agreeing to respect Chinese neutrality so long as the other should do so. Charges of violation of Chinese neutrality had been made against the other by each of the belligerents. Japan had claimed that Russian ships of the Port Arthur fleet had received unfair advantages in Chinese ports, and that Kuropatkin's Cossack raiders had constantly invaded the neutral zone in attempting to cut Japanese communications. Early in January, the Russian Government had issued a circular to the powers calling attention to a number of alleged violations of Chinese neutrality in favor of Japan, citing particularly the "cutting out" of the Russian torpedo boat *Ityeshitelni* in the harbor of Chefu and the alleged presence of Chinese troops with the Japanese forces. To these charges China has made a sweeping denial, and it is announced that the Japanese Government is preparing countercharges.

Our Interest  
and Stake.

Secretary Hay at once addressed identical instructions to the American ministers in all the countries signatory to the Peking settlement directing them to request those governments to repeat the assurances given by them last February with reference to securing from Russia and Japan a promise to respect Chinese neutrality, and to impress upon China the necessity of taking no part in the war. Just what is behind the Russian demands is not yet certain. It is true that with every serious reverse in the war the Russian court party (which gives voice to its opinions in the *Novoye Vremya*) has complained that China was violating her neutrality; but British journals are claiming that this move foreshadows the despoiling of China by Russia when the latter has been beaten by Japan. The possibility of this had been emphasized by the reported occu-

pation by a Russian force of the Chinese province of Kashgar, whose capital (with the same name) is one of the most important cities of central Asia. By the way, if those Russians who cannot understand why American sympathies, which follow American interests, should go to Japan in the war will study the figures of last year's American trade with Manchuria they will find in the figures (which are five times larger for 1904 than for 1903) an answer conclusive if not satisfactory.

Peace  
Prospects—  
Dubassov.

It had been assumed by many of the newspapers and some statesmen that the fall of Port Arthur, terminating, as it did, the first period of the war, would be made the occasion for overtures of peace by either or by both of the belligerents. Japan and Russia, however, had each officially declared that the capture of the famous fortress had been only an incident of the contest and would not influence either to suggest peace. In this connection, an interview with Vice-Admiral Dubassov, reported in the *Écho de Paris*, is interesting. The admiral, it will be remembered, is the successor of Admiral Kaznakov as Russian member of the North Sea Commission, and also Russian chief of naval construction. After a lengthy conference with the Czar in St. Petersburg, immediately upon his arrival at Paris Admiral Dubassov announced that Russia needed time for the reconstruction of her navy. Recognizing this condition, he went on:

However painful it may be to national self-love, I do not hesitate to say that we tend toward a not-far-off peace. We will leave the Japanese Port Arthur and the territory they now occupy in Manchuria. We will set ourselves resolutely to work to prepare a powerful, invincible navy—as this peace will be but temporary—and the next time we shall be amply prepared.

Russia  
Beginning to  
Talk Openly.

Ideas for which men were sent to Siberia twenty years ago are now being discussed in the most open way in the Russian press. Even the Czar's answer to the petition of the zemstvos has been commented upon with a frankness almost incredible: and in this fact of frank discussion is to be found, perhaps, the only actual accomplishment, so far, of the present liberal movement in Russia. The censorship has not legally been relaxed, but, as pointed out in one of our "Leading Articles" this month, the press ignores the censorship and talks freely, and nothing happens. Three phases of Russia's internal condition had been engaging the attention of the world. These were the Czar's reply to the zemstvo petition for reform and a representative government; the measures advocated by Minister Witte in his report on the con-

the peasants, and the great industrial atening revolution in St. Petersburg.

An imperial manifesto in reply to the zemstvo request for representation in the government was made on r 26. Several days preceding this, the returned certain resolutions submitted / several zemstvos with an indorsement tions of state administration are of no cern to the zemstvos. In his manifesto, or ignores entirely the demand for a onal government, but announces, in the finite and authoritative way, that the Government is to remain autocratic. He himself to care for the needs of the countinguishing between all that is real in sts of the Russian people and tendencies n mistaken and influenced by transitory nces." The ukase goes on, in some-efinite terms, to grant certain liberal eluding uniform laws for the peasantry, the press and religion, revision of laws foreigners, and thorough reform of the ws of the empire, so that "its inviolable t for all alike shall be regarded as the by all the authorities and in all places, us; that its non-fulfillment shall in-bring with it legal responsibility for oitrary act, and that persons who have wrong by such acts shall be enabled to al redress." The manifesto had been by the reactionaries as too liberal, and beral as unsatisfactory, because, while g great reforms, the Czar, in reaffirming and intrusting the execution of his o the council of ministers and the very cy which is so detested had practically own declaration a dead letter.

So far as now known, the scheme of e Minister Witte, as outlined in his report to the Czar on the condition asants, provides for the full liberation asant class by placing them on an with other classes in the empire. This one by advancing money at reasonable the state, instead of allowing the peas-ecome the prey of money-lenders. The lso provides means for the transfer of from one community to another, and ger provision for local self-government eation of communal administrative addition to the provincial or district . It had been repeatedly rumored that, his inability to carry through the re-ince Svyatopolk-Mirski had resigned, Minister Witte would succeed him.

Is It  
Revolution?

An industrial strike of vast propor- tions, developing into political riots which held the Russian capital in a state of siege and resulted in the killing by the military (on January 22) of 2,100 and the wound- ing of 5,000 of the demonstrators who had gath- ered before the Winter Palace to present a peti- tion to the Czar, had almost set the entire empire ablaze. Strikes are forbidden by Russian law, but, beginning with the employees of the Neva Shipbuilding Works, in the capital, the strike had spread so that it included all of the 174 industries represented in the city, paralyzing all business, and even depriving the city of electric light. Under the leadership of an unfrocked priest named Gapon, nearly 100,000 of the strikers marched toward the Winter Palace (on January 22) with a petition to the Czar (which they were not permitted to present) for relief from intolerable laws, couched in terms of such despair as perhaps have not been used since the days of the French Revolution. The authorities were prepared, and more than 50,000 troops, drawn up in the streets and squares, received the crowds, first with a blank volley, and afterward with bullet, shell, and saber, killing more than 2,000 unarmed men, women, and children, and wounding 5,000 more. Led by two priests in sacred robes, bearing the cross, these peaceful citi- zens were trampled upon and massacred by Cos- saks. Before the slaughter, Father Gapon ad- dressed a letter to the Czar, informing him of the trust of the people, and calling upon him to meet the petitioners, but, he concluded, "if vacillating, you do not appear, then the moral bands between you and the people who trust in you will disap- pear, because innocent blood will flow between you and your people." After the massacre, the strikers intrenched themselves in the streets of Vassili Ostroff (Basil Island, north of the Neva), wrecking buildings and burning telegraph poles. Armories, arsenals, and cartridge factories were sacked. "Down with Autocracy" and "Down with the Czar" were heard in the streets. The Emperor himself, after an attempt on his life had been made with a gun of one of the saluting bat- teries at the ceremony of "blessing the waters" (on January 19), had disappeared from public view, and for several days his whereabouts ap- pears to have been unknown. The revolt had not been confined to the capital, but had spread to Moscow, Odessa, and Sevastopol, and through- out the Caucasus. In spite of his liberal and reform tendencies, Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski is not looked upon as the strong man of the occa- sion, but Russian Liberals have been turning to ex-minister of finance, Serge Witte, whom many regard as a possible dictator of the empire.

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From December 31, 1904, to January 30, 1905.)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 4.—Both branches reassemble after the holiday recess....In the Senate, the Statehood bill is made the unfinished business.

January 5.—The Senate passes bills for the reorganization of the medical corps of the army, for promotion in the ordnance corps, and for better quarters for consuls....The House tables a resolution calling on the Department of Agriculture for the facts on which its cotton forecast was based.

January 6.—The Senate, in executive session, confirms the nomination of William D. Crum, a negro, to be collector of customs at Charleston, S. C....The House passes the fortifications appropriation bill.

January 9.—The Senate passes the omnibus claims bill; Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) speaks against the Statehood bill.

January 10.—The Senate accepts certain amendments to the Statehood bill....The House considers the currency bill and adopts amendments thereto; the articles of impeachment of Judge Swayne are presented.

January 11.—The Senate debates the Statehood bill and the question of railroad regulation....The House adopts an amendment to the army appropriation bill providing that officers above the rank of major shall not receive the full pay of their grade when on duty with State militia.

January 12.—The Senate takes up the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill....The House discusses the articles of impeachment of Judge Swayne.

January 13.—The Senate passes the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

January 14.—The House passes 450 private pension bills in 100 minutes.

January 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) makes a statement defending himself from the charges on which he was indicted in Oregon....The House debates the Swayne impeachment.

January 18.—The Senate continues discussion of the Statehood bill....The House adopts the articles of impeachment of Judge Swayne and authorizes the Speaker to appoint seven managers to conduct the prosecution before the Senate.

January 19.—In the Senate, a special message is received from President Roosevelt advocating the appointment of experts to study industrial and trade conditions abroad, with a view to benefiting American commerce....The House considers the army appropriation bill.

January 20.—In the Senate, New Mexico's memorial against union with Arizona is presented....The House passes the army appropriation bill, with amendment relating to the pay of retired officers holding militia assignments.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

December 31.—The report of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, recommending a federal license, or franchise, for interstate

commerce, is made public....President points a son of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the cavalry commander, United States marshal in Virginia.

December 30.—The grand jury of the Columbia recommends the establishment of a post for wife-beaters and persons guilty of perjury....The Colorado Supreme Court orders investigation of the Denver election fraud.

December 31.—United States Senator John H. Ell and Representative Binger Hermann, indicted on charges of land frauds at Prescott, Arizona, are removed from office by President Roosevelt. District Attorney Hall, of Oregon....The Aldermen vote in favor of establishing a gas plant.

January 2.—Frank W. Higgins is inaugurated as Governor of New York State....The annual

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ADMIRAL VON SPAUN.  
(Head of the Austro-Hungarian navy and fifth member of the North Sea Commission.)

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seated, in return for certain concessions, are to go over until after his inauguration.

January 11.—Frank P. Flint (Rep.) is elected State Senator in California; Senator Williams (Dem.) is reelected in Tennessee; ex-Railroad Commissioner George Sutherland (Rep.) is elected United States Senator in Utah.

January 12.—The Colorado contest for Governor is formally opened.

January 13.—President Roosevelt appoints William Warner, of Illinois, Commissioner of the General Land Office; Joseph L. Bristow resigns as Fourth Assistant General and is appointed a special Railroad Commissioner by President Roosevelt.

January 16.—The Montana Legislature

ter (Rep.) United States Senator; Nevada Re-nominates George F. Nixon for United States Senator.

May 17.—The Minnesota Legislature reelects States Senator Moses E. Clapp (Rep.); the Dakota Legislature reelects Senator McCumber; the Indiana Legislature reelects Senator Albert W. Ridge (Rep.) and chooses Representative James H. Newman (Rep.) to succeed Vice-President-elect McKim in the Senate; the Nebraska Legislature reelects Representative Elmer J. Burkett (Rep.) to the States Senate; the Massachusetts Legislature reelects Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Rep.), and elects Representative Murray Crane (Rep.) to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Hoar.

May 18.—The following United States Senators elected by the legislatures of their respective States: Chauncey M. Depew (Rep., N. Y.), Nelson W. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), Eugene Hale (Rep., Maine), and J. W. Weeks (Rep., Mich.); ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley is elected United States Senator in Connecticut; Chandler C. Knox (Rep.) in Pennsylvania.

May 20.—United States Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, takes the stand in his own defense in the investigation of protests against his retaining his seat in the Senate.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

May 22.—The French ministry is sustained in the Chamber of Deputies after a debate on the spying case.

May 25.—Vilbrun Guillaume, former Haitian Minister of War, is sentenced to penal servitude for life for complicity in the fraudulent issue of bonds.

May 26.—The Czar of Russia addresses to the Reichstag an imperial decree entitled "A Scheme for the reorganization of the Administration of the State."

May 27.—The Moscow Zemstvo adjourns indefinitely, declaring it impossible to conduct public business in view of the attitude of the government in regard to the zemstvo meetings.... A Haitian court renders judgment in default condemning ex-President L. C. M. for imprisonment for life in connection with the late bond cases.

May 28.—Premier von Koerber, of Austria, resigns.... A new cabinet is formed in Greece, with Tsannidis as premier.

May 29.—The Town Council of St. Petersburg petitions for the convening of a congress of representatives of the municipal councils of all Russia. Orders are placed for the rearmament of the entire Russian army.

May 31.—Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn is appointed Austrian premier, to succeed Dr. von Koerber; other members of the cabinet retain their portfolios.

May 6.—Members of the Danish cabinet resign, in disagreement over the military situation.

May 10.—The French Chamber of Deputies elects Loubet president, to succeed M. Brisson.

May 11.—King Christian of Denmark names J. H. S. to form a new cabinet and take the office of minister of war and marine.

May 12.—The Combes ministry in France decides to resign.

May 13.—The resignation of the Combes ministry is accepted by President Loubet, of France.

#### VICE-ADMIRAL DUBASSOV.

(Russian member of the North Sea Commission.)

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

December 22.—Japan consents to negotiate an arbitration treaty with the United States.... The North Sea Commission begins its sessions in Paris, all four admirals being present; Admiral von Spaun, of the Austro-Hungarian navy, is unanimously chosen the fifth member of the commission.

December 23.—The French minister at Tangier is instructed to withdraw all Frenchmen from the capital.... Secretary Hay's note to the powers suggesting a further exchange of views in regard to a second peace conference at The Hague is made public.

December 26.—Bulgaria gives notice to the powers that she will not accept responsibility for reprisals made because of excesses committed by Turkish troops.

December 29.—It is announced that Admiral Kaznakov, whose health has given way, is to be succeeded by Admiral Dubassov on the North Sea Commission.

January 10.—A treaty of peace and amity between Chile and Bolivia is signed.

January 11.—It is announced at Washington that the arbitration treaties pending in the United States Senate will be withdrawn if amendments neutralizing their intended effect are made.

January 13.—The United States demands of Haiti the annulment of sentence against an American on pain of energetic intervention.

January 19.—The first public session of the North Sea Commission is held at the French foreign office.... It is announced that the United States has received assurances from the powers that they will not attempt to extend their territorial possessions in China at the close of the Russo-Japanese war.

January 20.—An arbitration treaty between the United States and Sweden and Norway is signed at Washington.



## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

December 21.—The Japanese occupy the height to the north of Hou-san-yen-tao, near Pigeon Bay, also the height on peninsula in Pigeon Bay.

December 22.—A Japanese squadron of powerful cruisers has gone to the South China Sea to meet the Russian Baltic squadron....The Japanese discover three Russian naval officers on board the captured steamer *Nigretia*.

December 25.—The Russians are dislodged from several outposts on the Japanese right....Admiral Togo announces the withdrawal of the majority of the Japanese fleet from Port Arthur.

December 27.—The Russian cartridges seized at Feng-tai, near Peking, number about 3,500,000.

December 28.—The Japanese occupy the whole fort of Erhlung-shan; their casualties number 1,000. They capture 43 guns....Admiral Skrydlov is recalled from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg.

December 30.—Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kamimura are enthusiastically welcomed at Tokio, where they are received by the Emperor of Japan.

December 31.—The Japanese capture Sung Shu-Shan, "H" Fort, and a new fort at Pan-Lang-Shan, thus securing control of the entire western half of the eastern fort ridge at Port Arthur.

January 1.—General Stoessel makes overtures for the surrender of Port Arthur.

January 2.—Formal terms for the surrender of Port Arthur are concluded at a conference between aides of the opposing generals....The Russian squadron of five battleships and three cruisers, with auxiliary craft, is anchored in the harbor of Sainte-Marie, Madagascar.

January 3.—The Japanese take formal possession of Port Arthur.

January 5.—The Czar summons an extraordinary war council.

January 6.—Only eighty of the Russian officers at Port Arthur accept the Japanese offer of parole.

January 8.—The transfer of prisoners at Port Arthur is completed, 878 officers and 23,491 men being surrendered.

## OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

December 23.—The lieutenant and thirty-seven enlisted men of a detachment of Filipinos are ambushed and killed in Samar.

December 27.—President Roosevelt consents to become the honorary president of the American Committee on Excavations at Herculaneum.

December 28.—Thousands of workmen in the Baku oil fields go out on strike.

January 1.—For the first time in the history of United Italy, aldermen of the Clerical party attend the reception at the Quirinal.

January 6.—The Archbishop of Canterbury refuses a request of American churches that he have the educational tax removed from British Nonconformists....The Forestry Congress in Washington adopts resolutions urging more stringent measures for preserving the timber on the public lands....Lick Observatory announces the discovery of a sixth satellite of Jupiter and a number of double stars.

January 9.—Secretary Morton and Admiral Dewey review, at Hampton Roads, the greatest assemblage of

warships ever known in the history of the United States.

January 10.—The annual meeting of the American Public Health Association is formally opened in Havana.

January 11.—Ambassador Choate speaks at the unveiling of the statue of Lord Russell of Killowen at London.

January 19.—During the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva at St. Petersburg, grapeshot, discharged from a battery in firing a salute, falls near the person of the Czar....Six persons are killed and nine seriously injured in a collision of three trains on the Midland Railway of England.

## OBITUARY.

December 21.—Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommaney, known as "the Father of the British Navy," 90....Ex-United States Senator George L. Shoup, of Idaho, 68.

December 25.—Rev. John Mackenzie Bacon, a well-known English scientist, 58....Ex-Congressman Hugh H. Price, of Wisconsin, 45.

December 27.—Representative William F. Mahoney, of the Eighth Illinois District, 48....James F. Secor, an old-time shipbuilder of New York, 90.

December 28.—Eugene G. Blackford, formerly commissioner of fish and fisheries of New York State, 65.

December 31.—John Mollenhauer, a leading American sugar refiner, 77....Ex-Congressman P. V. Deuster, of Wisconsin, 73.

January 1.—Chief Justice Albert Mason, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, 68....Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, 80.

January 3.—William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railroad Company, 42. (See frontispiece.)

January 4.—Theodore Thomas, the noted orchestra leader, 69 (see page 196)....Prof. Benjamin W. Frazier, of Lehigh University, 65.

January 5.—Ex-Gov. William Claflin, of Massachusetts, 87....Henry V. Poor, known for many years as a railroad authority and an expert on financial affairs, 93....Karl Klauser, a well-known musical instructor of Farmington, Conn., 81....Madam Belle Cole, the American singer.

January 8.—Ex-Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, of Maryland, 60....Warren F. Draper, of Andover, Mass., a publisher of theological works, 86.

January 9.—Louise Michel, the French communist and anarchist agitator, 75.

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January 17.—Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, founder of the free public library of Jersey City, 61....The Grand Duchess Caroline of Saxe-Weimar, 19.

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SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.

HUSH!!!—From the Evening News (Detroit).

THE GUNS GO IN A PRELIMINARY WALLOP.  
From the Press (Cleveland).

TRYING TO BLOCK HIS WAY.  
From the Tribune (Minneapolis).



IS AMONG YOU TAKING NOTES, AND, FAITH, HE'LL  
PRESENT IT."

(Of Mr. Bristow's visit to Panama, to report upon  
the Panama Railroad and its alleged  
favor to favored transportation systems.)

From the *Leader* (Cleveland).

THE CAUSE OF THE COLD WEATHER.

(Uncle Sam doesn't seem to find the latchstring out at  
Miss Canada's front door. But he must make it clear that  
he means business, and is able to take a reciprocal view.)

From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).

WHY HE WAS WHIPPED.

MEAN BEAR (to the powers): "Well, you see, I  
was fighting for a dinner, while he was fighting for his  
ologies to *Ecop*.)

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

PICKING OUT A FELLOW HE CAN LICK.

Lack of neutrality is as good an excuse as any, for Russia.  
If he decides to play even by grabbing more Chinese terri-  
tory. From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

## HAIL, DEFENDERS OF PORT ARTHUR!

By the famous Russian cartoonist, S. Zhivotovskii, in the *Nied*, the popular illustrated weekly of St. Petersburg.

## THE RUSSIAN REFORMS.

The Czar's small offering will not keep the bears off for long. -- From *Fischetto* (Turin).

## AN ALLY

RUSSIAN: "Halt! Who goes there?"  
STRANGER: "Winter!"

RUSSIAN: "Advance, friend!"

From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).

# THE PANAMA CANAL AND ITS PROBLEMS.

BY JOHN BARRETT.

(United States Minister to Panama.)

the purpose of this article to discuss some of the problems that confront the builder and master mind of the Panama

The point of view is that of a layman. Arguments are not technical or professional, simply those that appeal to practical study of public affairs. Had not, however, the of the Review or Reviews specially requested me to prepare a paper for lay readers demonstrated to me its possible educational I should not have dared to assume this noble task.

His interest in the canal is so widespread my mail is flooded with hundreds of letters of all conceivable questions. Judging what had from these queries and from the character of the discussions in American papers, I endeavoring, with full appreciation of my shortcomings, to answer through this medium reasonable inquiries in non-technical, every terms. These observations are based on discussions conducted during the last six years. The execution of my duties has fully enabled me to study the whole canal impartially and carefully on the ground, to traverse several times nearly every foot route of the canal. Although my official relations with the Canal Commission, nor Davis, and Chief Engineer Wallace intimate, the opinions expressed in this article not in any measure commit them or represent their conclusions.

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## GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHIEF ENGINEER WALLACE.

importance of the position of chief engineer of the Panama Canal cannot be overestimated by the average lay critic. His responsibilities are far greater and broader than is usually supposed by the person who looks at construction of the canal in a casual way. A engineer, in the ordinary use of the term, is an who looks after the technical side of work of this character. In truth, technical knowledge is only one quality of the many that chief engineer of such a mighty undertaking possesses. Invoking a broader definition of engineering as that skill or profession which commands and adapts the forces of nature for the

benefit of mankind, we find that the chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal must be a man of large experience, not only in technical construction, but in the management and direction of men and machinery, and in the meeting and mastering of all the many problems that confront him on every side.

If he knows how to erect a massive concrete dam or lock and to excavate millions of cubic yards of earth, he must also possess commercial and executive knowledge, so that he can do this work with the least expenditure of money and time and with the maximum of efficiency on the part of his subordinates. He may be able at a glance to tell just how a steam-shovel should be placed upon the side of a cut, but if he does not know how to provide an adequate system of transportation to remove the dirt and rock that this and other steam-shovels excavate, he will fail ignominiously. He may possess the technical skill which will enable him to design on paper every detail of the canal so that he will impress the world with its beauty and precision and with his own capability, but if he is ignorant in the direction of the complex system of labor, in the preparation and management of the intricate subdivisions of transportation, construction, excavation, mining, dredging, and finance, he will not answer the requirements of chief engineer upon this Isthmus.

The organization of men and the use of them to supreme advantage are among the chief considerations. By perfect organization, the chief engineer can save millions of dollars to the United States. Perhaps even more important than the organizer is the man who never forgets the value of money and time and finds out to the smallest fraction of a cent the cost of doing every variety of work on the canal within a given time. Here comes in the immeasurable practical advantage to the Canal Commission in having a man, like Chief Engineer Wallace, who has enjoyed long, exacting, and successful experience in managing all the details of a vast railroad system, where the use of every cent is carefully noted and computed, and where the efficiency of a man is measured by the greatest good and service for the railroad he can accomplish at the least cost. While I would not in any way reflect upon the technical skill and

MAP OF THE CANAL ZONE, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF DAMS AND PRINCIPAL POINTS.  
(The position of Panama in relation to Central and South America is shown in the small map on the opposite page.)

training of army engineers, and would give all credit for what they have accomplished and are accomplishing, it can be contended that few if any army engineers have ever had such broad experience and training as Chief Engineer Wallace, and that it would therefore seem unwise if the construction of the canal, by any combination of circumstances, were taken out of the hands of this distinguished member of the citizen engineering profession and placed in the hands of the army.

If the qualities required in a chief engineer were to be summed up in terms to be appreciated by those of us who are not engineers but still are keenly interested in the practical success of the canal, it could be said that, estimating his total knowledge and experience as 100 per cent., about 25 per cent. should be classed as technical, 25 per cent. as executive, 25 per cent. as administrative and organizing ability, and 25 per cent. as diplomacy and knowledge of human nature. In other words, the chief engineer of the Panama Canal really requires 75 per cent. of knowledge and experience along other than technical lines. His technical skill must be largely that of discrimination and judgment, to determine what is best among the designs and plans laid before him by his technical subordinates, and to decide, in turn, what is best to recommend to the Canal Commission. If he were unable to organize and administer his work and staff successfully, and if he lacked the power of execution or did not know how to deal with the men below him and above him, and with all others who meet him in









can be constructed in two years from now to control the Chagres River at Gamboa is sure to develop from 25,000 to 50,000 constant horsepower. This should yield sufficient electric power, not only to operate the transportation service and machinery of the canal, but to illuminate brilliantly the entire length of it and enable the construction to go on at night as well as in the day! As the climate not only permits work to be done at night, but makes that time, by avoidance of the sun, far better for the laborers, it seems entirely logical that the whole time for the construction of the canal, including that for the completion of the Gamboa dam and the installation of electric plants (inasmuch as electric light can be provided in the meantime from other sources and the use of the Gamboa power is purely for economy), might easily be reduced to one-half, or to six years. However, that there may be further allowances for rainy weather, landslides, other disadvantages, and possible lesser efficiency of night-work, we will add two years for the preparation of the canal for actual use and for the successful installation of the organization for operation, and then we should be able to see the largest vessels steaming through from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and *vice versa*, in 1914. The use of the canal by vessels of the average draught now coming to Panama and Colon can be expected even before dredging to the depth limit of forty feet is completed.

### III.—PROJECTS FOR DAMS AND ARTIFICIAL LAKES.

As it is the purpose of this article, in accordance with the suggestion of the editor, to take up and discuss the important features of the work before Chief Engineer Wallace, so that the average non-professional man and woman can understand and take a deeper interest in the canal project, I will make brief reference to the much-discussed dams and artificial lakes which cut considerable figure in the plans of the Canal Commission. These are generally described as the Gatun, Bohio, Gamboa, and Alhajuela projects. The facts developed by the technical investigations of the engineers have practically eliminated all of these except the Gamboa dam. This will so restrain the waters of the famous Chagres River at all times, especially at the flood, that they will not flow into the canal so as to impede navigation or fill it with sediment. It is, in other words, practically the solution of the Chagres problem. The greatest engineering difficulty heretofore emphasized in constructing a canal across the Isth-

mus has been the presence of the Chagres River cutting into and across its route.

The Gamboa dam, which impounds the waters of the Chagres to the east of the canal and in the mountains, also carries with it the important project of a tunnel through the lateral mountains which will keep the surface of the water in an artificial lake at such a distance below the crest of the dam as to provide sufficient capacity to take care of the maximum flow of the Chagres without causing the dam to overflow. The water drawn off by the conduits through the dam will generate electric power and also serve to reduce the level of the water above the dam. In case of a high-level canal, it can also provide the necessary water for the operation of the summit level. In the opinion of the best experts, the Gamboa scheme is entirely feasible, and will probably be followed, unless it is entirely given up, and a dam at Bohio constructed. The Alhajuela project is supplementary to the Bohio plan, and would simply form an additional reservoir farther up the Chagres to impound a portion of its waters and supply the Bohio lake in the event of a prolonged dry season. The Gatun dam below and in place of Bohio is now deemed impracticable on account of the extreme depth of bed-rock.

The dam at Bohio would require a gigantic structure, the highest in the world above bed-rock and the deepest below the surface. Its purpose would be to make a large lake reaching back to the Culebra section and entered by a series of great locks, thereby saving a long distance of excavation. In other terms, the channel of the canal would extend fifteen miles through an artificial inland lake which would at the same time impound the waters of the Chagres River and allow them to pass off through a spillway without damage to the rest of the canal. The Bohio is only a necessity for the 90-foot level in combination with the artificial lake, while the Gamboa dam would serve all levels below the 90-foot.

The Bohio dam could only be constructed at an enormous cost and in the face of serious engineering difficulties. Solid rock is 165 feet below the level of the sea at Bohio, not to count the 50 feet between the level of the sea and the surface of the ground. Only an engineer can appreciate the vast difficulty of putting in a suitable foundation for such an immense structure 165 feet below the land level of tide-water. The problem is increased by the porous, water-bearing nature of the material overlying the rock at this point. If, moreover, this dam were ever seriously injured by earthquakes, or by explosives in time of war, the canal would be



monly considered as lacking sufficient endurance. The present laws of Panama excluding Chinese, and the fear of the American authorities that they might be smuggled into the United States in large numbers from the Isthmus, stand in the way of their employment. These objections to the Chinese can be removed by rigid regulations, and there is a growing feeling that the commission may be absolutely dependent upon them for reliable permanent labor. The result of the war between Japan and Russia will have a bearing on the employment of Japanese coolies. If that struggle is soon over, it is not improbable that a considerable number of them could be put to work. There is one great advantage in having different kinds of laborers,—if they are all of one nationality, there will be constant danger of strikes and sympathetic opposition to the employers; if the labor is divided among various nationalities, there will be a measure of competition and a lack of sympathy that will tend to the accomplishment of far greater results in the amount of work done.

The total number of men employed in every way by the Canal Commission at present reaches, approximately, 4,000, there being 1,000 under General Davis in addition to the 3,000 under Chief Engineer Wallace. The stories often published in the United States that 25,000 or 30,000 laborers will be required on the canal are gross exaggerations. The best estimates limit the number, when the work is in full swing, to 15,000. If we add another 10,000 to cover families and people brought here in one way and another on account of the canal-construction, we can conservatively state that the total increase of population resulting from the building of this waterway will not exceed 25,000. I mention this in order to destroy the effect of some of the foolish reports that have gained credence in the United States and tended to bring Americans of all kinds, seeking business opportunities or employment, to the Isthmus. This legation has so many demands made upon it to pay return passages to the United States and to assist stranded Americans that the minister speaks feelingly.

#### V.—THE WELFARE OF EMPLOYEES ON THE ISTHMUS.

The comprehensive attention of the chief engineer to all the important details of this work is illustrated by his interest in the physical and moral welfare of the canal employees. From his wide experience as one of the principal executives of the Illinois Central Railway, he recognizes that the amount of work done by employees is vastly increased by their physical and

moral condition. He is doing everything he can to provide them with satisfactory dormitories and accommodations, although he has been heavily handicapped in the first stages of the work by the lack of proper quarters. He is now coöperating with Governor Davis, Colonel Gorgas, chief of the sanitary staff, and myself to perfect plans for the establishment of branches of the Young Men's Christian Association in Panama, Culebra, Empire, and Colon, so that every provision under the wise management of this organization, as developed by its long experience in the United States and foreign countries, will be made for the welfare of the young men in the form of suitable places for rendezvous, amusement, entertainment, and physical exercise in a wholesome moral environment.

As it is now, most of the young men on the Isthmus have absolutely no places of amusement, recreation, and rendezvous except the saloons and gambling places. It is believed by the gentlemen named above and by Secretary Taft that the Canal Commission has a right (under the instructions of the President to provide for the well-being of the men in their employ) to appropriate money for the construction of necessary buildings for the Young Men's Christian Association and for maintenance, especially as this association is entirely non-sectarian. Catholics as well as Protestants are welcome to its membership. It is to be hoped that the Canal Commission, for its own good and for the efficiency of its employees, will take the necessary steps in this matter. They can certainly count upon the unanimous support of Christian family influence throughout the United States in doing whatever is required and reasonable for the moral and physical well-being of the sons and brothers who leave the favorable surroundings of their homes in the United States to serve their country in the construction of this mighty waterway in a tropical land and under totally different conditions.

That families in all parts of the United States have a direct personal concern in the work of the canal is demonstrated by a list showing the States from which hail the men, including engineers, assistant engineers, rodmen, clerks, stenographers, foremen, machinery engineers, and others on the "cold roll" employed in the engineering and construction divisions of the Isthmian Canal Commission, as follows: New York, 49; Illinois, 33; District of Columbia, 16; Michigan, 16; Massachusetts, 14; Virginia, 12; Pennsylvania, 8; New Jersey, 6; Minnesota, 6; Indiana, 6; Maryland, 5; Louisiana, 5; Iowa, 4; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 3; West Virginia, 2; Mississippi, 2; Colorado, 2; Maine, 2; Georgia, 2; Florida, 2; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 2; Con-



## VII.—LEADING QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

I am repeatedly asked whether the application of the civil-service regulations assists or hampers the chief engineer. My answer is frank: One of the most perplexing and unexpected difficulties that confronts Chief Engineer Wallace is the application of the civil-service rules to the employees in his departments of the canal work. It is to be hoped that these regulations will not be enforced as originally announced, and there is reason to believe that the visits to the Isthmus of Secretary Taft and the Congressional committee, who were able to see the difficulties of the application of these rules, will result in their modification. The fact that two experts were recently sent to Panama by the Civil Service Commission to investigate the facts is another hopeful sign. While the civil-service system is thoroughly applicable to most of the departments in Washington, the peculiar conditions here make it impossible to apply it without serious embarrassment to the chief engineer. In Washington and the United States, the work in the governmental departments is regular, uniform, and continuous. Here, it is entirely of an emergency nature. Although it will probably continue for eight or ten years, it will be always changing in its character, and will demand an organization, not only highly efficient, but very flexible. It is difficult to imagine any influence that would hamper a man of the wide experience and great executive training of Chief Engineer Wallace more than to be compelled to appoint, promote, or remove his assistants, upon whom he depends for effective execution of his orders, by and with the consent of civil-service officers, no matter how able and sympathetic these latter men may be. Then, again, the constant necessity of shifting men from one department to another, according as their fitness as determined by trial or as the emergencies of the work require, in order to keep up the standard of efficiency, often conflicts with the civil-service regulations. In short, Chief Engineer Wallace is like a general of an army deploying his troops in battle, and who must always be ready for a new situation. His working forces must possess the highest measure of mobility to achieve victory over the difficulties in his way. I make this statement with all the more earnestness because I am a sincere believer in the general utility and benefit of the civil-service regulations.

A number of questions are repeatedly asked in regard to the dimensions of the canal. The total length of the canal, from a depth of 40

feet in the Caribbean Sea near Colon to 40 feet in the Pacific Ocean near Panama, will be very close to 50 miles. The depth of the canal proper, from the surface of the water to the bottom, will probably be 40 feet, so as to enable the largest vessels to pass in safety. The width on the surface will vary from 200 feet on straight lines or tangents to 280 feet on curves. The bottom will vary from 125 feet on tangents to 200 feet on curves. The cubic yards of earth and rock to be excavated vary, according to the estimates of the former canal commission, from 100,000,000 cubic yards for a high-level canal to 300,000,000 cubic yards for sea-level. If any one wishes to get a practical measure of what this latter excavation includes, let him estimate by arithmetic how large a wall he could build around the world with the earth and rock taken out, or how many miles of new subway in New York City would have to be excavated to equal this vast total. Then he will realize what a responsibility and what labor there are before Chief Engineer Wallace.

The question is often asked in the American press and in letters written by those who have not visited the Isthmus, When is the actual work of the canal going to begin? The answer is that work not only has begun, but is being carried forward with remarkable success, considering all the hindrances and embarrassments that confront the chief engineer in the inauguration of such a mighty undertaking. If the critics who are skeptical about the work done could have visited the Isthmus about July 1, 1904, and could come here now, they would be convinced beyond question that a vast amount of preparatory work has been accomplished, and that everything is moving along as rapidly as can be expected in face of many difficulties. It is not for me to discuss any alleged deficiencies or weaknesses that there may be in the present system, and I am confident that if there are such they will be eliminated in due course of time.

The Canal Commission, which is composed of able men, is doing all in its power to inaugurate the successful running of the extensive machinery under its control, and its efforts should not only be considered with patience, but should be supported by all who desire to see the canal carried through to early completion. The names of Admiral Walker and General Davis, respectively representing the navy and army, and of Parsons, Burr, Harrod, and Grunsky, most prominent in the engineering profession, are guaranties to the American people that the canal will be constructed with honor and credit to the nation.

PANAMA, January 3, 1905.

# STREET-RAILWAY FARES IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY EDWARD DANA DURAND.

port of the United States Census Bureau on street and electric railways, just brings out vividly the rapidity with which electricity has usurped the domain of transportation, and the wonderful extension of facilities which the change has effected. In 1890, the length of all the street-railways (including, as in all other cases mentioned, second tracks, sidings, and the like) in the country was 8,123 miles. Nearly three-fourths of this trackage was operated by electric power. In 1902, but a dozen years later, street-railways and interurban lines had 22,000 miles of track, on 97 per cent. of which electricity was the motive power. The stumbling blocks of the old system, the jerky cable, the smoky locomotive, the trolley, are all but banished by the trolley and

the revolutionary change meant, first and foremost, economy. On the strictly horse railway in 1890, the operating expenses averaged 60 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the cost of carrying a passenger was slightly more than one-half cent. The operating expenses of the railways in 1902 were only 57.5 per cent. of their operating earnings, and the cost of carrying a passenger had fallen to one-third of a cent.

## ELECTRIC TRACTION AND PUBLIC SERVICE.

The saving in cost of transportation has, in every measure, inured to the benefit of the public. It has made the railway companies willing to extend their lines far into the suburbs of our great cities, and to establish them in the midst of towns of moderate size which could not support horse railways. The economy and advantages of electricity have made possible the modern "interurban railway," the success of which as an economic and public measure may be roughly judged by the fact that in 1902, more than 7,500 miles of electric railway were outside the limits of incorporated cities and urban communities. The nature of the increased facilities has been an important factor in the growth of the traffic of the street and interurban railways. They carried 2,023,010,202 fare-paying passengers in 1890 and 4,774,211,904 in 1902. In 1890, there were in the United States less than a billion transfer passengers,

as against a mere fraction of that number in 1890. The average passenger gets a longer ride for his money to-day than he did fifteen years ago, to say nothing of the greater speed and greater comfort which electricity has brought. It is, indeed, impossible to overestimate the importance of the service rendered to the people by the street railway, particularly in our great urban communities. Without cheap and quick transportation, the overcrowding of the population in our huge cities would long ago have become intolerable. The census statistics show that much the greater part of the increase in urban population during recent years has been spread over the outlying areas, the accessibility of which depends mainly on the street railways. Side by side with this dispersion of residences has come, largely through the aid of the same agency, a marked and advantageous concentration in the location of business establishments of all classes.

But, greatly as the people have benefited by the introduction of electric traction, its economies have been still more beneficial to the street-railway companies. They have not reduced their fares in any proportion to the saving in expense. Street-railway service is, indeed, worth to us more than we have to pay for it, but people are yet properly asking whether we have to pay for it more than it fairly costs. No other feature of the recent census report will draw so much public attention as the statistics bearing upon the question of the reasonableness of fares, although the report itself, as befits a census investigation, presents no direct conclusions on this subject.

## FARES NOT LOWER IN LARGE THAN IN SMALL CITIES.

It goes almost without saying that an increase in the population of a city should reduce the cost of carrying passengers, and that it should cost less to carry a passenger in a great city than it does in a small town. As a matter of fact, however, there has been no lowering of fares in most of our great urban communities for several decades, and the fares in the largest cities are usually as high or higher than those in small places. In none of our cities of more than five hundred thousand people is the prevailing charge of street railways other than five





HARVESTING SUGAR CANE NEAR CARÁCAS.

## INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK IN VENEZUELA.

BY G. M. L. BROWN.

countries in modern times have had to  
such a serious crisis as had Venezu  
02. So complete was her cycle of mis-  
—a long period of corrupt government,  
by six years of civil war, with the  
; setback of a foreign blockade of her  
that one marvels that the ruin was not

Her reputation, certainly, has suffered  
ly, for Venezuela is now associated in  
lar mind with Hayti and certain Cen-  
rican states,—“the incorrigible repub-  
et she has suffered, perhaps, quite as  
terially, and, notwithstanding two years  
many maintain that the country is still  
ling. “I have been here more than  
ars,” recently remarked a German mer-  
and I never knew business to be so bad  
-day.”

pe he should have said *his* business ; yet  
next person I interviewed, a prominent  
lan provision merchant and exporter,  
similar statement, and asserted that  
d steadily declined during the last ten  
He did not expect to see any improve-

ment for three or four years at least. To make  
matters worse, the former assured me, a new  
revolution is brewing ; foreign complications,  
with possibly a second blockade, threaten the  
country, and, not least of her misfortunes, cof-  
fee, the chief source of wealth, is down to an  
unheard-of figure. Meanwhile the government  
is being conducted on the plunder system, to  
the immense advantage of the few at the ex-  
pense of the many.

Others, however, regard this view as extreme.  
Two years ago, they admit, the country was at  
a very low ebb financially, but since then there  
has been a marked improvement, and they point  
to the fact that the crops are being harvested ;  
that trade is, at least, steady and unrestricted,  
and that the government with all its faults, is  
meeting its current obligations. As to another  
revolution, when, they ask, was there not talk  
of a revolution ? The indications are that there  
will be, at least, several years of peace, and  
peace in Venezuela means prosperity, no matter  
how bad the government may be.

Although over-optimistic, pe

ban). Both systems have about the same proportion of the expensive underground-trolley construction. The Washington lines have securities amounting to \$186,416 per mile of track. Heavy stock-watering accompanied the railway consolidations in Washington, yet this capitalization is only a little more than one-third as great as that of the New York company and its subsidiary lines (excluding the Third Avenue system), which amounts to \$494,399 per mile. Many other equally marked differences in capitalization could be pointed out. Without careful study of local conditions, it is impossible to draw precise conclusions regarding the comparative cost of railways, but there is no doubt that many of the differences in capitalization bear no relation to cost.

#### FAMILIAR INSTANCES OF STOCK-WATERING.

It would require a volume to present the mass of facts which have been brought to light during recent years with regard to the overcapitalization of scores of individual street-railway companies. It is well known that many such companies have openly offered large bonuses of stock to purchasers of their bonds; often, indeed, railways have professedly been constructed wholly from the proceeds of bonds. The history of the consolidations and reorganizations by which the railway systems of most of our great cities have been welded together is replete with evidence of stock-watering. The new companies which have taken over existing lines have often added large amounts of securities without in any proportionate measure adding to the actual investment. Sometimes, as in New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, the process of combination and reorganization has been repeated again and again, the stocks and bonds becoming more inflated at each turn.

#### ENGINEERS' ESTIMATES OF COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

The most common method of criticising the capitalization of street railways is by comparison with estimates of engineers regarding cost of construction, or with known figures of cost for individual roads. Many erroneous conclusions have been drawn from such comparisons. The wide differences in the character of track, and in the quantity and quality of equipment, as well as the differences in cost at different periods of time, have often been overlooked or underestimated. A careful study of the most trustworthy of the many published estimates of cost, however, will show that in every case they are far below the capitalization of a large majority of the railways of the character to which the estimates apply.

This is true, for instance, of the estimates made in 1902 by Mr. Bion J. Arnold, one of the leading electrical engineers of the country, regarding the value of the street railways of Chicago and the cost of reconstructing them. These estimates, submitted in a report to the Chicago City Council, were beyond question liberal. The general level of wages and prices of materials at the time was decidedly higher than the average since 1890.

One of Mr. Arnold's estimates is for track laid with six-inch rails, weighing 78 pounds per yard and resting on wooden ties with earth foundations—a common construction such as prevails in many medium-sized cities. The cost of the rails is put at \$5,025, and the total cost for ordinary track at \$10,182. For the "special work" at street intersections and crossings, Mr. Arnold allowed an amount equal to an average of \$4,000 per mile for all the track. This is liberal even for large cities, and is much in excess of the cost of special work in places of moderate size, where the systems are less complicated. Adding 10 per cent. to the other items for engineering and administration of construction, the total cost of the track alone was brought to \$15,600 per mile (single track). The most common style of track in Chicago, according to Mr. Arnold, would cost slightly more than this. The cost of overhead trolley construction was estimated at \$4,050 per mile for each track where the construction spans a double track. To the costs thus far mentioned must, in cities, be added that of paving the track between the rails. Asphalt pavement eight feet wide, at \$2.80 per square yard, requires \$12,880 per mile. This would give, for the style of track under consideration, an aggregate cost of \$32,530 per mile, exclusive of equipment.

Many railways in the larger cities have heavier rails and stronger foundations than were covered by this estimate. Another calculation of Mr. Arnold was based on the very best modern construction, with 9-inch 120-pound rails, laid on concrete beams. The style of construction here provided for is decidedly superior to that of the greater part of the trackage in cities of the first class. Such track, with asphalt paving and overhead trolley construction, was estimated to cost \$40,985 per mile.

To each of these estimates must be added the cost of power plant, barns, cars, and other equipment. The ratio of the cost of these elements to that of roadbed is much higher in the great cities than in small towns or on interurban railways. From Mr. Arnold's figures we may roughly estimate that the cost of reproducing the electric stations, buildings, machinery, rolling stock

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## INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK IN VENEZUELA.

BY G. M. L. BROWN.

in modern times have had to serious crisis as had Venezuela. Complete was her cycle of misfortune: a period of corrupt government, years of civil war, with the addition of a foreign blockade of her harbors, that the ruin was not exaggerated, certainly, has suffered Venezuela is now associated in with Hayti and certain Central American States,—“the incorrigible republics,”—which have suffered, perhaps, quite as much, notwithstanding two years of peace, in that the country is still

have been here more than twenty years. A German merchant remarked a German merchant knew business to be so bad

could have said his business; yet when I interviewed, a prominent export merchant and exporter, in his statement, and asserted that business had declined during the last ten years, and he expected to see any improve-

ment for three or four years at least. To make matters worse, the former assured me, a new revolution is brewing; foreign complications, with possibly a second blockade, threaten the country, and, not least of her misfortunes, coffee, the chief source of wealth, is down to an unheard-of figure. Meanwhile the government is being conducted on the plunder system, to the immense advantage of the few at the expense of the many.

Others, however, regard this view as extreme. Two years ago, they admit, the country was at a very low ebb financially, but since then there has been a marked improvement, and they point to the fact that the crops are being harvested; that trade is, at least, steady and unrestricted, and that the government, with all its faults, is meeting its current obligations. As to another revolution, when, they ask, was there not talk of a revolution? The indications are that there will be, at least, several years of peace, and peace in Venezuela means prosperity, no matter how bad the government may be.

Although over-optimistic, perhaps, this view

ture. It is highly improbable, however, that for the future there should be such revolutionary changes as the substitution of the cable for the horse, or of electricity for the cable and for steam. The idea, recently advanced, that automobiles will replace ordinary street cars, hardly seems well founded in view of the decidedly greater cost of operating and maintaining automobiles, and in view of the advantage, where streets are of sufficient width, in confining part of the traffic to fixed tracks in the center. It seems, therefore, that a very moderate percentage of the value of property would represent a sufficient allowance for the depreciation due to future progress of the art of urban transportation.

The argument of depreciation has been often used in a most juggling fashion with reference to the charges of public-service corporations. The fundamental point is that, if street-railway fares are to be fixed with a view to providing for depreciation, capitalization should also be adjusted to depreciation. A depreciation fund is properly intended to prevent the necessity of capitalizing outlived property. Railway companies should set aside adequate depreciation funds from their net earnings, instead of hastening to pay the earnings all out as dividends, and they should make those improvements which depreciation necessitates out of such funds, instead of issuing more securities on which the people are expected to furnish a return.

It must be admitted that for some time during the later '80's and the earlier '90's, that form of depreciation which is due to the progress of the art was taking place so rapidly that it would have been impossible for most street-railway companies to set aside a sufficient amount from their earnings to cover it. They were justified in increasing their capitalization more rapidly than the value of their property increased. For such companies, however, the proper policy would have been to begin at once the accumulation of *post-mortem* depreciation funds, as it were, in order gradually to reduce their capitalization. And it may be noted that precisely those companies which had lost most heavily through the abandonment of outlived properties were, in most instances, those whose heavy traffic and earnings would best have enabled them to pursue this policy.

It would require a very extended discussion to attempt to arrive at a conclusion as to what

would constitute a reasonable street-railway fare in cities of different population and different conditions. A rough estimate may, perhaps, be hazarded with regard to the average railway in cities of the first rank, though, of course, a fare which would be proper under average conditions would be too low on some lines and too high on others.

#### WHAT IS A REASONABLE FARE?

It has been estimated that \$60,000 per mile of track would cover the cost of constructing and equipping the average surface railway in cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants. A return of 5 per cent. on this investment should be adequate, in view of the fact that there is almost no risk in the street-railway business in a great city. A further allowance of 5 per cent. yearly on the investment should be ample to cover depreciation in all its forms. Interest and depreciation would thus amount to \$6,000 per year for each mile of track. The number of fare passengers carried by surface lines in cities of the first class averages about four hundred and fifty thousand annually per mile, so that  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per passenger would suffice for interest and depreciation charges. Adding to this amount the 3 cents required for operating expenses and payments to the public treasury, we have  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents as a reasonable fare under average conditions. If, instead of 5 per cent., the allowance for depreciation be fixed at 3 per cent.,—at which rate, by compounding, a fund would be accumulated sufficient to replace the entire plant in about twenty years,—a quarter of a cent could be taken off the fare. It is practically certain, in view of the increase of traffic which would follow a lessening of the charge for transportation, that the rate of six tickets for twenty-five cents would, in most large cities, return a fair profit on the capital actually invested. In those cities which, like New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, now demand from the street railways considerable payments for franchise privileges in addition to ordinary taxes, the abandonment of such requirements in favor of lower fares, in accordance with a principle now very generally approved, would render a straight four-cent fare reasonable. A still lower charge would be just in some individual cases, even at the present time; and it is highly probable that, in most great cities, future growth of traffic will make further reductions in fare possible from time to time.



HARVESTING SUGAR CANE NEAR CARÁCAS.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK IN VENEZUELA.

BY G. M. L. BROWN.

Of countries in modern times have had to face such a serious crisis as had Venezuela in 1902. So complete was her cycle of misfortune,—a long period of corrupt government, followed by six years of civil war, with the resulting setback of a foreign blockade of her ports,—that one marvels that the ruin was not complete. Her reputation, certainly, has suffered severely, for Venezuela is now associated in popular mind with Hayti and certain Central American states,—“the incorrigible republic.” Yet she has suffered, perhaps, quite as materially, and, notwithstanding two years of peace, many maintain that the country is still lagging. “I have been here more than twenty years,” recently remarked a German merchant, “and I never knew business to be so bad to-day.”

Perhaps he should have said *his* business; yet the next person I interviewed, a prominent Venezuelan provision merchant and exporter, made a similar statement, and asserted that his business had steadily declined during the last ten

He did not expect to see any improve-

ment for three or four years at least. To make matters worse, the former assured me, a new revolution is brewing; foreign complications, with possibly a second blockade, threaten the country, and, not least of her misfortunes, coffee, the chief source of wealth, is down to an unheard-of figure. Meanwhile the government is being conducted on the plunder system, to the immense advantage of the few at the expense of the many.

Others, however, regard this view as extreme. Two years ago, they admit, the country was at a very low ebb financially, but since then there has been a marked improvement and they point to the fact that the crops are being harvested; that trade is, at least, steady and unrestricted, and that the government, with all its faults, is meeting its current obligations. As to another revolution, when, they ask, was there not talk of a revolution? The indications are that there will be, at least, several years of peace, and peace in Venezuela means prosperity, no matter how bad the government may be.

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ed for export. The home market, however, owing to a prohibitive tariff, is entirely in the hands of the producer, and the housewife, in consequence, has to content herself with a low grade (properly refined sugar cannot be had at any price), for which she pays, at retail, five cents a pound. The crude brown sugar is pressed into conical loaves called "*papas*," which retail for five cents a pound, and is used exclusively by the poorer classes. It is so well taxed that the planter gets but a bare return on his capital, and frequently loses whatever.

#### THE FLIGHT OF THE COFFEE-PLANTER.

The position of the coffee-planter, however, is much more miserable. The price of coffee has fallen so low that his only hope is to clear his land; but with a majority, even this has become impossible, and some of the finest estates, a decade ago, brought their owners an income of from fifty thousand to a hundred thousand dollars, are now being worked at a heavy loss. By an unfortunate coincidence, the fall in price occurred about the time of the first Venezuelan revolution, so that the cost of production was when the planters were least able to meet the increased outlay. Even at the present time labor is scarce and expensive, the wages of a man varying from forty to eighty cents a day, while the government, evidently willing to ruin the whole industry, has rigorously increased the export duty.

I had an interesting conversation with the owner of an *hacienda*, or estate, situated almost a day and a half's journey (reckoned by pack

#### WOMEN SORTING TOBACCO IN A CARÁCAS FACTORY.

and donkey) from the capital. The cost of raising coffee on his estate and transporting it to Carácas, he informed me, is eleven dollars per hundredweight. The current price in Carácas for coffee of that grade is just ten dollars, so that he loses a dollar on each hundred pounds.

"Are you marketing it, then?" I asked.

"Not at present. I am storing it in the hope of better prices next year. In the meantime, we are giving all our attention to maize. We are making a good profit on this, and are planning to double the crop next season. We are also experimenting, on some lowlands, with cacao, with encouraging results."

"Is your land not suitable for tobacco also?" I asked.

"Yes, we can grow an excellent tobacco, but the government taxes it so heavily that there is no profit in it."

"Venezuela used to export considerable indigo," I continued. "Is none being grown now?"

"No," he replied, with a smile; "I think it must be fifty years since indigo has been raised in Venezuela."

"Would it not pay to try it again?"

He shrugged his shoulders. "We are not an enterprising people, señor, and one never knows



d. Even country produce, vegetables and sem dear when compared with the prices in the neighboring islands of the West and meat, owing to a special monopoly, out the federal district, granted to Vionomez, the vice-president of the nation, famine prices shortly after my arrival. monopoly was so unpopular, however, that it has been canceled.

#### PERENNIAL "HARD TIMES."

Result of such high prices, of course, is that people live badly. They wear inferior, they eat inferior food, they regard as what the average American workman demands as a necessity. The houses are not kept in good repair, the interior furniture is shabby; everything bears testimony to hard times. "It seems like a different time since the days of Guzman Blanco," is a phrase one hears constantly repeated.

I traveled considerably in Spanish-America, never have I beheld such a shortsighted force as that of the present administration in Venezuela. General Castro's watchword when he first assumed the presidency was "no monopoly," yet never since the days of Spain have such ruinous monopolies been created. Taxation, also, has probably never been anything before known on the continent, and the funds are applied to few useful

#### A STREET SCENE IN LA GUAYRA.

(Showing the steam tram that runs to Macuto.)

purposes. The many government salaries are paid,—promptly I am told. A small allowance is made to education, the claims awarded by the Hague court to the three European powers are being steadily reduced, the army consumes a large share of the revenue, and vast sums, of course, are misappropriated. Were even a fraction applied to the roads, which are in a deplorable condition, to the construction of railroads, bridges, and wharves, to the maintenance of the public buildings, which are rapidly falling into decay, and to experiments in agriculture, one would be less inclined to condemn the administration.

Yet it must be remembered that a country generally gets the kind of government it deserves. General Castro has, at least, succeeded in preserving order and making himself feared. Moreover, he has promised a speedy reduction of taxes, and maintains that they were necessary to defray the cost of putting down the last revolution. He is, of course, a military man, not an administrator; but it must be admitted that he has surrounded himself with some able men, one of whom, General Velutini, is now in Europe endeavoring to arrange for the consolidation of the entire national debt.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

INDIAN INDIANS OF THE ORINOCO REGION.



## MAP OF THE BURNED DISTRICT, PREPARED BY THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF BALTIMORE CITY.

[C] Corner of Charles and Baltimore streets, the business center of the city. [----] Boundaries of burned district. [•] Blocks where all sites have been rebuilt or contracts let for buildings. [P] Blocks partly rebuilt. [S] Streets widened. Scale 300 feet to inch.)

that the city would ever recover from it. After a partial estimate had been made of the loss from a monetary standpoint, the figures were of such proportions that the pessimists had ground for their statements that Baltimore would drop out of the list of greater American communities and take its place among those of minor importance,—that its diminished resources would lead to a decline both in business and in population. As is usually the case at such a time, the hurriedly compiled accounts of the disaster in many instances grossly exaggerated its extent. But the statistics of such authorities as the insurance adjusters, agents of large estates, and other experts in realty were formidable enough. They proved beyond question that not less than \$25,000,000 worth of buildings were totally or par-

tially destroyed, allowing \$1,500,000 for salvage. The goods, machinery, furniture, and other material they contained were destroyed or damaged to the extent of \$55,000,000, allowing for the small quantity rescued. On this property, insurance to the amount of \$35,000,000 had been placed, leaving a balance of \$45,000,000 not covered by premiums. To it, however, must be added the income from rental of the burned structures. While a precise estimate cannot be made, an idea of its extent is shown by the fact that a single corporation acted as agent for property which rented for \$200,000 annually. As none of the new buildings on it was ready for occupation until a year later, the amount mentioned has been lost by its clients, besides the sum not covered by insurance. In



vided with an artistic building composed is known as ferro-concrete, the walls literally molded in one piece. The entire is devoted to the offices and plant, and is ventilated, cleaned, and all the other work is operated by the electric current,—no article of steam being generated on the premises. For the *American*, was planned a six-story structure, its massive steel framework with stone and ornamental brick. Its dimensions make it one of the most imposing of the new "sky-scrapers." The publishers have also decided on an elaborate building to replace the newspaper, placing it upon a site, but erecting attractive apartments for its former location. Vying with the others, however, were bankers, managers of established tradesmen, and while, as already indicated, the weeks became months before the work of masons, carpenters, iron-workers, and artisans began the creation of the new city, when the work was fairly under way, the scale of the operations was such as to disabuse the public as to the confidence of the capital in its future importance of Baltimore. True, and there can be seen designs which are not only creditable to the neighborhood but they are situated, but in nearly every case, from the ruins have arisen or are rising structures equal if not superior in size and to those which they replace, for many have availed themselves of the emergency to secure room for expansion in business, and in many instances, occupy double the amount of space embraced in their former quarters. Truly interesting from a technical standpoint have been the methods of repairing the buildings which passed through the baptism of fire and flame.

In one instance, the entire interior—with the exception of a single brick partition wall and a few steel girders—had to be replaced, the metal being worthless except as scrap iron. The cost of restoring this building was 60 per cent. of its original value. The Continental—first of the series—was stripped of nearly all article of material in its walls, leaving a steel skeleton, to be given a new covering. The classic marble front of the home of the company was so damaged by the heat that it was necessary to remove every piece of marble. The directors did not hesitate to pay for the replacement of the marble exterior equally as ornate. Such an example of the broad, far-seeing spirit has been shown in making the "newer" city in another city in size that is taking the place of the blackened stretches of brick and

#### THE RUINS OF THE NEW BANKING-HOUSE OF HAMBLETON & CO.

#### THE PROGRESS OF REBUILDING.

Thus far, we have referred only in general terms to what has been accomplished in the restoration of Baltimore. Fortunately, testimony to verify the statements made is found in the statistics compiled by the insurance adjusters and by the city authorities, while the camera also furnishes reliable evidence which cannot be contradicted. A significant fact is that until July 1, 1904, permission had been given to erect but one hundred and sixty-five new buildings in the vacant district, and in nearly five months from the date of the fire, only thirty in all had been completed. This was largely due to the delay in enacting legislation and the dilatory attitude of public officials. On December 1, 1904, however, permits had been issued for work representing a total value of nearly fifteen million dollars, actually 75 per cent. of the total value





ASTWARD, ON FAYETTE STREET, TOWARD CHARLES STREET, SHOWING WHAT WAS LEFT AFTER THE DISASTER,  
THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE SINCE BEEN MADE. THE NEW STRUCTURES WHICH APPEAR, IN THE PICTURE ON THE  
WILL GIVE THE STREET A FAR MORE SUBSTANTIAL APPEARANCE THAN IT HAD BEFORE THE FIRE.

BRANCH OF BALTIMORE STREET, THE MAIN BUSINESS STREET OF THE CITY, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FIRE, AND  
NINE MONTHS LATER, SHOWING THE RAPID RESTORATION OF THIS BUSY THOROUGHFARE.





THE NEW MANHATTAN BRIDGE OVER THE EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, CONNECTING THE BOROUGH OF  
MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

## MANHATTAN BRIDGE: A LESSON IN MUNICIPAL ÆSTHETICS.

BY G. W. HARRIS.

Communities are slow to recognize the value of beauty, to realize their own needs. Most American cities are so rapidly growing so fast that they have no time for other than utilitarian considerations.

But better days are dawning. In the centers of Europe it has long been recognized that beauty and utility must go hand in hand in public works, and that principle of building is beginning to be applied here of the world. A conspicuous and convincing proof of the awakening is to be found in the enormous and persistent effort exerted to build the Manhattan Bridge over the East River, which, as an imposing monument,—effort has been met with at least partial success. The physical need of the immense and growing American metropolis is better understood,—especially between its largest cities, Manhattan and Brooklyn. Several

years before the twin cities were united under one municipal government, the old slow-going ferries had been found inadequate and the Brooklyn Bridge had been built. But it was not long before that, too, proved insufficient to carry the increasing traffic. It became evident that several bridges would be needed. The second bridge over the East River, known as the Williamsburgh Bridge, was opened in December, 1903. The third, or Manhattan Bridge, it is now promised by the city's Bridge Department, will be built as speedily as possible.

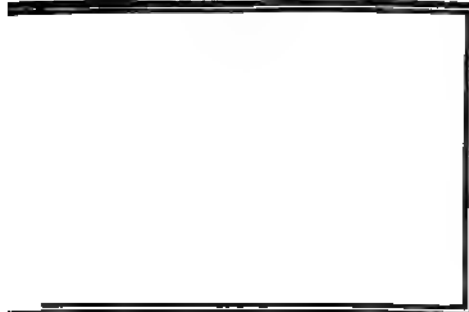
### EVOLUTION OF THE DESIGN.

Concerning this bridge,—whether it should be built at all, and if so, how it should be built,—there has been more discussion than over any other bridge ever projected to span any of the waterways of New York City. It was originally decided upon in 1893, when the Board of Pub-

See with this article from drawings by Jules Guerin.

THE TOP OF THE ANCHORAGE, SHOWING COLONNADE TREATMENT.

## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



THE ANCHORAGE ELEVATION.

the city authorized the preparation of a plan for a bridge to cost \$5,732,000. Plans for the bridge were prepared and approved, and work on the piers was begun under the city's administration. Then the mayor became general that the capacity of the bridge structure would be inadequate, and that it had not been appropriated for more than the bridge commissioner under the city's administration discarded the original design and prepared a design for a structure of capacity substituting eyebar chains for cables, making many other changes, adding a pleasing architectural embellishment. The design was approved by the Municipal Commission, and if carried out, would have given New York a bridge that would have ranked with the most artistic bridges in the world and one that would form a real contrast with the existing East River Bridge. But the Board of Aldermen withheld necessary appropriation and changes of uncertainty on the part of rival bridge-builders were made.

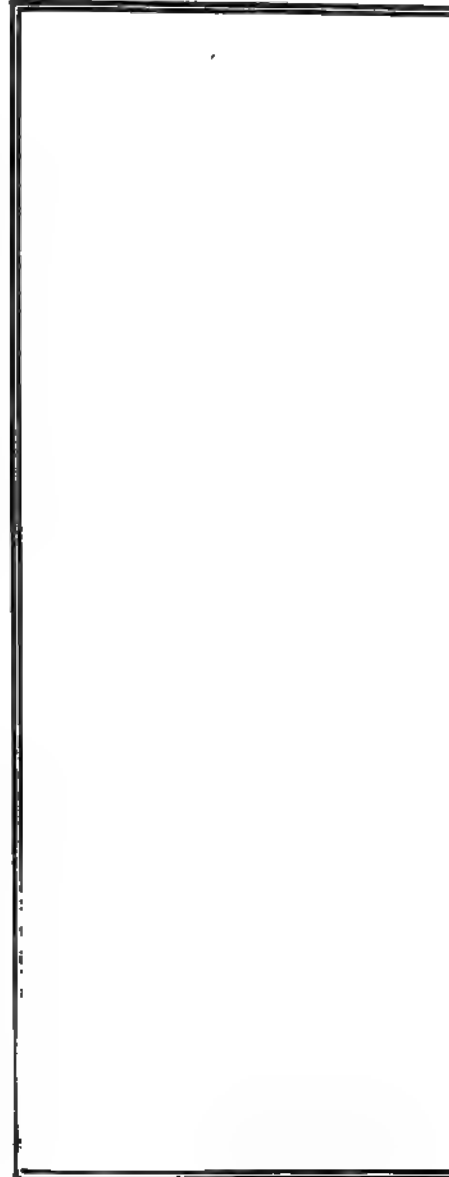
When Mr. LaGuardia returned to power, he appointed a new bridge commissioner, and the design of the low airway bridge was discarded, the original plan being restored. The bridge's capacity, but it was found that the bridge could not carry the weight of the traffic. The bridge was then designed to carry a load of 100,000 tons, and the plan was approved.

### THE FRONT ELEVATION OF THE TOWER

The front elevation of the tower is a masterpiece of architectural design. It features a central tower with a large archway, flanked by two smaller towers. The design is both functional and aesthetically pleasing, reflecting the engineering and artistic vision of the bridge's designers.

mental. There was no existing pattern by which to guide the design. Yet by the combination of its stone and its iron structure in felicitous proportions presents a pleasing and a beautiful appearance whether viewed from the river or from the roadway.

But when the Brooklyn Bridge had been in use a few years, and had demonstrated its capacity for the growing traffic needs, engineers began to realize that it is a mistake to build the main towers of such



THE FRONT ELEVATION OF THE TOWER

cause the openings in the towers built must necessarily be so small as to reduce the volume of traffic over the bridge accordingly, when the Williamsburgh Bridge was built, its towers were made of steel and not of concrete. This bridge was designed by engineers purely for utilitarian purposes without any thought of æsthetic needs. It is hideous. This is not to disparage the skill or their work. The bridge will stand and require of it. As a piece of engineering and from the utilitarian point of view it is successful. But it is just about the ugliest structure in New York,—a great, towering mass of iron, unrelieved by ornament. Viewed from the river, it is a mass of iron from its own approaches, an ugly

recognition of the ugliness of this structure. The resultant feeling, crystallizing in certain public-spirited organizations, has done more than anything else in the city to arouse the city government to its "business may sometimes best be done in beauty." It has been brought to the attention of the city that it can afford to pay some handsome appearance. The demand for beauty of the new Manhattan Bridge made as beautiful as possible, consistent with strength, efficiency, economy, and construction, has been so insistent that Tammany commissioner has dared to yield. When his engineers had completed the figuring and planning, the design was submitted to Messrs. Carrère & Hastings for architectural treatment. The result, it is believed, has been eminently successful. The design has received the approval of the Municipal Board.

THE FEATURES OF THE NEW BRIDGE.

The bridge will cross the East River once above Brooklyn extension of Flatbush Avenue, that highway to a point near the mouth of a fine wide river from Prospect Island,—really a highfare from the city. It will have a total length of 6,500 feet, and two end spans. The Bridge is 6,000 feet long, with a span of 1,593 feet. The new bridge will be the first of the Brook-

THE SIDE ELEVATION OF THE TOWERS.

lyn Bridge is 84 feet), and it will carry a vehicular roadway 34 feet wide, two footwalks, and eight railway tracks,—four for trolley cars, and four, on a second deck, for elevated trains. It will be like the old Brooklyn Bridge in that the shore spans of its cables will be "loaded,"—that is, they will carry the roadway. This is not so in the Williamsburgh Bridge, in which

the slightly lessened cost of the structure does not compensate for its hideousness.

The steel towers, although containing about 33 per cent. more material than the Williamsburgh towers, will be much lighter in general appearance. This effect will be secured by treating the central part of the tower as a great open arch. Cutting down through this central arch, it would be possible to take either half of the complete bridge away and leave the other half intact, which would still form a perfect and practicable bridge in itself. Thus, if it should become necessary at some future time to rebuild the bridge, one half of it could be rebuilt at once without impairing the usefulness of the other half. The towers will be constructed on the masonry foundations which are now in place just inside the pierhead line. These are about 70 feet high, and sink 92 feet below high water. The towers will rise 330 feet above the mean high water level.

The cables are to be made of straight wires laid parallel, and will measure 21 inches in diameter. The anchorages will be built of granite, with brownstone and concrete backing. Each will contain more than 60,000 cubic yards of masonry. The structure between the anchorages, including cables, will require about 40,000 tons of steel. The bridge is calculated to sustain a regular load of 8,000 pounds to the running foot, and an emergency load of 16,000 pounds.

#### BEAUTIFICATION OF ANCHORAGES AND TOWERS.

When the plans incorporating the above provisions were submitted to the architects they found that while the needs of traffic precluded the use of stone towers, and made it impossible by that means to obtain any effect of masonry above the roadbed, it was yet necessary, for the sake of harmony, that there should be some expression in stone above the roadbed of the immense amount of masonry required under the roadbed for the construction of the anchorage. The lines of the towers they considered beautiful in themselves as the expression of an economic and mathematical construction, and the main lines of the cables and suspended truss as given by the engineers were pronounced beautiful because expressing the rational and simple solution of the problem from the engineering point of view.

Therefore the architects made the stonework over the anchorages the most important feature of their design. Their endeavor was to utilize the necessary masonry supports for the anchorage saddles in making them a part of the architectural scheme of a colonnade on each side on

top of the anchorage. One of the pavilions the colonnade on either side is devoted to cases connecting with the interior of the anchorage, and which will be finally connected to the street. The anchorage is about 22 long and 175 feet wide, and the courtment, 120 feet above the water level, will undoubtedly be impressive. This treatment of the anchorage also makes it possible to provide extra width at that part of the bridge, provide places aside from the stream of traffic where people may stop to rest and get a view of the city and the river. As seen from the river the anchorage itself will be handsome in simplicity. Only structural decoration has been used. All of the enrichment has been concentrated on that part of the anchorage which comes under the colonnade and which encloses an interior void. That part which carries the real load has been kept simple and massed in contrast with the other.

Such decoration as has been given to the towers has been concentrated to accentuate the lines of construction. Covered resting places have been designed here, and their iron copper hoods will enrich the lines and cast shadow at that point. The towers are crowned with a simple cornice effect, which is kept in line with the lines of the cable, like the cap of a column under an architrave. This cornice has been made of heavy iron, with a large projection. All the decorative features have been concentrated in a gallery effect the whole width of the bridge. Thus Manhattan Bridge will be built.

At its approaches it will cost the city, it is estimated, about \$20,000,000. The Department of Bridges hopes to have it completed by the end of 1907. While it may be doubted whether this bridge will be the "epoch-making" structure that would have resulted if the plans of the old administration could have been carried out, there is ample assurance in the design adopted that it will be a work of considerable beauty. It has already been said that there will be a great gain to the city,—for aside from its value as a factor for culture and education, its stimulating and ennobling influence on the inhabitants, civic beauty pays directly in its return. But the gain is not alone to New York's. This metropolis is the gateway to a new world. Every beautiful and imposing public monument erected here is an example in pride to all the other cities in the land. And more, as New York is improved and beautified, it must become the pride and glory of America, as Paris is the crown of France. The gain of a beautiful structure here is the national gain also.

## GENERAL STOESSEL, RUSSIAN DEFENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.

THE only Russian reputation which stood the test of the war with the Japanese estimation of the outside world, is General Stoessel, the heroic defender of Port Arthur. Now that the defense of the fortress has passed into history, the commander of the gallant garrison has become a hero, whose name will be handed down in song and nature general.

Mikhailo-  
Stoessel is the  
most conflicting  
of heroes. He is  
Russian, a  
Swiss, a Ger-  
man. There is  
to be said of  
him, July 10,  
1904, at Port  
Arthur, of Swedish  
origin, much may  
be known, he  
was educated in  
the Russian  
military, the same  
as General  
Stoessel, and en-  
tered the army in 1864.  
He was dis-  
tinguished in the Russo-  
Japanese war, 1877-78.  
He was a colonel  
and a major-  
general in 1899. The  
year he became

commander of the Ninth East Siberian Sharp-  
shooting brigade. For his service in the cam-  
paign against the Boxers, in 1900, he was made  
a general. In February, 1904, when  
war with Japan broke out, Stoessel was  
commander at Port Arthur, and  
was made commander of the  
army corps ordered to the defense of  
the fortress. General Stoessel is really a mili-  
tary man. He knows thoroughly the en-  
gineering, as well as chemistry, fortification  
and sanitary improvements. Russia  
finds any better defender for a be-

sieged city. In recognition of his gallant de-  
fense, Emperor Nicholas has conferred upon  
him the title of aide-de-camp to the Czar, and  
the German Emperor has given him the German  
order of "Pour le Mérite."

General Stoessel owes his success to his per-  
sonal qualifications of untiring energy, of thor-

oughness, and of devo-  
tion to duty. His talent  
for administration is  
pronounced exception-  
al. While not a favor-  
ite in the social circles  
of St. Petersburg, he  
has gained the respect  
of every military critic  
and war correspondent  
who has come in per-  
sonal contact with him.  
Mr. Hector Fuller, the  
American correspond-  
ent who succeeded in  
getting safely into Port  
Arthur (and out again),  
declares that, the world  
over, no one man im-  
pressed him with "such  
a sense of dignity and  
power, of sheer ability  
and dogged determina-  
tion, as did General  
Stoessel." The gen-  
eral's square jaw and  
grizzled, close-cropped  
beard strongly suggest  
General Grant to this  
correspondent. "His  
eyes were steely-gray,  
but they could twinkle

### GENERAL STOESSEL.

merrily. He stood firmly on his feet, and his  
voice, like that of most of the big men of earth,  
was gentle and kindly—but he wasted it in no  
unnecessary words."

Stoessel himself, despite his origin, is a thor-  
ough Russian. According to a statement made  
by the general's sister, his grandfather came to  
Russia from Sweden during the reign of the  
Emperor Paul. His two sons, Ivan and Michael,  
became Russian subjects, and were brought up  
in the orthodox faith, although their father al-  
ways remained Lutheran. The present Stoessel  
is the son of Michael.



# THEODORE THOMAS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN MUSIC.

BY JOHN F. FETTERS.

THEODORE THOMAS was born in the town of Schaffhausen, in the Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, on the 17th of November, 1817. His father, Johann Heinrich Thomas, was a well-known musician, and his mother, Anna Maria, was a skilled pianist. Thomas was a prodigy from an early age, and his musical talent was recognized by his family and the community. He began his formal musical education at the age of six, and by the age of ten, he was already performing publicly. His early exposure to music and his innate talent laid the foundation for his future success as a composer and conductor.

Thomas's musical journey continued to flourish as he grew older. He studied with some of the most prominent musicians of his time, and his compositions began to gain recognition. He was particularly skilled in the areas of orchestration and conducting, and his work in these fields would later become his primary focus. His early experiences in Switzerland and his exposure to the rich musical heritage of the region played a significant role in shaping his artistic vision and his approach to music-making.

As Thomas's reputation as a musician grew, he began to receive offers from various cities to perform and conduct. He eventually moved to the city of Zurich, where he continued to work on his compositions and to refine his conducting skills. His time in Zurich was marked by a period of intense creative output, and he produced several works that would later become staples of the classical repertoire. His dedication to his craft and his unwavering commitment to his art were evident in every aspect of his work, and his influence on the world of music would be felt for generations to come.

Thomas's musical legacy is a testament to his extraordinary talent and his relentless pursuit of excellence. His contributions to the world of music, particularly in the areas of orchestration and conducting, have left an indelible mark on the field. His work continues to inspire and influence musicians and composers around the world, and his music remains a source of joy and inspiration for countless listeners. His life and career serve as a powerful reminder of the power of music to transcend time and space, and to bring people together in a shared experience of beauty and harmony.

and moved abroad, and he was known for his remarkable skill as a pianist.

Thomas gave his first concert to the public in an orchestra of forty players, and he raised the number to seventy in 1871. He then went Westward on a few months' tour, and San Francisco. The first concert in New York, discontinued was given in 1872, at Steinway, and it was still Mr. Thomas left the city. In many ways, he had been a pioneer of the new school of music. In 1873-74, he was conductor of the Society of New York, and he was re-elected to the same position. He brought him back to the music, and he became conductor of the Society, and retained the position without interruption till he died in 1897, at which time he gave the last concert of the New York

## THE MOVE TO CHICAGO.

Thomas's move to Chicago was a significant event in his career. He was attracted to the city by the promise of a larger audience and the opportunity to work with a more diverse group of musicians. In Chicago, he continued to refine his conducting skills and to expand his repertoire. He was particularly interested in the work of the local musicians, and he sought to bring their talents to the forefront of the musical scene. His move to Chicago was a testament to his commitment to his art and his desire to reach a wider audience. His work in Chicago would go on to shape the city's musical landscape and to leave a lasting legacy for future generations.

It was in Chicago that when Mr. Thomas first conceived the idea which signified the birth of the Chicago Orchestra as a musical entity. The orchestra was the forerunner of the Chicago Orchestra, and it was





# WHAT JUSTIFIES INTERVENTION IN WAR?

BY AMOS S. HERSHEY.

(Of the faculty of Indiana University.)

of the present struggle in the far East, perhaps of general interest at this time to the grounds upon which intervention may be justified or defended. This war involves not only the interests of Russia, but its ultimate outcome is to affect the material and moral welfare of the world. The far-Eastern question, of the nearer East, is made up of a number of problems which cannot be solved in isolation.

This is due to the growing internationality of modern economic and political life, to the fact that the great powers (including the United States) have developed interlocking interests in Asia and have adopted a policy of intervention to these interests which cannot be maintained without the loss of enormous possibilities of future growth.

Through the foresight and activity of statesmen and diplomatists, Secretary of State, leading powers of the world are coming to a policy of the "open door" and the maintenance of the neutrality and integrity of China. Any serious attempt on the part either of Russia or of Japan to violate these principles would call for intervention, if the governments concerned desire to "save China" or preserve a proper sense of national self-respect at home. In any case, the magnitude of the interests involved, the complexity of the political situation arising from this war shall take place, the intervention of a congress of the world as has been held at the close of every important war or series of wars in the middle of the seventeenth century.

## THE MODERN EUROPEAN STATE.

In order to make this clear, it will be necessary to give a brief historical survey of the evolution of the modern European states-system and the instances of intervention in modern

the periods of the Renaissance and the Reformation, the idea of a common superior sovereign and arbiter, which had been the minds and imagination of men of the Roman Empire, gradually

gave way to the modern conception of equal and sovereign states. This important change in the history of international relations was due to the rise and growth of the young and vigorous European states and nationalities of that period and to the profound and widespread influence of two great and original political thinkers,—the Florentine scholar and diplomatist, Machiavelli, and the Dutch jurist and publicist, Grotius. The former, who was at once a profound student of Roman history and contemporary Italian politics, discarded the worn-out idea of a common superior, and, in 1513, he presented the world with a portrait of the ideal modern *prince*,—a sovereign whose conduct was to be controlled exclusively by motives of national self-interest and considerations of political expediency. Machiavelli taught that self-preservation and self-development, in the sense of material prosperity and territorial expansion, were the most important objects of national policy, and he seemed ready to justify any means, however immoral, which really contributed toward the attainment of these ends. He justified, and even recommended, intervention in war on the ground of self-interest alone, and characteristically advised his *prince* never to remain neutral in any war in which his neighbors were involved, inasmuch as "it is always more advantageous to take part in the struggle."

Grotius, whose great work, entitled "De Jure Belli ac Pacis," appeared in 1625, also discarded the Roman and medieval theory of a common superior, but he dealt with the problems which confronted him by a different method and in an entirely different spirit. He formulated a new system of international law adapted to the ideal needs of humanity as well as to the actual conditions of the modern world and capable of almost indefinite expansion. For this system he claimed the sanction of the law of nature (the principles of which were then regarded as self-evident) and based his whole view of the rights and duties of states upon the theory of their absolute independence and legal equality. In opposition to Machiavelli, he set up the principle that the mere "possibility of being attacked" does not justify war and intervention, although he admitted that the aggrandizement of another state might be a legitimate *casus belli* in a war which was otherwise just.

## INSTANCES OF INTERVENTION IN MODERN TIMES.

The great majority of interventions in war during modern times have been due to an effort on the part of European statesmen to maintain a balance of power or equilibrium of forces between the leading states of Europe. This system, which originated among the free city-republics of Italy at the close of the fifteenth century, was definitely established by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Threatened by the aggressive policy of Louis XIV., it was reestablished, and indeed received its first formal recognition, by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The history of the international relations of the eighteenth century may be broadly described as an attempt on the part of the leading statesmen of Europe to maintain this balance or equilibrium of forces. This balance of power, once more threatened by the aggressions of France during the Napoleonic era, was a second time restored at the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

During the nineteenth century, the idea of maintaining a balance of power in Europe gradually gave rise to the conception of the so-called "Concert of Europe,"—a sort of loose confederacy of five or six of the leading European powers, whose members now intervene jointly or collectively as a result of diplomatic negotiations among themselves or of deliberations at a European congress. (Originally formed for the purpose of maintaining the treaty arrangements of the Congress of Vienna and of putting down revolutionary movements, this European Concert of Powers extended the scope of its activity, first, to the affairs of the Ottoman Empire; and then to the far East, which is now the principal field of its labors. Thus, England, France, and Russia interposed against Turkey in favor of the "autonomy" of Greece in 1827 in order to put an end to Turkish oppression and "effusion of blood." In 1833, Russia, having aided the Sultan against Mehemet Ali of Egypt, acquired the right, by the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, of armed intervention in Turkish affairs. In 1840, the Quadruple Alliance intervened in a second war between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan for the purpose of maintaining the "integrity of the Ottoman Empire in the interests of the peace of Europe." In 1854, France and England felt called upon to come to the rescue of Turkey against the aggressions of Russia. This intervention led to the Crimean War. In December, 1855, Austria intervened in this struggle with an ultimatum to Russia which resulted in a congress of the powers and the Treaty of 1856, which declared that "the existence of Turkey within the limits preserved by the treaties has

become one of the conditions necessary to the European equilibrium." Again, when Russia attempted to impose her own terms upon the Sultan, after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, in the Treaty of San Stefano, England and Austria threatened war against Russia and secured an important reduction of the terms of this treaty at the Congress of Berlin. In 1886, and again in 1897, the powers intervened, in the one case to prevent, and in the other to put an end to, a war between Greece and Turkey.

The latest instance of intervention in a war between two important states occurred in the far East at the close of the Chino-Japanese War in 1895. The terms of peace between China and Japan provided for the cession to Japan of the Liao-Tung peninsula, including Port Arthur; but Russia, Germany, and France interfered with a "friendly representation," and advised Japan not to acquire a permanent title to this territory, inasmuch as "such a permanent possession would be prejudicial to the maintenance of the peace of the Orient."

It will thus be seen that intervention in war has been very frequent in modern times, and particularly so in the nineteenth century. Indeed, in the case of the affairs of one country at least—in those of the Ottoman Empire—they have been so frequent and constant as to create, in the opinion of some publicists, a body of jurisprudence which is part of the customary law of Europe. These interventions, however, would seem to belong to the domain of international politics rather than to that of law, and the state which interferes with the rights of others in this manner performs a political rather than a legal act. But it should be noted that the whole fabric of European supremacy in Asia, as well as in portions of Europe and Africa, rests upon this power or policy of political intervention which the powers now exercise jointly or collectively instead of severally.

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE AS A POLICY.

A political supremacy similar in kind, if not equal in degree, is wielded by the United States on the American continent. Though the extent and method of control is different from that exercised by the European concert of powers in Europe, Africa, and Asia, the kind of control or influence is virtually the same. It is a primacy essentially political in its nature and has no legal basis whatever, but rests upon certain well-known maxims of national policy, originally enunciated by the Fathers of the Republic and frequently applied in international politics by our leading statesmen. Based originally upon the principle of non-interference in the affairs of Europe, the





with it the acme of discipline and self-restraint, and the spirit of courtesy even to a deadly enemy.

Jiu-jitsu has its most distinguished American exponent in the President. And he has expressed his opinion that the art is worth more, in every way, than all of our athletic sports combined. He has emphasized his opinion by securing Yamashita as instructor in the art for the Naval Academy. After a while, the same work is to be taught at the Military Academy. The heads of several municipal police departments stand ready to introduce the work among the policemen under them. The present difficulty is the scarcity of qualified instructors in this country.

If Americans are to reap the utmost benefit from the introduction of jiu-jitsu here, the start must be made in the right way. In Japan, there are many methods of jiu-jitsu. There is only

assailant has seized Higaashi's lapel with right hand. Higaashi has taken off the assailant's thumb-breaking trick. Holding the assailant's hand with both hands, Higaashi forcibly bends the assailant's metacarpal bones over on wrist. Assailant is unable to "reach" with his left. Higaashi strikes the assailant's toe by planting his heel in his opponent's toe landing where it will give heart "knock-out" (with which to kill an opponent.)

men suffer many more such agonies than we. They have no hope to become really expert in this makes for stoicism, and the soldier marvels when he hears the big Russian prisoner groan under the merciless implements. In a jiu-jitsu whether it be patience that is called for, endurance of agony, or the meeting death, the Japanese is taught unobedience to his teacher. This is training for unwavering loyalty to and devotion before the Emperor, whom he is taught to regard as being of

importance of the introduction of jiu-jitsu to this country cannot be overestimated. It is popular everywhere that it has been taken up by young men of grit. There are American women, already, who are quite capable of defeating any man. There is every indication that in a year or two more, will be as popular as in this country as it is of its birth. And the importance to the American nation cannot be stated that will be excessive. Apart from its use in self-defense, it is worth much to a man to learn the thing that will bring

Assailant has led with his left for Higaashi's jaw. Higaashi catches the wrist with his right hand and darts around sideways at assailant's left. Assailant follows with his right hand, but Higaashi guards by striking assailant's captured left wrist under assailant's right wrist as it arrives. Now, seizing both fists, and with a dextrous twist of his body, Higaashi throws his opponent over his shoulder. (It is at the jiu-jitsu man's option to break his opponent's neck in this feat.)



one, however, that is recognized as official. That is the eclectic system devised in recent years by Prof. Jiguro Kano, principal of the High Normal School of Tokio. Jiu jitsu, in Japan, is the art of the gentleman; it is not intrusted to the class of subjects who would correspond to our prize-fighters. Hence, it is appropriate that the recognized authority on jiu-jitsu is also one of the leading educators of his country.

It is the Kano system that the President has mastered; it is this system which is to be taught at Annapolis and at West Point. The Kano is the official system of Japan, which is taught to every officer and enlisted man of the Japanese army, navy, and police departments. All of the other schools of jiu-jitsu, while providing methods that seem clever to the uninitiated American, are helplessly inferior before the Kano methods. Some of these inferior systems contain as many as three hundred feats each; the Kano has but one hundred and sixty feats, yet the Kano provides a wholly adequate defense, not only against the Anglo-Saxon boxer or wrestler, but against the adept of any one of the inferior old-style Japanese schools.

Included in the one hundred and sixty feats of the Kano system are the "serious tricks," by which death may be caused at the will of the adept. Included also in these one hundred and sixty feats are the processes of *kuatsu*, or revivification, by which an opponent who has been apparently killed is brought back to the full possession of his functional powers. It would be out of the question to attempt a description of *kuatsu* in this paper. It can be said only that resuscitation is effected by means of prods, blows, or other shocks applied to various portions of the body, notably against certain vertebrae of the spine, and by a species of massage at the abdomen. It would be a revelation in anatomy to the American surgeon if he were initiated in *kuatsu*. This art of restoration is not widely taught, even in Japan, for the reason that the student must first of all become wholly proficient in the preliminary feats of the system.

*Kuatsu* is potent to restore many a victim of sunstroke who would be given up by our physicians. A Japanese policeman, who must be a master of the Kano methods, does not summon an ambulance surgeon when he has a drowning man to restore to life. He employs *kuatsu*, which is far more effective than the battery and other methods known to the medical fraternity.

The question has often been asked, "To what extent is jiu-jitsu understood in Japan?" It would be far from the truth to claim that every adult Japanese male is an adept. Nearly every

Japanese understands more or less of just as most American boys pick up a bit of boxing. There are undoubtedly more adepts at jiu-jitsu in Japan than there are in this country; but the proportion of Japanese males who are re-  
 oughly expert boxers in this country; portion of Japanese males who are re-  
 proficient in jiu-jitsu is much higher proportion of American males who a-  
 well versed in boxing. Some of the feats of *kuatsu* are almost common pre-  
 Japan. These statements, of course, refer to the industrial population, every man in th-

Assailant strikes with left fist and follows with right. Jiu-jitsu man catches assailant's left and right arms, and twists around them, at the same time twisting assailant's right arm back of assailant, and easily throws him to the ground.

forces of the government being required to have an adept in the Kano, or official, jiu-jitsu.

In our press, lately, much reference has been made to the fact that the Annapolis cadets are to be taught *jiu-jitsu*—something vastly different from the *judo* which is now being taught to jiu-jitsu. It would be a trifle more correct to refer to *judo* as highly scientific, or advanced, jiu-jitsu. Professor Kano can claim to have introduced his new system *judo* before its adoption by the government as the official system.

employ them for his own defeat. Once the idea is grasped, this is such a simple thing to do that the jiu-jitsu defense seems almost elemental.

Never once does the boxer's blow land. Its direction is always diverted; the seizure of an assailant's wrist or arm is not made until the boxer's fist has all but landed. Often the boxer's momentum has been so great that when its direction is diverted he is easily sent off his balance. It is admitted, even among American boxers, that a defensive move can be made more

side with left for jaw and follows with right for  
 Jiu-jitsu man guards by throwing his right  
 at his opponent's left in such position that as-  
 sault is exposed to attack. Then assailant's right  
 for both of Higashi's hands and twisted up over  
 preliminary to a throw backward.

Country, there are at present but three  
 in the Kano jiu-jitsu, or *jiudo*. One  
 who taught the President; who  
 gave instruction to a limited class at  
 University, and who is now instructor  
 in the. The second is Higashi, of New  
 York is the peer of the first named. Isogai,  
 who spends much of his time in Washington, is

illustrations which accompany this pa-  
 Higashi has posed, at the writer's re-  
 quests which provide for the discom-  
 fort of the boxer. Each defensive movement  
 is performed with the utmost speed.  
 It is made to overcome the boxer's  
 strength; he is allowed to use his full muscular  
 Jiu-jitsu has been defined as the art  
 of spring by yielding. It would be more  
 correct to say that the jiu-jitsuan on the defensive  
 adapts himself to the movements of his  
 opponent. It is sought to divert a boxer's  
 speed, and momentum so that he will

When assailant leads with left, his wrist is caught by Hi-  
 gashi's left hand, and in the swift body-swing that fol-  
 lows, Higashi's right hand lands in a grip on assailant's  
 left shoulder, and Higashi's right knee is pressing the  
 back of assailant's left arm. (The arm may be broken in  
 an instant with this feat.)

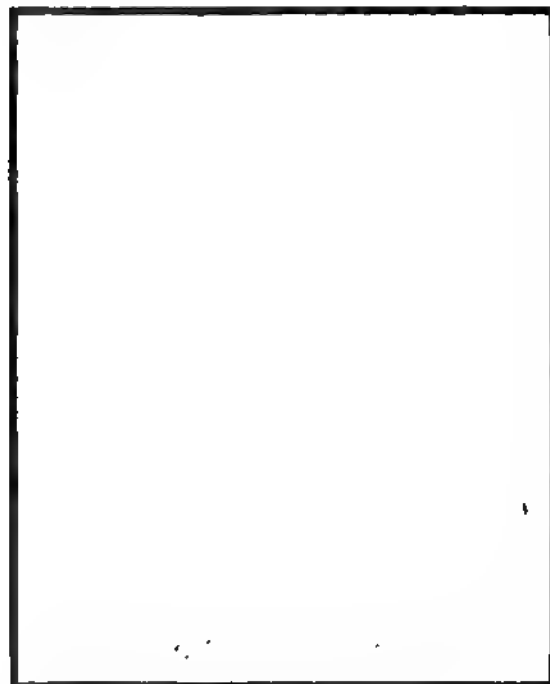
rapidly than an assaulting one. With this ini-  
 tial advantage on his side, and with his wonder-  
 ful art at command, the jiu-jitsuan finds it child's-  
 play to defeat the boxer signally and invariably.  
 It is not always possible to stop a clever and  
 hard-hitting boxer without knocking him out,—  
 "killing him," the Japanese say,—yet it is much  
 easier to defeat the boxer with jiu-jitsu than it  
 is to overcome the clever wrestler. But the  
 exponent of either boxing or wrestling meets  
 with speedy defeat at the hands of his Japanese  
 opponent.

a crime against the fatherland, which has the need for men to live and to succeed. It is good and honorable, says the *Nichiyo Nishi*, to fight even until death, but it is criminal to take away one's life and thus deprive the state of services which are its due. The courage to live under

certain circumstances is greatly superior which is required in committing suicide. The ancient samurai conception, concludes the Japanese magazine, was a false one. It was to hold to it in these days. It has already cost Japan too many valuable lives.

## THE CLEVER, UNFORTUNATE EMPEROR OF KOREA

A VIVID pen picture of the present ruler of the Hermit Empire has been published by an anonymous writer in the latest issue of the *Taiyo* (Tokio). The author refers to the Korean sovereign as "our Emperor," and to the Korean Empire as "my country," but it is hard-



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ly believed that he is a subject of the peninsular empire. He opens his description by declaring the Emperor to be the cleverest of all the rulers belonging to the present dynasty of Korea, and the most sagacious in the entire court of Seoul. "Our Emperor is the actual leader in political activities in the Korean capital. He personally supervises and attends to internal and foreign affairs, great or small, without asking the opinion of his ministers."

The Emperor possesses a certain magnetic power

that elicits the sympathy of those who come in contact with him. He has graceful manners, fluency of speech, a dignified yet obliging air, all of which, coupled with his deliberative but charming appearance, constitute a character that impresses one as that of an appropriate individual rather than as that of the ruler of an empire. He does not inculcate the blind obedience of a spirit, but is willing to receive foreigners at the hands of many of whom have no official rank or degree.

### A CREATION OF ANOMALOUS POLITICAL CONDITIONS

In spite of such apparently admirable qualities, the writer believes the Emperor is the creation of unfortunate circumstances, so inconsistently that at one time he shows extraordinary power of judgment and foresight while at another he seems as though utterly void of wisdom and intelligence. He is tactically secretive, and schemes and conducts in the dark. Like a detective, he conceals his suspicious nature under a mask of politeness and amiable appearance. He is ever ready to entangle in his toils not only foreign representatives at Seoul, but his own ministers as well. According to this writer, the reason for the happy moods and conducts of the Emperor is sought for in the fact that his mind is thoroughly absorbed in the effort to insure the safety and welfare of the present dynasty.

To him, every means is justifiable that would tend to the strength and stability of his court. In addition, the safety of his royal throne should be his end even over the welfare of his subjects and the independence of his country. When Japan was at war against China for the avowed purpose of securing the independence of the Hermit Empire, the Emperor was an indifferent onlooker, because in the safety of his royal family was more precious to him than his country itself. To him, the formal independence of his country is valueless unless it guarantees the continuance of the reigning dynasty. He would not mind the interference of the powers, provided such an interference would tend to strengthen his royal family against aggressive cliques and nepotists into which his country has been divided, causing unceasing disturbance within the walls of the royal palace. These factions stand by Japan, some favor Russian influence, while some cherish the old idea of a Korean union, each with the view to utilizing the assistance of outside powers in its efforts to establish a puppet prince under its influence. Why should

since over the declaration of independence of his when his throne is not made a straw safer by anomalous political conditions all conspired to the character of the Emperor, who has been the most secretive, and even deceitful, of rulers.

#### JAPAN SHOULD DEAL WITH THE EMPEROR.

One hundred and sixty years have elapsed since the inauguration of the present Korean Emperor. During this period, only two or three sovereigns assumed the real reins of state,

being mere figureheads behind the power-brokers of nobility; consequently, the royal house has been always on the verge of poverty.

Since his ascension to the throne, the present Emperor has been leading a miserably lowly life among the lower classes of people. His father, though a royal prince, had been obliged to support his family by a curious trade. Thus, the Emperor had thoroughly known the woe and weal of the common life.

That he was not by nature an ambitious intriguer is evidenced by the fact that he entreated his supporters, with tears and supplications, to let him remain a private person when one of the court factions slated him for the throne. Having entered the court, however, his natural sincerity has been overshadowed by the merciless intrigues of court officials and ladies.

To win the confidence and fidelity of the Emperor, Japan must demonstrate enough strength and power to convince him. As the means of accomplishing this, the writer recommends these four measures: (1) abolition of the privileges of nobility, which will lead to the termination of cliques and nepotism; (2) Korean representatives at foreign governments should be recalled; (3) the Korean army and navy should be replaced by the Japanese army and navy; (4) Japan should assume the police power throughout Korea.

### ELECTRICITY IN SEACOAST DEFENSE.

With the defensive powers of modern seacoast fortifications have been made possible exclusively by the application of electricity. The present and future position of the electrical engineer may be said to be as important as that of his brother engineer in industrial life. With this as his text, Mr. M. C. Sullivan contributes an article under the above title in the *Electrical Age*.

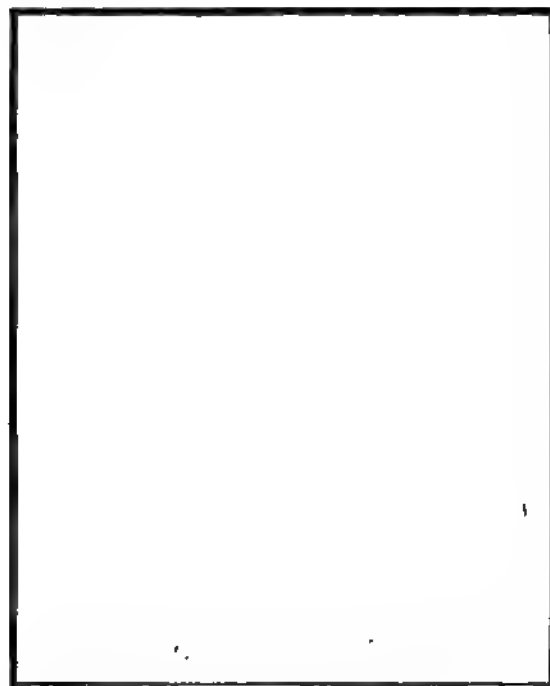
The present permanent seacoast defenses of the chief ports of the United States, Mr. Sullivan tells us, on both oceans, as now equipped for repelling naval attack, are "unrivaled by any in the world in design, construction, and equipment." Mr. Sullivan quotes figures of the expense connected with the equipment and maintenance of this defense, and says, by way of comment, "Do away with electricity and you

a crime against the fatherland, which has the need for men to live and to succeed. It is good and honorable, says the *Nichiyo Noshi*, to fight even until death, but it is criminal to take away one's life and thus deprive the state of services which are its due. The courage to live under

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## SOME OF THE BEST-KNOWN SWEDISH JOURNALS.

ious. The extensive mining and lumber industries have been the means of creating literature devoted to metallurgy and the forests. So, too, the fishery industry has a number of journals looking to its interests. *Skutan* (Seafarer) is the trade journal of the business men of the country. The *Kretsen* (Circle) is an entertaining semi-monthly. The *Samtiden* (Present Age) is actively gotten up monthly magazine.

## THE SWEDISH PRESS.

Reading of the Swedes is a trifle more than is the case with either Norway or Denmark. Nevertheless, the newspapers of Sweden are very numerous, and are universally popular. International politics occupies considerable space in the Swedish papers, and the war in the East has brought to the fore the anti-Russian sentiment that has recently been dormant for many years.

The *Aftonbladet* (Evening Journal), of Stockholm, has a circulation of several hundred thousand. American affairs is a favorite department of this paper, and its liberal tendencies are welcome in the United States, where so many communities have been settled entirely by immigrants. In direct contrast to the views of *Aftonbladet*, the *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* (New Daily All-Sorts-of-Things) is very conservative, notwithstanding its elaborate title. The organ of the aristocracy, is edited

by Dr. J. A. Björklund and is the most expensive newspaper published in Sweden. On the other hand, the cheapest paper is the *Stockholms-Tidningen* (Stockholm Times), published by Anders Jeurling, who is also the publisher of the *Hvad Nytt I Dag* (News To-Day). As an advertising medium, the *Dagens Nyheter* (Daily News) stands in the forefront of its contemporaries, and it voices the sentiments of the Liberal party. The *Svenska Dagbladet* (Swedish Daily) has illustrations, after the manner of its American colleagues. It is the champion of woman. As in Denmark, the Socialist party carries considerable weight in Sweden. The organ is the *Social-Demokraten* (Social Democrat).

Among the other Swedish newspapers whose influence is far-reaching, the *Stockholms Bladet* (Stockholm Journal), the *Vårt Land* (Our Country), the *Aftonbladet* (Evening Journal), and the *Post- och Inrikes Tidningar* (Post and Interior Times) are all established firmly in the estimation of the nation. The last-named publication is undoubtedly one of the oldest newspapers in the world. The first number made its appearance in 1645. Under the direct control of the government, it voices the sentiment prevailing at court and in the official departments.

A number of weekly publications are issued in Stockholm. The serious reviews are well edited, and appealing to a popular reading class is the *Varia* (Varied), which prints many translations.

JULIUS MORITZEN.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

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### THE OPEN VERSUS THE CLOSED SHOP.

**A** TEMPERATE and helpful discussion of the "open shop" question, from the point of view of an enlightened unionism, is contained in an article contributed to the *North American Review* for January by Mr. Henry White, the founder and for many years secretary of the United Garment Workers of America. Mr. White resigned his office in the union last year because of his opposition to the strikes begun in New York against the open-shop attitude of the employers' association in his trade. In his *North American* article, Mr. White shows clearly that he understands, and to a certain extent sympathizes with, the position taken by many representative unionists in favor of the closed shop. He believes, in fact, that the workmen's right to organize and to refuse to work with non-unionists does not, in a broad sense, conflict with the employer's right to engage non-union workmen if he chooses. "Conflict occurs only where one side, in pursuing its own rights, encroaches upon the rights of the other,"—for Mr. White denies that the mere possession of a right justifies the fullest exercise of it under all conditions. Indeed, he draws a sharp distinction between being forced to give up a right and deciding to suspend its exercise for practical reasons. Applying this principle to the matter at issue, Mr. White argues:

Many an employer will readily accommodate himself to a situation and employ only union men, but he will strongly protest against being bound by contract to do so. Even should he employ union men exclusively he may reserve the right to employ others if he chooses. And so with the union workmen. When unable to help themselves, they will work with non-unionists, but they will resist an attempt to make them agree to do so at all times. The method by which the open or closed shop is upheld is the real question. There is no difficulty as to principle if the acknowledged rights of either side are respected. The one condition that the union can justly insist upon is that there shall be no discrimination against its members, and that the employees shall be treated with through their representatives. The natural disadvantage of the laborer entitles him to that consideration, and public opinion sustains him to that extent. Because, however, the closed shop would strengthen the union and enable the members to secure fair terms, it does not follow that it rests with the employer to uphold it. It is manifestly absurd to expect the employer to force the organization of his employees against himself.

#### MR. HENRY WHITE.

Even if he were to do so it would prove dead the spirit of unionism. The ability of workmen to organize independently is what gives unionism value, and it is the resistance offered to the employer's checks arbitrary tendencies. Unions, like in every other case, seek to earn the benefits of struggle without it, hence the denunciations of employers for not what can come only through sustained effort.

The strongest argument urged against the closed shop is that if the employer were permitted to employ non-union workmen the union workmen would be displaced and the union standards broken. Undoubtedly, the employer would be inclined to discriminate, but that is a situation the union can better organize against. The employer can also, on the same grounds, that by employing non-union men he would lose control of his shop and his ship would deteriorate. The task of each side is to prevent the other from making unfair use of its power, not to seek to protect itself from oppression and the liberty of the other. The existence of tens of thousands of efficient unions as the railroad unions, which deal with a most powerful set of employers and never raise the question of the closed shop, conclusively shows that the recognition of the closed shop is vital to the union's existence. There is

Emperor rejoice over the declaration of independence of his country when his throne is not made a straw safer by it? Such anomalous political conditions all conspired to pervert the character of the Emperor, who has been made the most secretive, and even deceitful, of rulers.

#### HOW JAPAN SHOULD DEAL WITH THE EMPEROR

Four hundred and sixty years have elapsed since the inauguration of the present Korean dynasty. During this period, only two or three of the sovereigns assumed the real reins of state, the rest being mere figureheads behind the powerful cliques of nobility; consequently, the royal family has been always on the verge of poverty.

Prior to his ascension to the throne, the present Emperor had been leading a miserably lowly life among the lower classes of people. His father, though a royal personage, had been obliged to support his family by dealing in curios. Thus, the Emperor had thoroughly experienced the woe and weal of the common life.

That he was not by nature an ambitious intriguer is evidenced by the fact that he entreated his supporters, with tears and supplications, to let him remain a private person when one of the court factions slated him for the throne. Having entered the court, however, his natural sincerity has been overshadowed by the merciless intrigues of court officials and ladies.

To win the confidence and fidelity of the Emperor, Japan must demonstrate enough strength and power to convince him. As the means of accomplishing this, the writer recommends these four measures: (1) abolition of the privileges of nobility, which will lead to the termination of cliques and nepotism; (2) Korean representatives at foreign governments should be recalled; (3) the Korean army and navy should be replaced by the Japanese army and navy; (4) Japan should assume the police power throughout Korea.

#### ELECTRICITY IN SEACOAST DEFENSE.

SINCE the defensive powers of modern seacoast fortifications have been made possible almost exclusively by the application of electricity, the present and future position of the military electrical engineer may be said to be as important as that of his brother engineer in industrial life. With this as his text, Mr. M. C. Sullivan contributes an article under the above title to the *Electrical Age*.

The present permanent seacoast defenses of the chief ports of the United States, Mr. Sullivan tells us, on both oceans, as now equipped for repelling naval attack, are "unrivaled by any in the world in design, construction, and equipment." Mr. Sullivan quotes figures of the expense connected with the equipment and maintenance of this defense, and says, by way of comment, "Do away with electricity and you





## MARK TWAIN ON COPYRIGHT.

Q. How many new American books are copyrighted annually in the United States?  
 A. Five or six thousand.  
 Q. How many have been copyrighted in the last five years?  
 A. More than one hundred thousand.  
 Q. How many altogether in the past one hundred years?  
 A. Probably two hundred and fifty thousand.  
 Q. How many of them have survived or will survive the two-year limit?  
 A. An average of five per year. Make it ten, to be certain.

In an unconventional way, Mark Twain discusses the American copyright in the form of an open letter to the registrars of copyrights, in the *North American Review*, January. The object of these questions and answers is to show that the forty-two-year term of our present copyright law accomplishes its purpose, but, on the contrary, as Twain succinctly puts it, "takes the bread out of the mouths of ten authors every year." The copyright system be compared with our system of dealing with patents and inventions, and is seen that the seventeen-year limit on patents is of much greater importance and value to the Government than the forty-two-year limit on copyrights. Out of the one hundred thousand inventions a year, it may be fairly said that at least one thousand are worth protecting at the end of the seventeen-year limit. The great and valuable inventions, however, like the telegraph and the telephone, the airship and the Pullman car, are quite beyond the reach of the patent law.

This, of course, is because of the large capital required to carry them on, and because their real protection from competition comes after the patents have perished. The patent still goes on, and the proprietors of the invention continue to reap their profits. Not so with the author of a meritorious book. After the forty-two years, the Government takes all of the book's profits away from the author and gives them practically to the publishers. As Mark Twain shows, at the end of the forty-two-year term they can publish the book and take all of the profits, leaving the author's and their own. Mr. Clemens cites the case of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the profits on which continue to-day, and nobody but the publishers gets them. Stowe's share ceased seven years before she died; her daughters receive nothing from it; and Washington Irving's estate fared no better in the same way. Clemens has a remedy to suggest for what

## A LATE PORTRAIT OF MARK TWAIN.

he considers a "strange and dishonorable" condition of things. He assumes that in making a forty-two-year limit it was the Government's intention that all authors should enjoy the profit of their labors for a fair and reasonable time, and that then, after the extinguishment of the copyright, cheap editions should be secured for the public. It is hardly necessary to say that this intention has been repeatedly defeated, for in some instances the publishers have not lowered the price, and in other cases publishers have issued so many editions of the unprotected book that they have clogged the market and really killed the book. Mr. Clemens suggests, therefore, that during the forty-two years of the copyright limitation the owner of the copyright shall be obliged to issue an edition of the book at the rate of twenty-five cents for each one hundred thousand words or less of its contents, and that the owner of the copyright shall be required to keep such an edition on sale thereafter, year after year, indefinitely. If in any year he shall fail to keep such an edition on sale during a space



I went to my hotel and tried to think; suitable, but my thinking apparatus then, rather than disappoint Bryant, I took my trunk and resurrected the man. "Wish I Was in Dixie's Land," which I had before. I changed the tempo and rewrote the song, and in all likelihood, if Dan Bryant had that hurry-up request "Dixie" never would have been brought out.

The song never brought any income or fame to Mr. Emmett while he lived, and yet, says Mr. Hall, in these few words we have the true history of a song that is as sacred to a Southerner as the Holy Bible. "It is the history of a composition that holds the same footing in the musical firmament that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' does in that of literature."

### THE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP REALLY BEEN RELAXED?

defined and uncertain position of the Russian press is made the subject of two recent numbers of the *Russkiya* (Moscow). The writer notes the change that has taken place within the last few years in the subject-matter as well as in the style of the newspaper articles. More real freedom is the comparative freedom with which national problems are now discussed. It seems that the periodical press dared to do in the very recent past what it would not have done before. Doubt that with the assumption of office by the new minister of the interior the position of the Russian press was changed. This will not be denied. Prince Mirski has loosened the vise that had been upon Russian periodicals under pressure for years.

Notwithstanding an important service rendered by the new minister of the interior; nevertheless, the position of the press has undergone no change. As everything is governed by the personal attitudes of the minister, with this difference, that formerly he was hostile, while now it is friendly. Yet we have to ask whether the latter may not again be changed. Our press legislation has been administered with great arbitrary power. It is tolerated only so far as it is convenient to the minister who at any given time happens to be at the helm. Even the best-intentioned minister cannot secure for the Russian press a position under the existing laws. He is unable to do so because of his ignorance of his successor's views on the subject, but the administrative punitive mechanism of the censorship regulations is not confined to the ministry of the interior. The minister alone is charged with the execution of the law. His ministry or department may decide whether the publication of certain articles would be inconvenient. However, any minister may propose the suspension of the law which in his opinion may prove to be in the interests of the administration. Suspension is usually discussed at the council of ministers. Instances may occur where the suspension is contrary to the wishes of the minister. While the latter has the power to suspend, he has also the power to suppress completely

the publication of all periodicals, he has not the power to resist the pressure brought to bear by the other ministries.

The writer concludes, therefore, that it is not possible to establish for the Russian press a position of permanence and authority as based merely on the good-will of one or another of the ministers. Security from the changing tendencies may be secured only by guarantees founded on basic law.

In another editorial, the writer refers to the necessity of replacing administrative punishment by the responsibility of the press before

MAXIM GORKY READING THE MANUSCRIPT OF HIS LATEST WORK (WHICH HAS BEEN BANNED BY THE CENSORS) TO THE RUSSIAN ART CRITIC, W. STRANOFF.

the courts alone. This has been pointed out repeatedly by various periodicals, among them the *Russkiya Vyedomosti*. "A new occasion for the emphasis of this thought is offered by two recent incidents, wherein two periodical publications were meted out administrative punishment. Even

here there is no clear statement as to what constitutes a dangerous tendency, what and opinions are considered deserving punishment or warning." The *Vyedomosti* is one of the strongest advocates of more press laws.

### KATHERINE BERESHKOVSKA,—A RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

**A**N embodiment of the entire Russian revolutionary movement, in one heroic figure, is offered by the life and work of Katherine Bereshkovska, who recently arrived in this country to lecture on the present internal condition of Russia and the socialistic revolutionary movement there. In an interview and character sketch by Mr. Ernest Poole which appears in the *Outlook*, her personality is summed up thus:

Daughter of a nobleman and earnest philanthropist; then revolutionist, hard-labor convict, and exile for twenty-three years in Siberia; and now an heroic old

Russia shall be free. See"—she showed me that had followed her to New York. "Day they work. In place of sleep, a dream of fire, place of warmth and food and drink, the same. This dream is old in American breasts."

Few women have suffered and experienced the horrors, the anguish, and the loneliness which have been crowded into this life. Her study of the Russian peasant, his life of devotion, which included years of exile in Siberia, shows him to be a most abject creature. After liberation from serfdom, he wandered, and, unable to meet the new conditions, almost begged to be put back into dependence upon a master. Madame Bereshkovska spared herself in her campaign of education and organization. She dressed as a peasant, her organizing by night. She assisted in the birth of the Russian People's party. This is a picture of a meeting in a peasant's

"A low room, with mud floor and walls just over your head, and still higher, thatch. It was packed with men, women, and children. The fellows sat up on the high brick stove, with their feet knocking occasional applause. They had been gathered by my host—a brave peasant I picked out—and he in turn had chosen those whom Siberia could not terrify. When I recited floggings; when I pointed to those who were sent for life; to women whose husbands died of the lash,—then men would cry out so fiercely that three or four cattle in the next room would have to be quieted. Then I told them they were to blame. They had only the most barren strips of land. To be free and live, they must own the land! From my cloak I would bring fables written to teach our principles and of freedom. And then far into the night they showed a circle of great broad faces and dimly staring with all the reverence every peasant has for that mysterious thing—a book."

#### HOW THE REVOLUTIONISTS WORK

The programme and prospects of the Revolutionist party, of which she is a member, she gives in these sentences:

"To the peasant we teach the old lesson. Freedom—first, the land must be owned by the peasant; second, the system of the Czar must be swept away. There is not a province in Russia where our work does not go. The underground mails run

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#### MADAME KATHERINE BERESHKOVSKA AS SHE IS TO-DAY.

Woman of sixty-one, she has plunged again into the dangerous struggle for freedom. The Russian revolutionary movement is embodied in this one heroic figure.

"Babushka"—little grandmother—as she is known among her fellow-workers, believes that in a few months Russia's oppressed subjects will rise by millions. The time has almost come, she told Mr. Poole.

"We shall sweep away the system of the Czar, and









crime against the fatherland, which has the need of men to live and to succeed. It is good that a Japanese says the *Nichigo Noshi*, to fight evil with evil, but it is criminal to take away life from the state and thus deprive the state of services which are its life. The courage to live under

certain circumstances is greatly superior to the ancient samurai conception, concludes a Japanese magazine, was a false one. It will hold to it in these days. It has already cost Japan too many valuable lives.

## THE CLEVER, UNFORTUNATE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

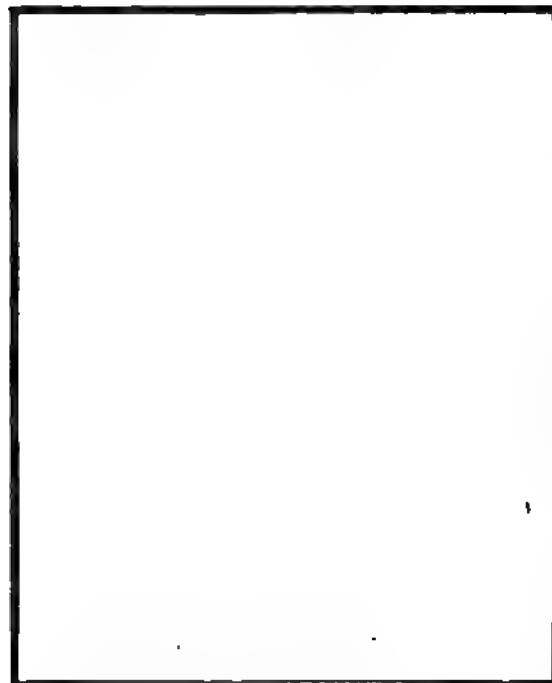
A full-length picture of the present ruler of the Hermit Empire has been published in an English magazine in the latest issue of the *Review of Reviews*. The author refers to the Korean sovereign as "our Emperor," and to the Korean Empire as "my country," but it is hard-

ly to be seen that he is a subject of the peninsula which he is describing. He has graceful manners, fluency of speech, a dignified yet obliging air, all of which, coupled with his deliberative but charming appearance, constitute a character that impresses one as that of an appropriate individual rather than as that of the ruler of an empire. He does not indorse the blind spirit, but is willing to receive foreigners at the hands of many of whom have no official rank or degree

### A CREATION OF ANOMALOUS POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

In spite of such apparently admirable qualities, the writer believes the Emperor is the creation of unfortunate circumstances, so inconsistent that at one time he shows an extraordinary power of judgment and foresight, while at another he seems as though utterly void of wisdom and intelligence. He is tactically secretive, and schemes and conducts in the dark. Like a detective, he conceals his suspicious nature under a mask of politeness and amiable appearance. He is ever ready to entangle in his toils not only foreign relatives at Seoul, but his own ministers as well. According to this writer, the reason for the happy moods and conducts of the Emperor is sought for in the fact that his mind is thoroughly absorbed in the effort to maintain the safety and welfare of the present dynasty.

To him, every means is justifiable that would lead to the strength and stability of his court. In addition, the safety of his royal throne should be his end even over the welfare of his subjects and the independence of his country. When Japan was at war against China for the avowed purpose of restoring the independence of the Hermit Empire, the Emperor was an indifferent onlooker, because in his mind the safety of his royal family was more precious than the safety of his country itself. To him, the formal independence of his country is valueless unless it guarantees the continuance of the reigning dynasty. He would not mind the interference of the powers, provided such an interference would tend to strengthen his royal family against aggressive cliques and nepotists into which the empire has been divided, causing unceasing disturbances within the walls of the royal palace. These factions stand by Japan, some favor Japanese influence, while some cherish the old idea of a Korean union, each with the view to utilizing the assistance of outside powers in its efforts to establish a puppet prince under its influence. Why should



DR. HOMER B. HULBERT, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE, AT SEOUL, EDITOR OF THE "KOREA REVIEW," ADVISES TO THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

ly believed that he is a subject of the peninsular empire. He opens his description by declaring the Emperor to be the cleverest of all the rulers belonging to the present dynasty of Korea, and the most sagacious in the entire court of Seoul.

Our Emperor is the actual leader in political activities in the Korean capital. He personally supervises and attends to internal and foreign affairs, great or small, without asking the opinion of his ministers.

The Emperor possesses a certain magnetic power

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From the New York Herald.

A TELEPHONE "CENTRAL" IN A MODERN FORTRESS.

make impossible the effective handling of the great guns and the ammunition that supplies them." It was not until 1898, however, he reminds us, that the military electrician, as such, was recognized in the United States army.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War, the United States Congress enacted a law requiring that two-thirds of the Volunteer Signal Corps membership should consist of electricians or telegraph operators. In 1890, an enactment by Congress, applying to the regular army, establishing the rank of electrician-sergeant, became a law. Subsequently, in the same year, the War Department established at Fortress Monroe, Va., a school for training electricians for service in our sea-coast defenses. Graduates of this school, on being assigned to regular duty, have the rank of electrician-sergeant. This school, greatly enlarged, has since been transferred to Fort Totten, on the north shore of Long Island, N. Y. In 1903, further enactment by Congress relating to the regular army augmented the force of electrician-sergeants, and also provided for the establishment of a body of twenty-five electrical experts to be known as master electricians.

The disposition of the new force in the regular army, he tells us, is like this :

One or more electrician-sergeants, as the case may require, are assigned to each fort, and a master electrician is detailed to each artillery district, which in most cases includes several forts. Following the initiative of the national government, the State of New York, in 1904, by an act of the Assembly, created the

rank of electrician-sergeant in the National Guard and provided that four such experts shall be assigned to each regiment of heavy artillery in the State. It will be seen that the national and State governments have accorded the electrician a permanent place in national defensive forces. There are schools at Fort Myers, near Washington, D. C., and at Fort New York Harbor, which are officially designated by the War Department as signal schools. But in reality are electrical schools, the instruction given them being almost wholly electrical.

The great guns of a fortification, say Sullivan, are to-day manipulated by electricians. They are raised, lowered, moved to the right or left, supplied with ammunition, sighted and aimed all by means of this agent. Each large gun is controlled by means of two levers. One lever controls the motor which raises and lowers the gun, and the other controls the motor which directs the gun's horizontal movements. The ammunition hoists for bringing charges of powder and shell also are operated easily and quickly by means of electricity. To the artillerist, the determination of the velocity of the shot is of supreme importance. With the aid of the electric anemometer he is enabled to know to a nicety what the velocity of the shot is. Following a rather technical description of the actual operation of the effective power of electricity in illuminating fortifications and in furnishing the power for the working of great guns, Mr. Sullivan concludes :

A sea-coast fortification to-day is, then, dominated almost every particular by electricity. From this it is readily seen that in order to operate a fort skillful electricians are a necessary part of the force. Indeed, the personnel should be superior to that engaged in any other work in civil life, for, while the work is practically the same, the conditions under which it is carried out in the army are, of necessity, more exacting and difficult. Unfortunately for the efficiency of the service, the electrical corps of the United States army is entirely too small for the amount of work it is called upon to do. Earnest efforts, however, are being made to correct this condition.

It seems to the ordinary mind that the ever-increasing deadliness and scientific precision of war, with the rapidly diminishing value of the personal qualities of the warrior, must make for universal peace, for the war as it has been fostered by the hope of glory has all time has been fostered by the hope of glory won through individual achievement and not through a superior knowledge of electrical science and the methods of applying it. A certain imaginative writer has in a thrilling romance prophesied that the day is not far distant when the result of a war would be determined altogether upon the pressing of an electric button. Wild as this statement may appear, it is not as far removed from the present state of facts as exists at present. Conditions are from those of considerably less than a generation ago. Indeed, it is not at all beyond the realm of probability that war may before long be placed upon a strictly and literal push-button basis.

## UP VESUVIUS BY TROLLEY.

NT visitors to Mount Vesuvius speak with enthusiasm of the ease with which the summit is now taken by the aid of power. A writer in the *Technical* Chicago, Mr. Frank C. Perkins, describes the experience of the traveler in riding up to the crater of the volcano by cable road.

Two forms of traction are employed in this journey. As far as Pugliano, the electric cars or trams used generally in cities are used: from this point to Vesuvius, one portion of the track is

and the electric cars carry the traveler by their own power past the Royal Observatory to the foot of the cone, where the funicular railway station is located. The scene has changed, as the mount is ascended, from beautiful gardens to a barren desert; and in the few minutes required for passing up the cable road to within a few hundred feet of the crater—which is finally reached by foot—dark-brown lava is noted on every side, frequently colored pink and green by the rays of the sun. The great cone of ashes is seen above the mountain of lava, over which rises a black column of smoke. The fields of petrified lava spread out in most curious and fantastic formations.

The highest section of the Mount Vesuvius

## ELECTRIC CAR AND STATION ON ADHESION SECTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS RAILWAY.

adhesion construction, another is of adhesion traction, while the last section passes up the steep side of lava deposit 3,875.5 feet above sea level, is a

The electric railway begins at the northern Esina, at Pugliano, and passes through a fertile cultivated section, with vineyards, and gardens on every side, to the Royal Observatory which is 505.75 meters (1,659.5 feet) above sea level. In the last portion of this section, where the steep slope of Monte Cateroni, an electric locomotive is required for pushing the electric cars up the track from the generating station at the foot of Cateroni. This portion of the trip is most interesting, as deep ravines, with interstices of chestnut and acacia woods, are seen, and fine views may be had of the Bay of Naples. Reaching the "Hermitage," the electric locomotive is removed, as this is the end of the cog section,

and the railway is a cable road which was constructed many years ago. It was purchased in 1888 by the Cook tourist agency, and that corporation has lately completed the connecting electric road, nearly five miles in length, at a total cost of about \$250,000. Unusual provisions have been made for the safety of passengers. It is possible for the motorman on the front of each car to operate the brakes of the locomotive in the rear and to signal the engineer when necessary. Telephone communication is provided between all stations of the line and the power-house.

The electric locomotive on the rack railway is provided with emergency brakes as well as hand brakes, together with automatic brakes which are so arranged that the current is shut off when the speed of the locomotive exceeds the limit that has been decided upon.

## THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS AND DEAR BREAD.

COMMENT on the recent Italian elections occupies all the political departments of the Italian reviews. The composition of the new Chamber, subject to some changes from the revision of returns, is given by the *Italia Moderna* (Rome), as follows: Ministerialists, 343; constitutional opposition, 39; Radicals, 37; Republicans, 21; Socialists, 27; Clerical Conservatives, 2; uncertain, 14. This would make a reduction of the Extreme Left from 105 seats to 85, the Socialists losing 6, the Republicans 5, and the Radicals 9. The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) figures that the Extreme Left has lost 13 seats, distributed as follows: Socialists, 2; Republicans, 2; Radicals, 9. It considers this loss still more significant of defeat for the Left because it has been in cities like Florence, Turin, Genoa, Milan, and Naples, places regarded by the three parties as their special citadels, and also districts that have more to do with shaping political tendencies than the rural constituencies. This review considers that it is especially a Socialist defeat, although the seats lost to that party are so few and the total number of votes cast for Socialist candidates was increased. The fundamental cause of reaction against socialism is stated to be disgust at the general strike due to Socialist tactics, and the violence and rioting arising from it. This reaction is quite largely among the poorer classes, that had been counted on chiefly by the Socialists. Interference with the liberty of commerce and of labor had shown even the workingmen that such tactics meant diminution of wealth and the lessening of work and wages.

The constitutional victory being thus rather fortuitous, the government and the constitutional party have now the work of carrying through a successful campaign, of which only the first battle has been won. The ministry must present a definite programme, and show itself active in carrying it out. "The first duty of the majority is to initiate a serious and effective parliamentary régime in Italy, with a truly representative government." As for the Republicans, the writer considers this group of little use in Italian politics. The impression is general that both rich and poor would be worse off under a republic. The Radicals, he considers, have an important mission, having often been the means of broadening institutions for the benefit of the people, and the suspicion that they are lukewarm friends of the present form of government the writer deems unjustified.

The increase of Socialist votes in the rural districts, even where the condition of the peas-

ants is best, shows the progress made by the propaganda of discontent, and points to the necessity of a vigorous agrarian policy. Finally, all parties are recommended to work together for civic education that will raise the standards of political action and prevent the regrettable disorder at the polls that required the intervention of the military. The partial participation of the Clericals at this election, this review thinks, will mean the organization of the Clericals as a constitutional party separate from the others, a more numerous registration of Clerical voters, and, finally, Clerical candidates. In this it sees no danger.

## VARIABLE TARIFF AS A REMEDY FOR DEAR BREAD.

In Italy, the price of bread is intimately connected with social rest or unrest, and every rise is considered and debated as a question of public policy, since it may result in disorder of serious nature. The bakeries of Rome, in November last, raised the price of bread three centesimi a kilogram, or about three mills a pound. Deputy Maggiorino Ferraris discusses the rise in relation to the political situation in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), as he did the same question in 1897 and 1898, when rioting came of it. Signor Ferraris finds that the price of bread varies from city to city in Italy, and, of course, even in the same city, and at the same bakery, according to quality and form of loaf. In Rome, there are two standards of prices,—one fixed by the Bakers' Association, the other by the Employees' Coöperative Society. The first runs from 33 centesimi for fourth quality to 48 centesimi for first quality, and the latter from 27 centesimi for fifth quality and 30 for fourth to 42 for the best, the latter not having, at this writing, raised its prices. The writer, and also Augusto Poggi, have urged the adoption in Italy of the Paris plan of fixing the price of bread.

There, the municipality every fortnight adjusts the price by adding to the price per quintal (220.46 pounds) of B quality flour the fixed number 18.170, which represents the cost of manufacture and sale, and the profit. The sum is divided by 128, the number of kilograms of bread supposed to be obtained from a quintal of flour, and the result is the official price per kilo of bread. Figuring the cost in Rome on this basis would give, at the maximum, 27 centesimi per kilo at current prices of flour, and actually that was the price fixed in Paris for the second half of October. Comparison is not quite fair, the Paris loaf being larger, and, on the other hand, Paris wages being higher. Part of the difference is due to the backward state of the industry and the small bakeries in Rome. . . . Taking the country as a whole, Signor Ferraris thinks there is urgent need to revise the tariff on grain and flour and adopt a



## THE ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH RACE.

THE leading article in *La Revue* for its two November numbers is by the editor himself, M. Jean Finot. It is entitled "The Romance of the French Race," and is an impassioned study of the origin and development of the French people and the French intellect. Next to nothing is being published in the anthropological and psychological view, and the present article may be said to be a sort of epitome of the subject.

During the last century, M. Finot says, the French nation has been under the influence of the Aryan myth, which has become almost a religion. Every kind of stupidity is to be traced to the cause of race, and philosophers, scientists, sociologists, are all the consequence of being victims of the idea. Yet the word is nothing more than an abstract term. It is divided into Gallic, Germanic, Aryan, and Celtic races, and their importance is left to each one to choose to attribute to them.

## THE ARYAN MYTH.

During the last century, the French nation in particular, has been under the influence of the Aryan myth. That the French are descended in direct line from the Aryans has become quite an axiom. In the last century, sociologists, historians, and philosophers have never ceased to contrast the French with the Semitic and Mongol nations, and the Aryan origin has been made the basis of the great mental superiority of the French over the other Europeans compared with the other European civilizations. But when we look at the Aryan dogma, we soon find it to be nothing more than a phantom. Quite recently, some of our best writers have informed us that the Aryans never existed as a race, but were only a figment in the imagination of the poets. Nevertheless, it is strange that the French, who are otherwise so prudent, should have accepted a thesis which nothing has been able to shake. The authenticity of the Aryan myth has been believed in by nine out of ten of every thousand. M. Finot goes on to show that the Aryan race idea is based on

## THE ARYAN RACE CALLED GAULS?

The Gauls and the Aryans are terms identified in the French mind. The Gauls are proud of the Gallo-Roman blood, and the Germans on the other hand hate the French be-

cause of their Celtic blood. Have the Gauls and the Germans not been taught from time immemorial that the Gauls and the Germans had virtues and customs diametrically opposed? And have they not ended by believing facts, the authenticity of which has never been suspected? To-day, it seems sacrilege to press the smallest doubt as to the French being direct descendants of the Gauls. But M. Finot proceeds forthwith to commit this act of sacrilege. He is convinced that there were other races in France before the Gauls made their appearance on French soil.

What was this Gaul which La Tour d'Auvergne described as the cradle of humanity, and which was her language, the mother-language of many other languages? M. Finot asks. According to this scientist and his partisans, Gaul is responsible for all that historians and linguists have wrongly attributed to the mysterious Aryan. The Gauls gradually spread themselves over the greater part of ancient Europe, and even founded settlements in Galatia. Reflecting, then, on the great ramifications of Europe of this race, it is, to say the least, paradoxical to state that Gaul is France, and that the Gauls were the French.

In the third century B.C., the power of the Gauls was attacked on all sides. The Germans, the Romans, Greeks, Carthaginian series of invasions, sought to break the power of Gaul and reduce the people to slavery. In the Celtic era in Gaul gave place to Roman domination. The Roman dominion had to give way to the double Germanic invasion consequent on the great migration of peoples from the sixth to the sixth centuries of the Christian era. The succeeding centuries brought no rest to Europe.

How, again, can we speak of Gallic predominance in the French when it is remembered that about the fifteenth century the Gauls devastated the country and transformed it into a desert, at the same time taking the inhabitants into captivity? And besides these invasions, there were other irruptions. France, in fact, has been the grave of men of all races,—Russian Mongols, Semitic Arabians, Normans, Visigoths, Burgundians, etc. M. Finot gives a few details of the invasions, and ends by giving a list of the races who may be said to have contributed to the formation of the French blood—about fifty counting subdivisions or certain odd races as the Tziganes, of whose origin as little is known as is known of the negro race, whose existence has also been traced in France!

we remember that for centuries the Gallic race gave shelter to numerous Gallic races. We are indeed tempted to say that in the day to-day there is probably more Gallic blood in France, while the conquests of the Visigoths, the Franks, and the Normans have, perhaps, inoculated France with more German blood than there is in Germany to-day. Two points are clear: France does not owe her dominating qualities to the Gauls, and if Gallic descent must absolutely be ascribed to a European nation, that nation is Germany. Thus, we have a nice im-

The French have become Germanic, Germanic race Gauls.

#### THE LATIN FIGMENT.

In a second installment, M. Finot begins with the Latin doctrine. The French, in proportion, themselves a Latin people, give us occasion to admire their evangelical humility. At a time when so many of the small Latin republics are startling the world by the incoherence of their social and political life, to wish to be the Latin family saviors of the heroic French-Latins have been contrasted with the barbarous Anglo-Saxons, the former having all the virtues and the latter all the vices. A whole pessimistic literature has come into existence full of distrust of France and discouragement for her future. There has been a constant comparison as to the inferiority of France, and recently it has been shown by the error into which France had fallen for

lately, however, France has begun to take heart again. The sudden awakening of Italy is due to Latin decadence; the South American war has shown up the serious weaknesses of France; the discovery of corruption in

Germany has opened French eyes with regard to her; and the present Russo-Japanese war shows that the pretended youth of the Russian people does not mean moral and material health. France breathes more freely, and is reconsidering her rôle of a great people who, while commanding universal respect, guides humanity to noble ends. She has at last come to understand that her past, her present, and her great moral future is not to be limited to ethnic origins. In considering her destiny, she realizes that her genealogy is widely human rather than narrowly Latin.

From the intellectual point of view, however, France may be characterized as a Latin country—an important difference. As England was influenced by the Norman Conquest, but in time emancipated herself and followed her own course, while preserving the language and some ideas from the other side of the Channel, France, after having been under Latin influence, returned later to an intellectuality more in keeping with her position in the world and the aptitude of her people.

#### WHAT IS THE FRENCH NATION?

The psychology of the French, concludes M. Finot, is most complex, the nation being the result of a supreme comprehension and adaptation of the intellectual conquests of all civilized countries enriched by its own essential mental qualities. As in philosophy and the arts, France gradually freed herself from Latin influence, the movement of liberation has taken place in other domains of her literary, political, and moral life. Mixed up with many other factors, the Latin element has lost its preponderance, for all nations are amalgamated in her intellectuality as well as in her ethnic life, and being a mixture of so many races, the French is endowed with an innate sympathy toward other races.

### THE RESULTS OF MALTHUSIANISM IN FRANCE.

The question of the depopulation of France has long been an anxious one, and now, in 1894, Charles Duffart discusses the problem, pointing out that the cause of the evil is due to Malthusianism, and suggesting certain reforms which France ought to adopt to be saved.

From the time of Louis XIV. to the Revolution, says the writer, was more densely populated than any other European country. The population equaled that of England and Germany together, and notwithstanding the misery of the people under Louis XV., it still counted five millions in 1789. In this fact lay

the secret of the triumphs of the French against the foreign coalition in 1792, when the population of Germany numbered only fourteen millions, and England, including hostile Ireland, twelve millions. At the end of the eighteenth century, France alone contained 28 per cent. of the total population of the great European powers. In 1826,—after the wars of the Revolution, after the Empire and the Restoration,—however, Germany had twenty-eight millions of inhabitants, and England twenty-three millions, so that, united, these nations were therefore able to show against France a menacing economic and













mya points out, Pypin began the thunder of the Crimean under the thunder of the the far East. Since 1897, er of the Academy of Sci-

ences of St. Petersburg. He was elected a member of that institution as early as 1871, but his election was not sanctioned by the government, because of his liberal views. He published, for the academy, the works of Catherine II.

### A BUDDHIST PRIEST ON THE WAR.

Shaku Soyen, Lord Abbot of Kuroko, one of the most prominent of Japan, the Buddhist liament of Religions at Chien with the Japanese army as present at the battle of has just published his immortal struggle. His opinion, as that of a representative, one of the strictest and Japan. The *Open Court* (Chinese translation of his opinion, from following:

! a great one, indeed. But war unflinchingly prosecuted till we

taking. But the firm conviction of the justice of her cause has endowed her with an indomitable courage, and she is determined to carry the struggle to the bitter end. Here is the price we must pay for our ideals—a price paid in streams of blood and by the sacrifice of many thousands of living bodies. However determined may be our resolution to crush evils, our hearts tremble at the sight of this appalling scene.

"How much dearer is the price still going to be?" he asks

What enormous losses are we going to suffer through the evil thoughts of our enemy, not to speak of the many injuries which our poor enemy himself will have to endure! All these miserable soldiers, individually harmless and innocent of the present war, are doomed to a death not only unnatural, but even inhuman! Indeed, were it not for the doctrine of love taught by the Buddha, which should elevate every individual creature to the realm of a pure spirituality, we would, in the face of the terrible calamities that now befall us, be left to utter destruction and without any consolation whatever. Were it not for the belief that the bloom of truly spiritual light will, out of these mutilated, disfigured, and decomposing corpses, return with renewed splendor, we would not be able to stand these heartrending tribulations even for a moment. Were it not for the consolation that these sacrifices are not brought for an egotistic purpose, but are an inevitable step toward the final realization of enlightenment, how could I, poor mortal, bear these experiences of a hell let loose on earth? The body is but a vessel for something greater than itself. Individuality is but a husk containing something more permanent. Let us, then, though not without losing tenderness of heart, bravely confront our ordeal.

As to his purpose in going through the campaign at the front, the Rt. Rev. Shaku Soyen says:

I came here with a double purpose. I wished to have my faith tested by going through the greatest horrors of my life, but I also wished to inspire, if I could, our valiant soldiers with the ennobling thoughts of the Buddha, so as to enable them to die on the battlefield with the confidence that the task in which they are engaged is great and noble. I wished to convince them of the truths that this war is not a mere slaughter of their fellow-beings, but that they are combating an evil, and that at the same time, corporeal annihilation rarely means a rebirth of soul, not in heaven, indeed, but here among ourselves. I believe I did my best to impress these ideas upon the soldiers' hearts.

As to the actual fighting, the prelate says: "It beggars description! Verily, it is the acme of brutality and recklessness conceived in this world."

SOYEN, A LEADER OF JAPANESE  
THOUGHT.

Japanese army before Port Arthur.)

in the present hostilities in which she great reluctance, she pursues ut seeks the subjugation of evils peace, and enlightenment. She e she took up arms, as she was altitude and gravity of the under-

## THE CHANGE IN GERMAN MILITARY TACTICS.

ONE of the high-rank officers of the Norwegian army who attended the annual maneuvers of the German army last autumn contributes to the illustrated review, *Kringsjaa* (Christiania), an article describing and analyzing German war tactics. War tactics in general, he begins by saying, are no abstract thing; they rest upon the character of the people and the territory occupied by that people. The present German war tactics were created in Lorraine during the first battles of 1870, and "are written in the blood of twenty-five thousand men." Following on a detailed description of the maneuvers of 1904, this officer says, by way of comment: "The Germans have won all their battles by their artillery. The A, B, C of German military science has been, Attack; and the strategy of the German army can be summed up in the one word, Drill. "Keep your troops in hand, and make good use of your cartridges,—the rest does not matter."

The German tactics, developed during the Franco-Prussian War, continues this writer, prevailed in Europe for thirty years. They were also adopted by the Americans, the Japanese, and the Turks.

Then came the Boer war, and the English tried these tactics upon a people who lived by the chase. The British placed their artillery well, and fired long and with accuracy. Then they sent their infantry forward in large masses; and yet at from seven hundred to eight hundred yards everything stopped. They did not dare to go forward, and they could not retreat. It developed that the Boers were using another method. They lined up in groups, and came slowly upon their enemy, steadily firing all the while. This method seriously crippled the English infantry, and large numbers of them were taken prisoners. Here was something new,—no sudden blow, no terrific artillery fire. As a result, the English now discard their old ideas, and

have actually taken up new tactics. In the last part of the war they mastered the new idea. In the American war the Americans followed.

In Germany, continues this writer, the new idea also made a great impression. It must stand in the front rank of military science, so she must change her tactics to suit it. The frontal attack must be abolished as far as possible, and the Body Guard in Berlin must be trained by practising the Boer attack more than they did their own. Some nations, however, hesitated to adopt this new method. In Germany it had advocates and opponents. The Boers were more radical, and introduced new tactics. The Danes and other nations followed. Then came the Russo-Japanese war.

The Japanese fought in the German way, and soon came reports that their artillery was annihilating the Russians; moreover, the Japanese made the most beautiful German "norma" with drums and music. They stormed and captured the heights. With amazement, the rest of the world saw that the first tactical principle of the Japanese was "Happy the man who dies with his fame behind him." Yet the Japanese did not seem to have heavy losses expected. In Germany, the English said: "What foolishness these Englishmen have shown us! It was all simply because they could not attack. Their soldiers were not schooled like our soldiers; their soldiers were actually cowardly. They suffered small losses compared with the number of our soldiers. See how well the Japanese are doing it. They have taught them everything." The Germans were convinced that the Boer attack does not suit our national popular temper.

In conclusion, this writer emphasizes that the German idea of drill, of drilling and discipline mean more to the German than to the English. In the German land, he says, than the rest of the world has realized.

## ENGLAND'S PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

THAT the problem of the unemployed is recognized as a pressing one in England is made evident in the pages of the London reviews. The *Nineteenth Century* for January contains a remarkable suggestion for the solution of the problem from the pen of Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P.

## THE COMPULSORY PROVISION OF WORK.

"A Hint from the Past" is Mr. Hardie's subtitle. More than one old act of Parliament, he shows, is still in force which make local authorities responsible, under penalty of a fine, for the

finding of employment for all genuinely unemployed within the limits of their jurisdiction. An act of 1601 compels "the churchwardens of every parish and four, three, or two substantial householders" to meet regularly for the purpose of "setting to work all such persons, married or unmarried, having no means to maintain themselves and use no ordinary and daily trade or calling to get their living by; and also to raise wages otherwise (by taxation of every inhabitant, son, vicar, and other, and of every occupation, lands, houses, tithes impropriate, propri-

al mines, or saleable underwoods in the parish, in such competent sum and sums of as they shall think fit) a convenient stock of hemp, wool, thread, iron, and other ware fit to set the poor on work."

of 1819 orders churchwardens and overseers of such parish, . . . to purchase or to hire on lease, for and on account of the parish, any portion or portions of land within or near to the parish, not exceeding twenty acres in the whole, to employ and set to work in the cultivation of the land, on account of the parish, any such persons who they are directed to set to work, and to pay to the poor persons so employed as shall not be employed by the parish reasonable wages for their work; and the poor persons so employed shall have the like remedies for the recovery of their wages and shall be subject to such and the like punishment for misbehavior in their employment, as other persons employed in husbandry are by law entitled and subject to.

In 1831, the twenty-acre limit was increased to thirty acres. All authorities agree that these laws are still in force.

#### "COUNCILS OF LABOR" NEEDED.

Mr. Hardie argues, therefore, that the law of England recognizes the obligation of each parish to provide employment for all its out-of-door labor, this obligation being quite distinct from the law which compels them to support paupers. He asks for the creation of new authorities to carry out the work, and suggests specially "councils of labor."

#### AFFORESTATION PROFITABLE.

How would these councils provide? Mr. Hardie thinks the most profitable way is to let the German forests maintain a population of 100,000, and yield the national exchequer no less than \$90,000,000 annually.

New councils of industry, then, would be employed to acquire land, compulsorily when necessary, at a fair market price, to be used for any purpose except for setting the poor to work. Existing administrative authorities already have certain powers to acquire land for allotments, small holdings, cottages, and they may also build, and also powers to give instruction.

#### A "Labor Reservoir."

F. G. Masterman has an important and interesting article in the *Independent Review* upon the subject. It is more hopeful than most of the other articles which deal with this pressing topic. He maintains that the perpetual recurrence of unemployment is a problem which is not insoluble, but can be remedied if the civilization of the country is taken in hand as a matter demanding the attention of the government and the duty of the citizen. He recognizes that

for many decades to come a competitive system will advance in rhythmical expansions and contractions. At intervals of some nine years, men will be thrown out of work whose services society will need when trade improves. He advocates, therefore, the construction of some kind of labor reservoir for the preservation in times of scarcity of the labor value of those normally engaged in remunerative work.

#### MINISTER OF LABOR NEEDED—

After describing what has been done in the past, and explaining the experiment that is to be tried this winter, he points out that there is great danger arising from the heterogeneous nature of the local central committees and the absence of any strong controlling executive committee. Never was more manifest the need of a minister and department of labor, whose creation should be the first work of the government having at heart the welfare of the common people. He thinks there must be a national attempt to cure a national disease, and he would link on the problem of unemployment with the even more insistent problem of repatriation.

#### —AND LABOR COLONIES.

The method he would follow would be that adopted by the Dutch labor colonies, especially in Frederiksoord. The initial expense of founding such colonies would be a rate combined with the treasury grant. Land would be purchased suitable for small holdings at a reasonable price. On this land the colonists would be placed, who would break it up, make roads, sink wells, build homesteads, etc., with the object of supplying a variety of work for skilled and unskilled labor. It would be expanded in times of scarcity, and reduced to a minimum in times when trade was promising. This work, Mr. Masterman thinks, might ultimately become almost self-supporting. It would be negotiated in one session of Parliament, begun on a small scale or a large, and would represent a deliberate step forward toward the creation of a civilization in England.

The second part of his paper deals with what he describes as the draining of the abyss, or the abolition of the more degrading and degraded forms of poverty. He maintains that if the new energy of reform will but advance fearlessly through the hazardous days we shall reach a time when to-day's accumulation of ugliness and pain will appear but some fantastic and disordered dream.

The English poor law has been found wanting and should be reorganized on the lines of German and Belgian experience in respect to labor colonies.



## THE LOSS OF A DEAD LOSS.

THE amount of depreciation set aside per £100 of capital invested in plant, machinery, etc., which Mr. Schooling considers

Mr. Schooling considers the value of depreciation of 5 per cent. on the capital invested is a most moderate estimate. The following are the accounts by this estimate for the various services at the following

Capital invested, £21,170,000. 5 per cent. on this for depreciation is £1,058,500. yearly allowance for depreciation by corporation is £108,274; extra for depreciation which should be set aside yearly is £5,000. The net profit stated by corporation, which now makes £10,281, making the net loss yearly upon the "productive undertakings" £5,486,945.

It is a nominal profit of £378,281. We have a net yearly loss of £4,108,664. per annum on these 1,029 productive undertakings in England and Wales. Mr. Schooling combats the sinking-fund principle will provide for depreciation. He says that it provides for the particular liability to depreciation of plants. Asked what Mr. Schooling frankly replies, "No."

### England's Local Indebtedness.

During the session, Sir Robert Giffard gave a warning against the vast increase in local expenditure which has taken place in the last forty years, and must now, he says, be met. Imperial expenditure has increased from £70,000,000 (£350,000,000) to £700,000,000, and this, Sir Robert says, is a very great. But the local expenditure which in the sixties was only £36,000,000 (£80,000,000) for the whole United Kingdom had grown in 1901-02 to £144,000,000. In the same year, the total local indebtedness had risen to £407,000,000, equal to half the national debt. Sir Robert admits that local expenditure is to a great extent an index of civilization, and not, as is often national expenditure, an index of waste. He thinks that the time has come to put a stop to wholesale borrowings.

Viewing the question as a whole, England's expenditure, imperial and local, has increased in the following

	Forty Years Ago.	Present Time.
Imperial.....	£70,000,000	£140,000,000
Local.....	36,000,000	144,000,000
Total.....	£106,000,000	£284,000,000

It is a well-known fact that the local indebtedness of the country has increased in the last forty years. Mr. Schooling finds the reason for this in the increase of municipal trading. He exclaims

er, the figures of local revenue only which Sir Robert Giffen regards as a for the present purpose, it appears to have been an aggregate growth of £145,000,000 more than double the forty years ago. Sir Robert Giffen therefore, that the English people are at the present time on imperial and local level about £45,000,000 more than they are spending if they were keeping

the exact proportion to their resources of the expenditure of forty years ago.

Sir Robert Giffen points out two special evils in the British system of taxation,—(1) the excessive strain upon the real property which is the main source of the income of local authorities, and is also part of the source from which the imperial income tax is derived, and (2) the collection of revenue by imperial authorities on account of local authorities.

## LONDON, OLD AND NEW.

the title of a strong, fresh article by John Burns, in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, dealing with the changes constantly taking place, chiefly in the name of improvement of the metropolis. Speaking of the Strand John Burns says :

the unfolding of its work will prove that the Strand has tried to give artistic expression and harmony to a district which, through partial greed, civic niggardliness, and state neglect, had become an area of squalid tenements, boozy taverns, shabby playhouses, and in slatternly streets.

It has alternately possessed the prison of the dukes, the promenade for poets, the theatre of wits, players, rebels, and beauties. At times the glorious, and the good have lodged, they played their part, had their entrances and exits, and the educated, and amused the general public by adoring their favorites and ended by beholding them.

### "MY YOUTHFUL DREAM."

the gaiety, near by where Nell Gwynne in the seventeenth century, close by where the ancient Cavaliers, close by where the modern gallants, grim and grim, lay in somber state at Somerset House, by, Inigo Jones died, the illustrious gentle Chaucer, the wise Wycliffe, wrote his sermons, corrected their sermons, or penned and obeyed the muse.

My youthful dream as a London apprentice, was of its ædiles, to try to revert to the ideal from Northumberland Avenue to Somerset House, one hundred-and-fifty-foot Strand, with the north side and the Embankment ; as in three tiers dropping to the river, with the new and Waterloo Bridge on the eastern side, and the eastern side of Northumberland Avenue.

But it was only a dream, that fifty years have been realized for no greater cost than is expended on the Holborn-to-Strand improvement.

### THE STRAND IMPROVEMENTS.

of the modern Strand improvements, regrets the disappearance of Clifford's Tower, for that the County Council have

no responsibility ; the new Savoy, he thinks, would have been handsomer if built entirely of natural stone, and the same may be said of the Cecil. But, he regretfully says, "over these buildings the London County Council have no power or control whatever."

Taking the whole scheme of the Strand improvement, it is going to be artistically as good a scheme as physically it will be a benefit to vehicular and pedestrian traffic and subterranean tramway traction.

But there is a danger ahead,—serious, ugly, deforming, monstrous. It has been suggested, fortunately by journals that have little influence and less soul, that an elevated railway should be erected in the center of Kingsway or over the two pavements on either side—some vagrant, sprawling, iron Behemoth, dragging in red-oxide color its tawdry and ugly length along.

But London will never tolerate this, the most recent but least decent of transatlantic innovations.

### HOW BEST TO BEAUTIFY LONDON.

The architectural beauty and harmony of London, he remarks, depend at present almost entirely on individual taste, the vagaries of ground landlords, and the capacity of architects, and of these three Mr. Burns thinks the architects deserve least blame. And one of the greatest safeguards for the beautifying of London would be, he thinks, more power to the County Council's elbow.

The council, for historical, artistic, and educational reasons, should be vested with power, not only to determine line and height, but to select or suggest material for its buildings, and above all to deal with contumacious Philistines who, disregarding what time, spirit, and tradition have evolved, should violate the artistic *milieu* and outrage neighborly amenities.

No one is likely to dispute his statement that "what London badly needs is more power to put down or regulate street advertisements." Add to this unrestricted power to the County Council to improve and substitute electrical for horse traction and Mr. Burns would be satisfied—for the time.

## "MUNICIPAL TRADING" A DEAD LOSS.

THE vexed question of municipal ownership, —municipal trading, as they call it in England,—continues to be vigorously discussed in the English magazines and reviews. Gruesome reading for the British taxpayer is provided by Mr. John Holt Schooling in his *Windsor* article on "Local Rates and Taxes." The paper is rather difficult to read, owing to the way in which tables of formidable statistics are interspersed amid the author's own remarks. Certain totals may be reproduced. The total municipal expenditure for the year 1900-01 is over £110,000,000 sterling (\$550,000,000). Seventeen millions were spent on loans repaid and interest on loans. The percentage of expenditure paid out of the loans to total expenditure has risen from 18 per cent. in 1884-85 to 24 per cent. in 1899-1900. The outstanding debt of local spending authorities has risen in twenty-five years, 1874-1900, from £92,000,000 (\$460,000,000) to £293,000,000 (\$1,465,000,000); or from £389 (\$1,945) per hundred of population to £917 (\$4,585); or from £80 (\$400) per £100 (\$500) of the ratable value of property to £167 (\$835). The local debt is now nearly half the national debt.

### "REPRODUCTIVE UNDERTAKINGS."

Two hundred and ninety-nine corporations out of 317 are responsible for reproductive undertakings. The total capital invested was £121,000,000 (\$605,000,000), of which £117,000,000 (\$585,000,000) were borrowed; and only £16,000,000 (\$80,000,000) had been paid off in 1902.

The excess of yearly income over yearly working expenses was 4.8 millions. Of this "balance," 4.2 millions were paid away in respect of borrowed capital, and 0.2 of a million was set apart for depreciation. This leaves a net profit of 0.4 of a million, or, more exactly, of £378,000 per annum upon a capital of £121,200,000.

Descending to detail, baths and washhouses are worked at a loss of £6 5s. 9d. per £100 of capital. The gas works showed the highest profit,—namely, £1 12s. 10d. per cent. Tramways owned and worked by corporations yielded a yearly profit of 19 shillings per cent., while those owned by corporations but not worked by corporations yielded a yearly profit of £1 10s. 6d. per cent., a fact which Mr. Schooling thinks points to other people understanding business better than the local spending authorities. All the reproductive undertakings were worked at a yearly alleged profit of 6s. 3d. per £100 of capital invested in them.

It is in the smallness of the amount written off for depreciation that Mr. Schooling finds the

upon the fact that "3s. 2½d. is the amount of depreciation annually put aside per £100 of capital, in respect of plant, machinery, &c., at a cost £121,170,000." Mr. Schooling thinks that a yearly allowance for depreciation of 3 per cent. on the capital invested is a most liberal estimate. Rectifying municipal accounts to a standard, Mr. Schooling arrives at the following totals:

Capital invested, £121,170,000; 5 per cent. yearly depreciation is £6,058,500; yearly allowance for depreciation by corporation is £193,274; depreciation which should be set aside yearly is £6,251,774; deduct net profit stated by corporation of £378,000, vanishes, £378,281, making the net loss yearly £5,873,774 "reproductive undertakings" £5,485,993.

So that, instead of a nominal profit of £1,891,405, we have a net yearly loss of £5,485,993, or 10s. 7d. per cent. per annum on the capital invested in reproductive undertakings in England and Wales, excluding London. Mr. Schooling concedes the notion that the sinking-fund principle is inadequate for depreciation. He says that it is inadequate for the paying off of the particular debt which it relates, but that it does not provide for the loss by depreciation of plants. And this is the remedy, Mr. Schooling frankly admits, "we do not know."

### England's Local Indebtedness

In the *Contemporary Review*, Sir Robert Bagepote sounds a note of warning against the increase of local expenditure which has taken place during the last forty years, and much to be thought, be stayed. Imperial expenditure has increased from £70,000,000 (\$350,000,000) in 1870 to £140,000,000 (\$700,000,000) in 1902, and this, Sir Robert thinks, is not unduly great. But the local expenditure, which in the sixties was £40,000,000 (\$180,000,000) for the whole of the United Kingdom, had grown in 1901-02 to £140,000,000 (\$700,000,000). In the same year, the local indebtedness had risen to £40,000,000 (\$200,000,000), equal to half the national debt. Sir Robert admits that local expenditure is a great extent an index of civilization, and that it is often national expenditure, an index of the progress of the nation, but he thinks that the time has come when it should stop to wholesale borrowings.

Taking the question as a whole, English local expenditure, imperial and local, has increased as follows:

	Forty Years Ago.	Present.
Imperial.....	£70,000,000	£140,000,000
Local.....	£40,000,000	£140,000,000
Total.....	£110,000,000	£280,000,000

However, the figures of local revenue only show, which Sir Robert Giffen regards as a guide for the present purpose, it appears there has been an aggregate growth of £145,000,000 more than double the amount of forty years ago. Sir Robert Giffen, therefore, that the English people are at the present time on imperial and local together about £45,000,000 more than could be spending if they were keeping

the exact proportion to their resources of the expenditure of forty years ago.

Sir Robert Giffen points out two special evils in the British system of taxation,—(1) the excessive strain upon the real property which is the main source of the income of local authorities, and is also part of the source from which the imperial income tax is derived, and (2) the collection of revenue by imperial authorities on account of local authorities.

## LONDON, OLD AND NEW.

This is the title of a strong, fresh article by John Burns, in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for January, dealing with the changes constantly taking place, chiefly in the name of improvement of the metropolis. Speaking of the Strand Mr. Burns says:

And the unfolding of its work will prove that the council has tried to give artistic expression and moral harmony to a district which, through past personal greed, civic niggardliness, and state decay, had become an area of squalid tenements, noisy, boozy taverns, shabby playhouses, and shops in slatternly streets.

The Strand has alternately possessed the prison of the palaces of dukes, the promenade for poets, the rendezvous of wits, players, rebels, and beauties. It has been the great, the glorious, and the good have lodged, or played their part, had their entrances and exits, fascinated, instructed, and amused the generation that began by adoring their favorites and ended by neglecting or beheading them.

### "MY YOUTHFUL DREAM."

Like the Gaiety, near by where Nell Gwynne in her youth bewitched the ancient Cavaliers, close by where the gentle Chaucer, the wise Wycliffe, wrote romances, corrected their sermons, or penned laws and obeyed the muse.

My youthful dream as a London apprentice, as one of its ædiles, to try to revert to the ideal of the Strand from Northumberland Avenue to Somerset House, was a one-hundred-and-fifty-foot Strand, with gardens in three tiers dropping to the river, with the Strand House and Waterloo Bridge on the eastern side, and the Strand on its west the eastern side of Northumberland Avenue. But it was only a dream, that fifty years ago I have been realized for no greater cost than is expended on the Holborn-to-Strand improve-

### THE STRAND IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Burns regrets the disappearance of Clifford's Tower, and is glad for that the County Council have

no responsibility; the new Savoy, he thinks, would have been handsomer if built entirely of natural stone, and the same may be said of the Cecil. But, he regretfully says, "over these buildings the London County Council have no power or control whatever."

Taking the whole scheme of the Strand improvement, it is going to be artistically as good a scheme as physically it will be a benefit to vehicular and pedestrian traffic and subterranean tramway traction.

But there is a danger ahead,—serious, ugly, deforming, monstrous. It has been suggested, fortunately by journals that have little influence and less soul, that an elevated railway should be erected in the center of Kingsway or over the two pavements on either side—some vagrant, sprawling, iron Behemoth, dragging in red-oxide color its tawdry and ugly length along.

But London will never tolerate this, the most recent but least decent of transatlantic innovations.

### HOW BEST TO BEAUTIFY LONDON.

The architectural beauty and harmony of London, he remarks, depend at present almost entirely on individual taste, the vagaries of ground landlords, and the capacity of architects, and of these three Mr. Burns thinks the architects deserve least blame. And one of the greatest safeguards for the beautifying of London would be, he thinks, more power to the County Council's elbow.

The council, for historical, artistic, and educational reasons, should be vested with power, not only to determine line and height, but to select or suggest material for its buildings, and above all to deal with contumacious Philistines who, disregarding what time, spirit, and tradition have evolved, should violate the artistic milieu and outrage neighborly amenities.

No one is likely to dispute his statement that "what London badly needs is more power to put down or regulate street advertisements." Add to this unrestricted power to the County Council to improve and substitute electrical for horse traction and Mr. Burns would be satisfied—for the time.

## IS ANY ENGLAND'S ENEMY?

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...is directed to the advantage of the retrograde powers, nay, to the most retrograde part of the world, and to the disadvantage of the liberal Western nations.

This is coupled with a policy of subse:  
to Russia, of which "Julius" gives the fo:  
instance :

The Kaiser's government passed with diffi-  
culty in the Reichstag the result of which was  
the price of the necessities of life. It was  
opposed by the Socialists and the Liberal friends  
of the people, but the chancellor was adroit, persever-  
ingly victorious. The minimum tariff became law. The  
first step was to conclude treaties of commerce with  
states upon the basis of that minimal tariff. Then  
everything, in fact,—depended upon the assent of  
But M. Witte absolutely refused it. Consequently  
German chancellor was at his wits' end. He  
failed to talk over the Czarism, the whole of  
carefully constructed fell to the ground, and he  
fall with it; and of Russia's consent there was  
reasonable hope. A commercial war would  
harmful than the minimum tariff. M. Witte  
organ said. Yet all at once Russia gave her  
and M. Witte himself went humbly to German  
announce it. Thus again the chancellor triumphed  
the party of dear food and strong government  
triumphed with him. How? This time he won  
the direct intervention of a foreign sovereign  
against the advice of his principal adviser, ar-  
rival of the interests of his suffering people.  
did that foreign sovereign receive as a *quid pro quo*?  
Almost at the same time a trial took place at  
Alger. I think I need not recall the circumstances  
of that trial. The whole civilized world remem-  
bered it. They will form a special chapter in the history  
of man culture.

## W OF OUR POLICY OF "STRENUOSITY

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ready seemed excessive to old Europe, compared to this new evangel? To-day, it is no longer a question of "America for the Americans;" the question is: the whole civilized world must become in the end tributary to North America as to politics no less than to international economics.

After commenting on the policies for President Roosevelt stands, this writer con-  
 referring to surprises that the President  
 supporters may receive :

... how really Theo-  
... present day North  
... physical figure, all  
... policy, can be re-  
... the "Strident Life,"  
... of a union as dif-  
... the embryo of the  
... Washington was dif-  
... and conquered  
... doctrine, that al

Roosevelt,—eminent, practical statesman though he,—is, however, a man who understands the importance of the ideal in the life of a people as in that of an individual. He feels that the ideal of government proposed by him to his country would have no base if public honesty and public virtue did not contribute to constitute and sustain it. Sufficiently aware of this is his campaign in favor of the negroes, at the expense of losing all public favor, both the great part of the white and of the colored people, in all their elements: hostile to the colored race, to injustice, and to cruelty.

## AMERICAN WOMAN FROM A SWEDISH POINT OF VIEW.

LESSNESS and a hollow, artificial society, for which, the American woman responsible,—these are the characteristics of our civilization which impressed a well-known Swedish authoress on a recent visit to New York. The magazine *Varia* (Stockholm), which holds her name but announces her visit, gives her impressions in full. Being in Sweden for several years in this country, the editor of *Varia*, the writer has a student of American conditions, particularly in the eastern part of the United States for more than ten years. American society is a hollow, worthless thing, she believes. A poor artist, coming from Paris or Copenhagen, “freezes in his soul, he feels powerless to find the lack of place into which to put his own ideas. He is forced to choose between a life of society life or a Bohemian existence which does not at all correspond to the comfort he enjoyed in Europe.” The most interesting people in America, this writer believes, are the middle-aged men who have led an expensive club life. She is, however, severe in her criticism of the clubs for “The so-called lady-clubs are simply meetings with or without clubhouses, for disputation, and lecturing. A great deal is done ostensibly for the sake of woman, but the whole thing makes a forced impression. On the other hand, however, there are many fine circles and afternoon courses of study.” In order to find a real American woman in New York, this Swedish writer declares. She is, unsparingly :

Men of the middle class, which is the largest part of the population, are characterized by their laziness, inertia, and vanity. They may know how to make money, but poorly suited to their means ; and very seldom do they know how to cook. Most of the men are nervous and nervousness of their husbands is caused by the half-cooked meals of the women. Not being practical, they waste half the food they eat. Yet they trim their nails for hours, and live on the street,—that is, when they are not at home enough to be jammed around the bargain table. This is not merely a European view of the American woman, it is a frequent topic of admonition on the part of many American economic writers. While these explanations, they all agree that there is a real danger to the country in the increasing number of the middle-class woman and her unsuitability for the management of a household.

As to the position of the woman in the United States, this

lady admits, in the way of popular education and enlightenment, but most of it, she contends, is “along improper lines, and complicated by the red tape of superficial educational methods, causing a confusion which is worse than the most rigid conservatism.” American teachers, she declares, are a worthy class, but are generally “oppressed by pedagogical studies which they are unable to digest, confused by theories which they are not able to convert into practice. Alas for the American fetish worship of theories and long words!”

A class of women which especially pleased this Swedish writer was the shop girls. Many of these, she declares, by their own “gifts and cleverness, stand apart from the great mass of the people,—unsuccessful artists, half-educated teachers, pretentious girls, foolishly known as salesladies and stenographers.” When an American woman is practically inclined, however, “she is the most practical woman on earth.” This foreign observer was also very much interested in the “richly developed girl-bachelor’s life, with really genuine American systems of ‘making a living.’” As to the wives of millionaires, especially in New York, they have “no time for anything but sham society ; no time even for serious reading sufficient to properly discharge the duties of membership on the women’s club committees.” The charitable work of American women comes in for much praise from this writer. Particularly sympathetic were the impressions made on her by college-settlement work. She also praises the Consumers’ League and its accomplishments.

That Americans have degenerated, especially in the East, is the final verdict. In Scandinavia, and in certain circles of English life, there is much more social dignity than in the United States, she avers. The “Four Hundred” of New York, and those who seek to imitate them, “as a rule are animated by hypocrisy or a fear of losing caste.” As to American libraries, says this writer, in conclusion, there are many of them, but they exist chiefly for the librarian or the vanity of the ones who donate them. There is only one complete library in the United States—the Boston Public Library—she declares (forgetting the existence of the Library of Congress). The others are really “gigantic cities of shelves whose chief function is to boast that they have more books than the others.”



## "MUNICIPAL TRADING" A DEAD LOSS.

THE vexed question of municipal ownership, —municipal trading, as they call it in England,—continues to be vigorously discussed in the English magazines and reviews. Gruesome reading for the British taxpayer is provided by Mr. John Holt Schooling in his *Windsor* article on "Local Rates and Taxes." The paper is rather difficult to read, owing to the way in which tables of formidable statistics are interspersed amid the author's own remarks. Certain totals may be reproduced. The total municipal expenditure for the year 1900-01 is over £110,000,000 sterling (\$550,000,000). Seventeen millions were spent on loans repaid and interest on loans. The percentage of expenditure paid out of the loans to total expenditure has risen from 18 per cent. in 1884-85 to 24 per cent. in 1899-1900. The outstanding debt of local spending authorities has risen in twenty-five years, 1874-1900, from £92,000,000 (\$460,000,000) to £293,000,000 (\$1,465,000,000); or from £389 (\$1,945) per hundred of population to £917 (\$4,585); or from £80 (\$400) per £100 (\$500) of the ratable value of property to £167 (\$835). The local debt is now nearly half the national debt.

### "REPRODUCTIVE UNDERTAKINGS."

Two hundred and ninety-nine corporations out of 317 are responsible for reproductive undertakings. The total capital invested was £121,000,000 (\$605,000,000), of which £117,000,000 (\$585,000,000) were borrowed; and only £16,000,000 (\$80,000,000) had been paid off in 1902.

The excess of yearly income over yearly working expenses was 4.8 millions. Of this "balance," 4.2 millions were paid away in respect of borrowed capital, and 0.2 of a million was set apart for depreciation. This leaves a net profit of 0.4 of a million, or, more exactly, of £378,000 per annum upon a capital of £121,200,000.

Descending to detail, baths and washhouses are worked at a loss of £6 5s. 9d. per £100 of capital. The gas works showed the highest profit,—namely, £1 12s. 10d. per cent. Tramways owned and worked by corporations yielded a yearly profit of 19 shillings per cent., while those owned by corporations but not worked by corporations yielded a yearly profit of £1 10s. 6d. per cent., a fact which Mr. Schooling thinks points to other people understanding business better than the local spending authorities. All the reproductive undertakings were worked at a yearly alleged profit of 6s. 3d. per £100 of capital invested in them.

It is in the smallness of the amount written off for depreciation that Mr. Schooling finds the Achilles' heel of municipal trading. He exclaims

upon the fact that "3s. 2½d. is the amount of depreciation annually put aside per £100 of capital, in respect of plant, machinery, etc., at a cost of £121,170,000." Mr. Schooling estimates that a yearly allowance for depreciation of 10 per cent. on the capital invested is a most conservative estimate. Rectifying municipal accounts on a standard, Mr. Schooling arrives at the following totals:

Capital invested, £121,170,000; 5 per cent. yearly depreciation is £6,058,500; yearly allowance for depreciation by corporation is £193,274; extra depreciation which should be set aside yearly is £226; deduct net profit stated by corporation, £226; vanishes, £378,281, making the net loss yearly, £1,029 "reproductive undertakings" £5,486,945.

So that, instead of a nominal profit of £1,891,405, we have a net yearly loss of £5,486,945, or 10s. 7d. per cent. per annum on these reproductive undertakings in England and Wales, excluding London. Mr. Schooling concedes the notion that the sinking-fund principle is a good one for depreciation. He says that it is a good one for the paying off of the particular liability which it relates, but that it does not provide for the loss by depreciation of plants. As the remedy, Mr. Schooling frankly remarks, "we do not know."

### England's Local Indebtedness

In the *Contemporary Review*, Sir Robert Gifford sounds a note of warning against the increase of local expenditure which has taken place during the last forty years, and must, he thinks, be stayed. Imperial expenditure has increased from £70,000,000 (\$350,000,000) in 1901-02 to £140,000,000 (\$700,000,000), and this, Sir Robert thinks, is not unduly great. But the local expenditure, which in the sixties was only £180,000,000 (\$180,000,000) for the whole Kingdom, had grown in 1901-02 to £140,000,000 (\$720,000,000). In the same year, the local indebtedness had risen to £407,000,000 (\$2,035,000,000), equal to half the national debt. Sir Robert admits that local expenditure is to a great extent an index of civilization, and that it is often national expenditure, an index of the progress of the time, but he thinks that the time has come when the local authorities should stop to wholesale borrowings.

Taking the question as a whole, English local expenditure, imperial and local, has increased as follows:

	Forty Years Ago.	Present.
Imperial .....	£70,000,000	£140,000,000
Local .....	80,000,000	140,000,000
Total .....	£100,000,000	£280,000,000















dents at the various colleges ought not to be at a university at all. My own experience that out of every hundred students who are other English literature or philosophy at the same, about sixty are quite unfitted to study subjects as they ought to be studied at a university—either their abilities nor their previous teaching fit them for a university education."

**Museum of "International Peace from the famous Polish writer and philanthropist, loch, established in Poland, some years ago, in which was to be gathered a complete assemblage of implements of war and relics, and representations which were intended to illustrate how terrible war is, and "thus further the cause of a year 1900, this museum was established for Geneva, Switzerland, and in the year just past has been practically completed. In addition to the collection of war and all sorts of munitions of war, the museum contains paintings and sculpture depicting war, allegorical and realistic, particularly showing the suffering brought about by the "inter-every." In the *Revue Universelle* (Paris), devoted several pages, with illustrations, to the collection of this museum.**

**Can the War Rejuvenate the Orient?—An Italian economist (Gino Arias), writing in the *Nazionale* (Florence), considers the social effects of the Russo-Japanese war. He regards the effects on the Western nations in the Orient as purely temporary, and asserts that the profits derived from the war "often the result of progress with conscience, if not with infamy." Russia, he declares, is in the unique position of asking, not so much as the missing elements to enable her to develop her latent agricultural and mineral resources in union with the population and free capital of the East as the war he ascribes, not to personal ambition of the Czar, but to pressure from the landed proprietors of Japan, he continues, the war is a national necessity she must expand or die. This writer sees the competition of the rejuvenated Orient only an impetus to our own civilization and the betterment of the conditions of labor the world over. As to the result of the war itself, he believes that "even should ultimately fall to Russia, nothing can check the victorious march of the Japanese among Asiatic nations as it is by them."**

**Pushkin on the Russian Revolution.—The Russian author, social reformer, and philanthropist, Prince Peter Kropotkin, contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on the present condition of the empire. It is too late, he insists, to raise the question by mere petty concessions. He thinks that they think at the Winter Palace to take measures in favor of the peasants, but to bring any constitutional concessions. How will not help. Any improvement in the condition of the peasants will be welcome. But if they do not therefore they will be able to limit their demands to the invitation of a few representatives to the Council of State, where they take part in its deliberations, this is a gross mistake. A measure might have pacified their minds. Alexander III. had honestly fulfilled the last**

will of his father. It might have had, perhaps, some slight effect ten years ago, if Nicholas II. had listened then to the demand of the zemstvos. But now this will do no longer. The energy of the forces set in motion is too great to be satisfied with such a trifling result. And if they do not make concessions very soon, the court party may easily learn the lesson which Louis Philippe learned in the last days of February, 1848."

**What Pushkin Means to Russia.—A bright essay on the Russian poet Pushkin appears in the Dutch review *De Gids* (Haarlem). Pushkin, says the writer, "was a man of liberal views—too liberal for the authorities—who transferred him from the capital to a post in a minor town; but he was beloved of the people, and his memory is venerated in all parts of the Czar's dominions. Russia is poor in statues, and those which she does possess are not works of art, but the statue of Pushkin in Moscow, his native place, is a notable exception."**

**How Russia's Subjects Regard the War.—In Schwarzhof, East Prussia, recently, the waves left on the seashore a corked bottle. It contained a sheet of paper on which there were written with pencil the following words in the Letish language: "We, too, are driven to the slaughter, like many others before us. Why does not our Emperor Nicholas think of those thousands of poor widows and orphans who after their husbands and fathers are dead become the prize of misery? He has already sacrificed innumerable masses to the war, and yet he wants more and more. Now we, too, have to go there, where men are murdering one another, men who never have seen one another and have no reason whatever to fight. When will this murdering cease? Is the Czar quite insatiable? Oh, fisher! if you find these words on the shore, remember us, destined to die, in your prayer, and pray God that he might give us peace soon." In commenting on this piece of news which it publishes in its columns, the Polish newspaper *Wiek Nowy* (New Age, of Lemberg, Austria) says: "The Letish language of this message, entirely unknown to the Prussian fishermen who found it, gives the best proof that there is no invention. It is a real voice of despair of a Letish marine against the cruelty of the war, and at the same time a significant sign that the war with Japan does not claim the sympathy of the Baltic provinces, and that really all the people want immediate peace."**

**Russia's Sea and River-Borne Commerce.—The article on "The Development of Russia's Merchant Marine" which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* recently, and portions of which were reproduced in this REVIEW for November, has been supplemented by a second article in the French review on the same general subject by the same writer, M. J. Charles-Roux. In this second article, M. Charles-Roux considers the ports which send out and receive traffic carried in the transportation lines, treated of in our article last month. Considering these sea, lake, and river ports in order, this French writer begins with the White Sea and its principal town, Archangel. The White Sea, he says, has really belonged to Russia longer than any other of her waterways. It was the only border sea that belonged to Russia at the time of Peter the Great. With its extreme northern position, however, far from the great maritime routes of the world, locked by ice for**









## THE NEW BOOKS.

### NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

#### A FEW VOLUMES OF HISTORY.

In the succeeding volume of Mr. James Ford Rhodes' "History of the United States" (Macmillan), the critics have only words of praise. The fifth covering the years 1864-66, has recently come out. In the first of this volume Rhodes gives a detailed account of the events of the war and follows Sherman's campaign. Appomattox Lee's surrender the assassination of Lincoln are within the single chapter. A single chapter is an account of the North and a chapter to the South. Another chapter is assigned to the prisoners of war. The volume closes with an impartial account of reconstruction. Mr. Rhodes' treatment of the war itself, and of the issues of the war, is that of an unbiased historian. We think, with the cordial approval of the South as well as Northern participants in the struggle.

JAMES FORD RHODES.

John A. Kasson's essay on "The Evolution of the United States of America" (Macmillan & Co.), originally written by request of the Constitutional Centennial Commission, is published in a form convenient for general use. In his essay, Mr. Kasson gives a clear but impartial account of the conditions preliminary to the Confederacy; a statement of the infirmities of the Articles of Confederation; a statement of the failure of those articles by the time of the Revolution; the successive steps by which the consent of the States to a new constitution to provide a substitute government; the manner in which they accomplished the creation of a nation. Included in this volume is also the history of the Monroe Doctrine, also by Mr.

With the Hon. James Bryce's recent visit to the United States is the appearance of a new, revised edition of "The Holy Roman Empire" (Macmillan). This work, originally issued forty years ago, has been the standard. This latest edition does account fully the results of modern history. A concluding chapter, sketching the rise of the new German Empire and the forces which have given it strength and cohesion, has been added. A chronological table and three maps

have also been added, and the book has been revised throughout. Typographically it is very satisfactory.

"Arbitration and the Hague Court" (Houghton, Mifflin), by John W. Foster, president of the National Arbitration Conference, was prepared in response to a resolution of the recent Mohonk Arbitration Conference. Mr. Foster, who has had a longer and more varied diplomatic career than perhaps any other American, gives in this volume a brief review of the facts and conditions leading up to the famous Hague Peace Conference, and also characterizes the personnel and spirit of the conference.

A useful and comprehensive volume is Mr. Charles Edmund Akers' "History of South America, 1884-1904" (Dutton). We have had works on the Spanish conquest of the southern continent, and more or less fragmentary studies of sections of South America, but this is the first comprehensive history in English of the last half-century of the South American states—since they attained independence from Spanish control. Mr. Akers has lived many years in South America, and has been a journalist in almost all portions of the continent. While we cannot vouch for the accuracy of all his history, it can be seen that he has laid under tribute all the important works of information by Spanish and Portuguese chroniclers, and authors of other nationalities.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

(From a bronze tablet. Frontispiece [reduced] from "History of South America.")

He has treated the movements, tendencies, and facts which have influenced the entire continent, and has then endeavored to show how the national character of the people of each state assumed distinctive features as a result of local conditions, modified by foreign immigration and other facts. There are some interesting and new illustrations.

Miss Agnes C. Laut asks us to readjust our notions of the early history of the western United States. Contrary to the notions imbibed at school, she says in her work "The Pathfinders of the West" (Macmillan), Marquette, Joliet, and La Salle did not discover the vast region beyond the Great Lakes. Twelve years before these explorers ever thought of visiting the Great West, two of the most intrepid voyagers that France ever produced, the Sieur Pierre Esprit Radisson and the Sieur Médard Chouart Groseilliers, fur traders of Three Rivers, Quebec, who sacrificed all their earthly possessions to the enthusiasm of discovery, explored and made known the great American West. Miss Laut is doing a work which deserves well of historians in following up to their sources the stories and traditions of the Western history of our country and retelling the stories in her characteristically clear style. This volume is excellently printed, and is illustrated with many pictures. There is an historical appendix, and an index.

MISS AGNES C. LAUT.

One of the useful and at the same time interesting books which have been the outcome of the war fever which seems to be in the air is Charles Welsh's "Famous Battles of the Nineteenth Century" (Wessels). This is a collection of descriptions of battles in the British war with Burma, in the South American war for independence, in the Belgian war for independence, in the struggle of Texas with Mexico, in the British war with Afghanistan, in our Mexican War, in the Crimean War, and in the Indian Mutiny. These descriptions are by famous journalists, among them Archibald Forbes, George A. Henty, Maj. Arthur Griffiths, and other well-known writers. The volume is edited by Mr. Welsh, with nine full-page illustrations.

"A Short History of Ancient Egypt" (Dana Estes) has been written by Percy E. Newberry, author of "The Amherst Papyrus," and John Gastrang, reader in Egyptian archaeology in the University of Liverpool. The materials for this work, the authors say in their preface, have been collected for more than a generation. The intention is to outline ancient Egypt from the founding of the monarchy for three thousand years until the decadence of the empire. The volume is provided with maps.

Miss Ida M. Tarbell's two-volume "History of the Standard Oil Company" (McClure, Phillips & Co.) is an exhaustive and yet succinct presentation of the rise and development of a great American industry. The book is chiefly concerned with the methods by which the corporation whose name appears in the title arrogated to itself the control of the petroleum output in this country. Closely related to the main theme is the dramatic story of the rush to the oil fields in the '60's, and of the fortunes that were made and lost in the wild speculation that followed. There is in Miss Tarbell's treatment of the stubborn fight made by the oil producers against the encroachments of the refiners' mo-

nopoly a sympathetic note and at the same time a touch such as only a first-hand knowledge of the facts could give. Her book is a history,—not an economic dissertation of the manipulations by which a few interests of the country for purposes of gain should add force to the popular demand for legislation, as voiced by President Roosevelt.

Hiram College, Ohio, has gained a national reputation through the lives of two of its presidents, whom, James A. Garfield, became President of the United States, while the other, Dr. Bushnell, achieved in the teachers' profession an eminence as great. The college has had a history for half a century, which is fittingly commemorated in a volume prepared by Dr. F. M. Green and published by Prof. E. B. Wakefield (Hubbell Printing Company).

#### BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS

There is more history than biography in the volume by Albert Bigelow Paine: "Thomas Nast, His Period and His Pictures" (

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THOMAS NAST.

write of Thomas Nast's period is to wade through the most interesting epochs in our history. and for twenty years after, the Civil War, the cartoonist did his important work, as



## LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

In "The Wampum Library of American Literature" (Lougans), Prof. Brander Matthews edits a volume of "American Familiar Verse," while William Morton Payne contributes selections of "American Literary Criticism." The Wampum Library, we may remind our readers, has been planned to include a series of uniform volumes, each of which shall deal with the development of a single literary species, presenting the evolution of this definite form here in the United States, and presenting, in chronological sequence, typical examples chosen from the writings of American authors. No selection has been made, however, from any living American writer whose birth has occurred since December 31, 1850. In Mr. Payne's book of literary criticism the twelve authors from whom selections have been made all belong to the nineteenth century. These are the authors chosen: Richard Henry Dana, George Ripley, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Edgar Allan Poe, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, James Russell Lowell, Walt Whitman, Edwin Percy Whipple, Edmund Clarence Stedman, William Dean Howells, Sidney Lanier, and Henry James. In each case the selection made is of a character which seems to the editor to illustrate in the most typical manner the critical ideas, methods, and interests of the author. It is believed that Professor Matthews' book is the first attempt ever made to select the best specimens of familiar verse by American authors only. Naturally, the list of verse-makers from whose productions selections were made is much longer than Mr. Payne's list of American critics. Readers will find in the group very many names made familiar by our popular magazines within past decades.

A helpful volume of literary criticism is Jessie B. Rittenhouse's "Younger American Poets" (Little, Brown). This is not an attempt to cover the entire field of American poetry, but to take up the younger and later American poets and place them properly against the literary background of the country. The principal poets considered are Richard Hovey, Lizette Woodworth Reese, Bliss Carman, Louise Imogen Guiney, George E. Santayana, Josephine Preston Penbody, Charles G. D. Roberts, Edith M. Thomas, Madison Cawein, George E. Woodberry, Frederic Lawrence Knowles, Alice Brown, Richard Burton, Clinton Scollard, Mary McNeill Fenollosa, Ridgely Torrence, Gertrude Hall, and Arthur Upton.

Mr. George P. Baker, who is assistant professor of English in Harvard University, has edited a little volume on "The Forms of Public Address" (Holt). This consists of famous historical letters—both private and open—editorials, inaugural addresses, speeches of eulogy, commemoration, dedication, welcome, and farewell, and after-dinner speeches. There is an appendix, and explanatory notes.

The Crowells are bringing out, in small handy volumes, the entire "First Folio Shakespeare." The latest play to be issued is "Julius Caesar." Each volume has a photogravure frontispiece, and is provided with notes, a glossary, and some selected criticism.

A translation of the "Nibelungenlied" into English verse, in the meter of the original, has been made by George Henry Needler, associate professor of German in the Toronto University College (Holt). This translation is accompanied by explanations and notes, and the author has written an introduction in which he has endeavored to supply "an historical background by summing up the results of the investigation into the

origin and growth of this great folk-poem of tonic peoples."

A collection of charming weird folk-lore tales of Palestine has been made by J. E. Hanauer, under the title "Tales Told in Palestine" (Jennings & Grafton). These have been edited, with illustrations, by Mitchell. The life and faith of modern Jews reflected in these tales, which show the influence of later Arabian and Turkish conquest.

Prof. Barrett Wendell, of the English Department at Harvard University, has gathered his lectures on English literature, delivered on the Clark Foundation at Trinity College, Cambridge (1903-08), into a volume under the title "The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature" (Scribner). These are regular lectures concerning English literature given by an American at an English university. Together, they are practically a literary study of John Dryden. The purpose in these lectures was, to indicate the manner in which the temper of England, as revealed in seventeenth-century literature, "changed from a temper ancestral to modern England and to modern America, before the century closed, something later time must recognize as distinctly, specifically English."

Dr. Sir Richard C. Jebb, regius professor of Greek and fellow in Trinity College, Cambridge, has a new translation of "The Tragedies of Sophocles" in English prose. This translation has been published in England and imported by the Macmillans.

A handy and useful little manual of literary study, Prof. Benjamin Heydrick's "How to Study Literature" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.),

This little volume in its third edition revised and enlarged, Professor Heydrick calls "a guide to a tentative study of masterpieces." The author, who is professor of English in the Normal School, Pottsville, Pa., is not merely from the ground of long experience as a teacher.

Three studies in French literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have just been published by Macmillans. They are "Studies in Montaigne," by Miss Grafton, and Miss Dorothea F. Canfield's "Corneille in England." Miss Norton's studies in French literature are intended only for students of the old French drama; perhaps, it might be said, only for enthusiasts over his work. His early writings, Miss Norton claims, should be studied in order to get a proper knowledge of the famous essays themselves.

Work on Corneille and Racine is a study of the translations of these French dramatists, with reference to their presentation, during the Elizabethan period, on the English stage. There was a time when the writer points out, when plays by Corneille and Racine enjoyed the greatest popularity in London.

BENJAMIN HEYDRICK.

er of small volumes of poems appear this season Whitcomb Riley's "A Defective Santa obbe-Merrill) is handsomely illustrated by an and Will Vawter. It is in Mr. Riley's

Levi Gilbert's (Jennings & consists of a series on religion, and love. Wil-Carter, one of pe of Virginia-lished (Graf-) his "Echoes Glen," verses of war, and home par" (Broadway & Company) is a poem in three ollin J. Wells, by William L. and "Button-Other Poems"

ipolis: Octo view) is a long ng how the au-attempted to live the simple life (with some short verses by L. F. Bittle). "Kindly ublished at Ocaawana, N. Y., by the author) tion of verses, with some prose interspersed, Milton Scott, with the sub-title "A Little earning."

Loveman has already won a distinct place arican lyric poets, and his latest little col-longs from a Georgia Garden" and "Echoes lates of Silence" (Lippincott), contain many dermons in his own cameo style. Phillips' latest play is entitled "The Sin of It is cast in the time of the English civil war Charles II. and Parliament, in 1643. The book waned by the Macmillans.

#### NEW WORKS IN POPULAR SCIENCE.

ngelo Heilprin, F.G.R.S., of the Yale Scien- d, and member of other learned societies, and "Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique," ht out another illustrated study of the great the West Indies, entitled "The Tower of ppincott). Professor Heilprin, it will be re-, was in Martinique at the time of the great in the summer of 1902. He has visited the ice since then, and his study is both scientific ar. There are twenty-two full-page plates to the eruption and its effects. The volume it- size.

most of volumes under the general title of "The f the World," edited for the Appletons by kinder, of Oxford University, now comprises reations on Great Britain, central Europe, the North America, and India. The last-named a just come from the press. It is by Col. Sir angarford Holdich, K.C.M.G. K.C.I.E., C.B., superintendent survey of India. Col. Hol- k is the product of years of study in the l which he writes. He does not emphasize r details, but relies on descriptive methods, remarkably fine maps and diagrams. The issuals is treated historically, geographically, y, and climatologically. The Indian depend-

encies, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Kashmir, and the Himalayas, besides Assam, Burma, and Ceylon, are discussed in their relations to the peninsula itself. India he calls "the land of promise, where nature offers her gifts with lavish hand, and where the soil is peculiarly favorable to the reproduction of mankind, yet forming a sort of geographical cul-de-sac, with a few notable gateways leading thereto from the north, and no exit, except by sea, to the east, south, or west."

A useful, compact, and authoritative manual is the "Scientific American Reference Book" (Munn & Co.). This is a new venture of the *Scientific American*, compiled by Albert A. Hopkins and A. Russell Bond. It is to be an annual almanac, the result of "the queries of three generations of readers crystallized." It is based on thousands of questions asked of the periodical, which have been answered by eminent specialists and experts, so that there are more than fifty thousand facts systematized and verified. The volume is illustrated with color plates and many graphic diagrams.

A three-volume work by Dr. Edwin J. Houston, entitled "Electricity in Every-Day Life" (New York: P. F. Collier & Son), covers almost every form of electrical development in which the general public is likely to be interested. Dr. Houston has an excellent reputation as a writer in this field. He succeeds well in popularizing technical subjects. The present work is voluminous, but never wearisome. The manifold applications of electricity in modern industry are strikingly shown in the illustrations, of which there are about eight hundred in the three volumes.

A study of "the phenomena attendant upon rock-degeneration and soil-formation" is what Mr. George P. Merrill calls his book "Rocks, Rock-Weathering, and Soils" (Macmillan). Mr. Merrill is curator of geology in the United States National Museum, professor of geology in the Corcoran Scientific School, and author of "Stones for Building and Decoration." His work appears to be thoroughly satisfactory as a text-book.

#### BOOKS ABOUT ART.

A compact little encyclopædia of art is Dr. S. Reinach's "Story of Art Throughout the Ages," which has just been translated from the French by Florence Simmonds (Scribners). Dr. Reinach's work has been done chiefly for the Institute of France, of which he is a member. It is very thorough, and the notes and bibliography at the close of each chapter make the information contained easily accessible. The rendering into English is clear and satisfactory. There are nearly six hundred illustrations—reproductions of famous paintings, sculpture work, and architecture.

"To those who feel the need of some art expression, but who cannot attend an art school; to those who wish to follow the art of the craftsmen; to those teachers upon whom demand is made for knowledge of the crafts,"—to these is dedicated Mr. Frank G. Sanford's book, "The Art Crafts for Beginners" (Century). Mr. Sanford is director of the arts and crafts department of Chautauqua, and has a rich background of experience. The volume is illustrated by the author with many diagrams and suggestive pieces.

Encouraged by the success of her other books on handicraft ("How to Do Beadwork," "How to Make Baskets," etc.), Mary White has brought out another volume, entitled "How to Make Pottery" (Doubleday, Page). This is a manual of useful suggestions, with illustrations by the author.

It was just one hundred years ago that Alois Senefelder made his discovery which finally resulted in the art of lithography. Mr. David Cumming, lecturer on lithography in the Heriot-Watt College of Edinburgh and examiner for the lithographic class in the Technical College of Glasgow, has taken the occasion to prepare a "Handbook of Lithography" (Black, in London; imported by the Macmillans). The discovery and development of the art of lithography has been exceedingly interesting and important for the modern graphic arts.

ALOIS SENEFELDER.

Mr. Cumming considers the whole subject in this practical treatise, which he has prepared after forty years of experience as an actual worker. The fascinating story of his discovery and its development is told in the first chapter of the book.

A reminiscence of Homer Martin, the artist, by his wife, Mrs. E. G. Martin, has been published by William Macbeth. Martin's landscapes, it was once said, "look as if no one but God and himself had ever seen the places." This little sketch was well worth doing. It is illustrated by half-tone reproductions of Martin's better-known paintings. While very modestly done, Martin's claims to greatness are fully presented.

A notable contribution to the descriptive literature of art is Julia Cartwright's "Life and Art of Sandro Botticelli" (Dutton). This is a handsomely bound work, copiously illustrated with reproductions from famous works by Botticelli, with the famous Chigi Madonna as frontispiece. The author is evidently steeped in artist-lore, and in this handsome volume has presented a treatise of an art school as well as a biography of Botticelli.

The "Pictures in the Tate Gallery" is the title of a book imported by the Duttons. It is a study, with reproductions, of the famous paintings in the famous Tate gallery of London, written by C. Gascoigne Hartley, author of "A Record of Spanish Painting." The reproductions are in the finest style of photogravure. The treatment is by epochs represented in the gallery. It was well worth presenting this description of the art works in the splendid gallery presented by Sir Henry Tate to the British nation.

A collection of drawings by A. B. Frost, to which is prefaced an introduction by Joel Chandler Harris, is published by the Colliers, the pictures being interlarded with bits of verse by Wallace Irwin. Mr. Frost's work is essentially American, and all his people have the appearance of types which we have seen many times in city and country.

Seven new issues of "The Musician's Library" come to us from the Ditson Company. Philip Hale edits two volumes of "Modern French Songs," the first containing compositions from Berlioz to Franck, and the second, from Georges to Widor. All these songs are for high voice. They are by César Franck, Georges Bizet, Berlioz, Chaminade, Massenet, Gounod, Saint-Saëns, and d'Indy. There is an introduction, and short biograph-

ical sketches. Two volumes of Wagner lyric soprano and one for tenor, are edited by C. Bruster. These also contain introductory sketches, bibliography and notes. "The Hungarian Rhine of Franz Liszt" are edited by August Spanuth Orth. The introduction is by Mr. Spanuth, and is a bibliography, and some advice to the player. T. Finck has edited fifty songs by Franz Schubert, an introduction, notes, and a bibliography. One specially noteworthy issue of the library is "Thirty Americans," edited by Rupert Hughes, introduction and biographical sketches. We have had occasion, several times, in these pages, to the quality of these volumes. Typographical leave nothing to be desired. The form is folio, come in both cloth and paper bindings.

Daniel Gregory Mason is one of the few

to-day who as philosophy of development relation to the progress of the and can, me: write about it entertaining his "Beethoven His Forerunners" (Macmillan), son has traced significance and of Haydn as in leading up ately to Beethoven has placed the posers in the periods of music

DANIEL G. MASON.

tory as successors of Palestrina and forerunners of modern spirit. The touch is that of one who knows but feels his theme in its greatness. This is illustrated with portraits.

#### RELIGIOUS, ETHICAL, AND PHILOSOPHICAL BOOKS.

The sermons and addresses delivered in April by His Grace Dr. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, have been collected and published in book form under the title "The Christian Opportunity" (Macmillan). These addresses have been widely reported in papers. In his introductory words, Dr. Davidson declares that they have been put in book form at the request of many friends, and that his purport or aim is indicated by the title of the Christian opportunity being the fact which connects him in connection with American life and development.

A study of revivals, which are coming to be the more general name of evangelism, is presented by Mr. William B. Riley, pastor of the First Church, in Minneapolis, under the title "The Great Revival: A Plea for Evangelism" (Winning Company). The author believes that evangelism has been on the decline during the past years in the United States, and he is convinced that other Moody is needed.

Dr. E. H. Johnson, professor in the Crozer Theological Seminary, and author of "An Outline of Systematic Theology," has written a study of "The History of Theology" (Philadelphia: The Griffith Press).

an attempt to reconcile science and religion is by Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston in his *entific Faith*" (Winona Publishing Com- Johnston aims to demonstrate the reason- re Christian faith, and also to make a book ristian can give to an infidel."

in Rainey Harper, president of the Uni- icago, has collected a number of his talks and they have been published by the Uni- in book form, under the title "Religion ar Life." Dr. Harper believes that the uni-

versities and colleges of the country are not performing their full function in the matter of religious education. He endeavors to stem the tide of material- ism, and declares that the "least which can be done is to present to the student of each scholastic period of four and five years the practical questions of the religious life."

A really remarkable book, by a remarka- ble man, — Fechner's "Little Book of Life After Death,"—has been translated from the German into Eng- lish (Little, Brown) by Mary E. Wadsworth,

AM. B. HARPER.

published, with an introduction, by Prof. am. Gustav Theodor Fechner was one of rman philosophers of the past century, and in *vom Leben nach dem Tode* offers the theory that each individual lives three lives — first, before he is born; the second, be- and death; and the third, which the phi- rishes as the real one, which is entered into am of death. This is the first translation ginal German.

ory of a unique character,—one of strength am,—is "The Life of Father Taylor, the ber." This biography and character sketch whom every "deep sea" sailor knew a gen- has been the Boe- and Sea- society. x's chap- Square, the re- sent and The vol- illustrated nita, and ment in-



FATHER TAYLOR.

proceedings of that meeting were notable for the range and importance of the topics discussed, as well as for the eminence of the men who took part in the discus- sions. The addresses and papers at that time were grouped about the general theme of "The Bible in Practical Life," and have now been published by the Association (Chicago: 153-155 LaSalle Street). Probably on no other occasion have so many phases of religious education been presented at one time by specialists of so many and varied types of belief and education. The general purposes of the association were set forth in a paper contributed to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for Sep- tember, 1908, by the first president of the association, Dean Sanders, of Yale University. The present volume is an evidence that the association is accomplishing in great part the objects for which it was founded, and which were clearly set forth by Dean Sanders in his article.

"Bible Study Popularized" (Chicago: Winona Pub- lishing Company) is the title of a book in which the Rev. Frank T. Lee indicates certain lines and methods of study and gives practical suggestions and illustra- tive examples, with a view to stimulating a more earnest study of the Bible. The book, as its title indicates, makes no pretensions to a critical treatment of the theme.

In "The Story of St. Paul" (Boston: Houghton, Mif- flin & Co.), Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon, of Yale, makes a

frank comparison be- tween the two sources for our knowledge of the life of Paul—the Acts and the Epistles. Pro- fessor Bacon's purpose is to point out the differ- ences in these two sources as preliminary to any attempt to har- monize the records. Although this is in the province of criticism, Professor Bacon's treat- ment is of a popular nature. His book is, in- deed, a union of con- structive biography and scientific criticism. The

PROF. BENJAMIN W. BACON.

book is the outgrowth of a series of university-exten- sion lectures delivered at Providence, R. I., and New Haven, Conn. No attempt has been made to transform these lectures into a scientific treatise.

"Social Law in the Spiritual World" is the title of a new book by Prof. Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College (Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company). While the title at once suggests the famous work of the late Henry Drummond, and the book is in a way an attempt to deal with the same problems as those discussed in his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," Professor Jones is concerned rather with the psychological aspects of the subject than with the biological. In his view, there is a greater stress to-day in the psychological than in the so-called natural sciences. As Professor Jones puts it, the Christian minister to-day is beginning to discover that every one of his precious articles of faith must finally submit to a psychological test. "He has weathered geology and biology; can he peradventure bring his ship past these new headlands?" Professor Jones very tersely sums up the present-day meaning of



personality and social relationship. His discussion of the modern religious problem is from a somewhat novel point of view.

Prof. George Adam Smith, the Scottish theologian, is known in this country as a "higher critic" and a heretic rather than as a preacher. The volume of his sermons just published (A. C. Armstrong & Son) may do something to dispel false notions of Professor Smith's theological system. "The Forgiveness of Sins" is the title sermon, while other topics treated in the volume are "The Word of God," "Temptation," and "The Moral Meaning of Hope."

DR. GEORGE ADAM SMITH.

Dr. Henry E. Robbins has written "The Ethics of the Christian Life" (Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society), in which he expands the positions taken in his little volume, published a few years ago, "The Harmony of Ethics with Theology." The recent tendency to specialization in the departments of ethics and biology gives all the more distinction to a work which undertakes to harmonize the two. Dr. Robbins recognizes ethics in the application of its principles to individual, political, and social life as a dominant theme of modern thought, a fact full of promise of good to the race.

Fewer books than formerly are written with the avowed purpose of reconciling science and religion. Such a volume, for instance, as "The Dynamics of Christianity," by Edward Mortimer Chapman (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), while it appeals at the same time to the religious people and to the men of science, is written with the assumption that there is no quarrel between the two. The reconciliation of science and religion seems to this writer to be "like an attempt to harmonize the fact of sunrise with the joy of walking and working in the light." It is the author's aim to define the source and origin of power in Christianity. Mr. Chapman develops his theme in an interesting way through citations from the writings of famous men.

President William De Witt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, gives a lucid exposition of the fundamental principles of the Epicurean, Stoic, Platonic, Aristotelian, and Christian philosophies in a little volume entitled "From Epicurus to Christ: A Study in the Principles of Personality" (Macmillan). The book is made up of extracts from the founders of each system, together with quotations from modern writers on the subject, as well as scholarly comments on both by President Hyde.

Mr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has just completed his "Missions and Modern History" (Revell), a two-volume "study of the missionary aspects of some great movements of the nineteenth century." Some of his chapters were given as lectures before a number of American colleges, in the effort to make Americans more familiar than they are with "the great forces which have shaped the destiny of the 1,000,000,000."

foundly affected by the missionary this work his intention has been to i of missionary enterprise in the politic

Those who are interested in raising biblical instruction in this country v George William Pease's "An Outline Curriculum" (University of Chicago I able suggestions. In this book then reading and study courses for the l primary grades, as well as for the juni and senior departments. The book is the principles and methods advocated Education Association.

Prof. Edward Howard Griggs h usual success as a popular lecturer or ethics. He is also the author of two had a wide reading,—“The New Hur Book of Meditations.” A new work “Moral Education” (New York: B.

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emphasizes  
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PROF. E. H. GRIGGS.

Many other books have come to our with various religious topics, whether rectly. In the field of church history, Church Covenant Idea: Its Origin and I by Champlin Burrage (Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society), and a "History of the Church on Prince Edward Island," by the Rev. J. A. Leod (Chicago: Winona Publishing Company), synthetic study of the Bible is advocated by James M. Gray's little book, "How to Read the Bible" (Chicago: Winona Publishing Company), while the booklet entitled "What Is the Bible?" by J. A. Ruth (Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company) sets forth the view that the Bible is a composition. This position is taken in a reverent spirit. An unconventional religious and biblical themes is woven into a little titled "The Bonanza Bible Class," by J. A. Ruth (Chicago: Winona Publishing Company), received "The Francis E. Clark Year Book of the United Society of Christian Endeavor," by Joseph for Young People," by Isaac C. Jennings (Cincinnati: Jennings & Graham); "The Church," by the Rev. Cortland Myers (Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society); "The Winona Publishing Company, of Chicago," by Edgar W. Work; "The Kingdom," by the Rev. Charles E. Jones, by Henry Ostrom; "The Holy Spirit," by Dr. R. A. Walton; "The Father of the Gods," by R. Clarence Dook





# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

XI.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1905.

No. 3.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

On Saturday, the fourth day of this month, will occur the inauguration of Mr. Roosevelt as President of the United States for the four-year term extending to the corresponding date in the year 1909. The country has reason to expect a great progress in this period, both in public and private affairs. The administration will be in getting its bearings and organizing its work. It is safe to say that the President has a new quadrennial term of our government been entered upon with so much of personnel and so little evidence of stagnation and clamoring for office. President Roosevelt has the gift of working comfortably with his associates; and his second administration will be for the brilliant pageants and the pomp of inauguration day, will follow the perceptible transition. The good-will of the great nation toward its chief magistrate, its efficient department chiefs is in sharp contrast with the rising tide of bitterness that now envelops the Russian Empire and that manifested itself afresh last year in the assassination of the Grand Duke of the chief personages of the ruling dynasty. Important articles in this number of the Monthly show, on the one hand, the steady improvement of our American mechanism of government, and, on the other hand, the immobility of existing Russian institutions. Under that the poor and oppressed of Europe continue to enter our gates in hundreds of thousands.

Not a single change is to be made in any one of the cabinet portfolios, except that Mr. Wynne, who has been temporarily as Postmaster-General, the lucrative and important position formerly held by him at London, while Mr. Cortelyou, the cabinet to conduct the Republican campaign, will return as Post-

master-General. It had long been known that he would probably be appointed to this position after the retirement of the late Mr. Payne, whose ill-health would have required his withdrawal from office before this time if death had not overtaken him while still at his post of public duty. It is true that Mr. Morton and Mr. Metcalf are comparatively recent acquisitions to the cabinet, but both are by this time completely immersed in the work of their departments. Thus, the administration goes on without the slightest hitch or jar. Of course, if things were going ill rather than well, it would not be an advantage to the country to have a second term follow a first without anything to check the momentum. But where the work is well organized and in the hands of men of capacity, energy, and right purpose, there is an immense advantage in avoiding frequent change.

*Three  
Veterans  
in Office.*

Thus, the marvelous development of the Agricultural Department, and the increasing hold it has obtained upon the confidence and support of the country, are due in no small degree to the fact that Secretary Wilson has rounded out eight years of assiduous service at its head, and now enters upon his ninth year with natural strength unabated, and with a knowledge of the work to be done that adds every year to his efficiency. It will be remembered that Secretary Hay was first sent by Mr. McKinley to the court of St. James, and did not enter the cabinet until 1898. But Mr. Hay has already had seven consecutive years as Secretary of State, and it is everywhere recognized as a very considerable asset to the American Government that Mr. Hay is to remain at his post. Secretary Hitchcock succeeded Mr. Bliss in the Interior Department in the middle of Mr. McKinley's first term, and has, therefore, had some six years of time in which to master the varied problems that pertain to his portfolio. These three,—Messrs. Wilson, Hay, and Hitch-

cock,—remain from Mr. McKinley's first administration, and their length of service is unusual. They are all working with zeal for the good of the country, without partisan or sectional bias. It has, perhaps, never happened before that as many as three colleagues in a President's cabinet have served together continuously into a third term of administration.

*Other  
Department  
Chiefs.*

Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury Department, was appointed by Mr. Roosevelt late in 1901, upon the retirement of Secretary Gage. Mr. Moody, now Attorney-General, was made Secretary of the Navy in 1902, and transferred to his present post when Mr. Knox retired, some months ago. Secretary Taft returned from the Philippines last year to succeed Mr. Elihu Root, who had served five years in the War Department. Mr. Paul Morton was made Secretary of the Navy when Mr. Moody became Attorney-General, and Mr. Victor H. Metcalf, of California, was made Secretary of the new Department of Commerce and Labor when, last summer, Mr. Cortelyou went out of office to take the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee. These men are not only the constitutional advisers of the President in matters relating to their departments and to the general policy of the administration, but they are also the working heads of vast executive organizations carrying on the business of Uncle Sam, which, by the way, is the largest business, public or private, that is at present carried on anywhere.

*Public  
Business Well  
Conducted.*

We might well feel some alarm if we were not able, on investigation, to declare that this huge business is carried on more intelligently and efficiently than at any previous time. Fortunately, it can be asserted with great emphasis that there has of recent years been a marked average improvement in the kind of work done by the people who are on the pay-roll of the Government. It would be inexcusable if, with his exceptional training and his unequaled opportunity, President Roosevelt should not in the four years to come give us by far the best administration, in a myriad of details, that the country has ever had. We present an article elsewhere in this number on the character of the civil service,—particularly at Washington, in this Rooseveltian epoch,—showing how comparatively free it is from the faults which were commonly attributed to that service some twenty years ago. An accompanying article shows how finely the federal city is improving, and in how many important ways the second Roosevelt administration will witness its

further advancement toward complete public appointments and municipal serv

*Our Trained  
Government  
Service.*

Washington life has come to be largely influenced by the Government now employing a number of men of learning and special training who perform their duties in a scientific manner on the basis of merit and efficiency, without that dread of the consequences of a change in the wheel of party politics that once kept men away from Washington, or else made it impossible for them to accomplish very much. Mr. Roosevelt, who was for so many years in England as a civil service commissioner, has seen all men fitted to be chief officers of Government in a period which marks a transition in the methods of the great Washington offices, employing many thousands of people in work of importance to the country. Doubtless, as the months extend into years, there will be a number of important changes in the personnel of the administration before Mr. Roosevelt retires from office, but there will be no wholesale changes, and no interruption, even momentary, in the continuousness of the administrative and scientific work.

*Our  
Diplomats  
Abroad.*

Our relations with foreign powers are the main of the most amicable and friendly. Our ambassadors and ministers are not likely in the near future to find themselves called upon to perform the duties of a very anxious or critical nature, and to deal with the transaction of small affairs having to do with the maintenance of a friendly feeling between nations. For the present we can perhaps be better served at most courts of foreign nations by men of excellent character and will, if their manners are of a former period of so-called "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy. Those who believe that the United States should now be represented by men who are perfectly familiar with diplomatic usages have no reason to complain of the things for this coming year.

*Whitelaw  
Reid for  
London.*

Mr. Whitelaw Reid will succeed Joseph H. Choate as ambassador to Great Britain, and will easily maintain the best traditions of our representation in that place of foremost importance. Mr. Reid has twice gone to England as special ambassador, was for four years minister to France, and was a member of the American group of commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain, and has for half a century been







tracting states, and do not concern the interests of parties.

II.—In each individual case the high contracting parties, before appealing to the permanent court of law, shall conclude a special agreement defining the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the arbitral tribunal and the several stages of procedure.

When these treaties were negotiated, it was supposed that they would undoubtedly secure the necessary approval of the Senate. The Constitution provides that treaties are to be made with the advice and consent of the Senate, and their ratification requires a two-thirds vote of those present. Apart from the sentimental value of these treaties, the object aimed at was the prompt submission of matters of dispute to an arbitral tribunal, which would settle them and get them out of

the hands of the Executive. It might some time consent to arbitrate such a question as the validity of repudiated Southern bonds held by foreign investors. They desired, therefore, to amend the treaties so as to require that each specific proposal to arbitrate should be put in the form of a treaty to be referred to the Senate for approval.

HON. WILLIAM W. ROCKWELL, WHO IS TO SUCCEED MR. CONGER AS MINISTER TO CHINA.

*The  
Senate's  
Amendment*

Gradually the Republican Senators came around to that view, until they seemed to have become fairly possessed of a consuming zeal for the prerogatives of their body. They determined, finally, to amend the treaties by the substitution of the word "treaty" for the word "agreement" in the second section. President Roosevelt wrote a letter to Senator Cullom, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, pointing out the objections to such a change, and making it plain that to amend the treaties in this way would be regarded as equivalent to a rejection rather than an approval of the arbitration scheme. The amendment was, however, adopted, and the treaties were approved by the Senate on February 11. The position taken by the Senate is a highly technical one, and is wholly inconsistent with what has been the time-honored practice of the Government. The treaties, as drawn, merely provide a way for the settlement of a limited class of questions liable to arise in the course of business between governments. They authorize the Executive to use arbitration as a further means of doing business in precisely those mat-

VID JAYNE HILL, WHO IS TO GO FROM SWITZERLAND TO HOLLAND AS AMERICAN MINISTER.

y. The leading Republican members of the Senate had been duly consulted in advance, and accepted the treaties as drawn up and

When, however, they were reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations for the Senate, approval, objections were urged by certain Republican Senators, who feared that an Ameri-

## SENATOR CULLOM, OF ILLINOIS.

(Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.)

ters which the Executive has authority at present to settle by diplomatic negotiation. It is a far-fetched and overstrained notion that would regard an arrangement to arbitrate some deadlocked little diplomatic dispute as an exercise of the treaty-making power in the sense intended by the Constitution. It is a mere after-thought.

*The Senate's inefficiency.*

The practical difficulty with the Senate's plan (requiring that every instance of such an arrangement must be put in the form of a special treaty and submitted for ratification) lies in the fact that the Senate has no rules and no method of doing business. A single member of that body can effectually block all action if he so determines. It was decided by the Executive not to offer the amended treaties to the countries with which the original conventions had been signed. Even as amended, however, these agreements would seem to have their full moral and sentimental value, and they may be regarded as committing the Senate to the ratification of particular agreements for arbitration whenever cases arise. In effect, Washington has resolved to arbitrate.

*Needed: A Reform of the Senate.*

One would like to believe that the action of the Senate, in refusing to sign these simple little arbitration treaties as originally negotiated, was due either to scruples touching the Constitution of the

United States, or else to broad views of policy. But it is difficult for one who followed closely the recent proceedings of the United States Senate to take so favorable a view. This body has become the danger in our system of government, and its actions merit the sharpest and closest attention. Public opinion is insistently demanding an amendment to the Constitution that will provide for the election of Senators by popular vote. If this amendment could be submitted to the people, the requisite number of States would ratify it. Every House of Representatives for years has passed such an amendment in order to give the people of the States the opportunity to express their opinion. But the Senators themselves have had the effrontery to refuse to allow the people to pass upon the question. The House of Representatives, under its present rules, is criticised as being not a deliberative body, and as bringing questions to a vote with far too little debate. The indulgence in these criticisms have been coming from the Senate as the bulwark of our liberty. It does not follow that there is more than a slight measure of truth in such criticism.

*House Versus Senate.*

It is true that under the present rules the House acts quickly, and its action is almost invariably in response to a widespread and well-matured public opinion, with which the individual members of Congress are familiar, and to which they respond as men in touch with their constituents. Thus, the House of Representatives acted with some promptitude last month in passing the workmen's wage-rate bill; but the subject has been under discussion for a great many years, and the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the United States last month was in favor, not of the members of the House consume the subject, but of having them bring the question to a vote. In the Senate, the subject was held up partly through the lack of rules and the prevalence of endless debate, but chiefly through the means of side-tracking it. It was not least through wisdom and conservatism on the part of those of the other House that the measure was delayed, but through the perfectly well-known fact that a great many of the Senators are in frank and complete accord with the interests of the people of their States.

*People Versus Senate.*

It is a serious matter to see a large number of the members of the United States Senate are now controlled by private interests; and we are being placed in the position of agreeing with







## SOMETHING UNCLE SAM WILL PUT A STOP TO.

VENEZUELA AND SAN DOMINGO, THE BOY BANDITS (to the powers): "Aw, you dassent shoot; you're 'fraid of busting the window." From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).

toms receipts and takes care of the foreign debt, at the same time guaranteeing Santo Domingo against foreign attack, Uncle Sam's warships will have to protect the custom-houses and the commerce of the ports against revolutionary violence, and our government will at the same time have to see that further foreign indebtedness is not recklessly incurred.

*Its Larger Bearings.*

Our oversight will not, however, need to go further than to establish conditions making it possible for the people of Santo Domingo, like those of Cuba, to escape from revolutionary chaos, and to do business with some hope of peaceful and normal conditions. If there should, in this country, set in a reaction against the policy of a large navy, there is now no chance of our returning to the conditions that existed before the war with Spain. Even if we do not soon become the second naval power in the world, we shall henceforth rank high both in the size of our navy and in its efficiency. Furthermore, with the Panama Canal as the connecting link between our Atlantic and Pacific interests, the naval control of the Caribbean Sea becomes essential to our policy, and we shall undoubtedly try to give practical effect to the Monroe Doctrine as it relates to the West Indies, Central America, and the northern coasts of South America. Our government will not be anxious for opportunities to act as receiver of bankrupt republics, but it cannot well refuse to

do such work as it has now entered upon Santo Domingo when the necessity arises.

*Our Duty Under the Monroe Doctrine.*

The stability of Cuba is due to the fact that the United States will intervene if things went seriously wrong, whether in foreign relations or in domestic tranquillity. With no written or verbal arrangements, it is nevertheless perfectly understood at the City of Mexico and at Washington that the United States would never permit Cuba to fall into the chaotic conditions of Bolivia and Venezuela. The new republic of El Salvador is, of course, under the protection of the United States, for its own best welfare. Santo Domingo and Haiti will have to be brought similarly under the friendly guidance of the United States Government. The policy which we have thus entered is not a radical one, but rather it is highly conservative in view of actual conditions. Those who have been opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines by this government are the very people who are now to be most cordial in support of the new Santo Domingo policy, for the obvious reason that the kind of neighborly relations of aid and assistance we have established in Cuba and are extending to Santo Domingo strengthen rather than weaken those republics, and diminish rather than increase the danger of annexation. Furthermore, West Indian arrangements give precedents and experience which may ultimately show how we can best create the independent but protected and guaranteed republic of the Philippine Islands. Certainly, this cannot be done in a good while; and most of us are of the opinion that it would be ill-advised to talk much about it at the present time. But there are many highly intelligent Americans whose sense of the ideal fitness of things will never be satisfied until they believe that ultimate Philippine independence is the policy toward which we are working with fixity of purpose. These sensible individuals should by all means support the policy set forth by President Roosevelt in his message of February 15 on Dominican relations.

*Venezuelan Controversies.*

The course of public affairs does not run smoothly in Venezuela, and our international position of that country will never be quite properly reestablished until the eccentric President Castro is succeeded by a more experienced statesman. But our policy of 1903, under which England and Germany gave up their blockade and accepted arbitration, is to be regretted, and in due time all the foreign claims will be adjusted and paid off under the plan then adopted, although our government

LVANIA AVENUE (WASHINGTON), FROM THE TREASURY TERRACE TO THE CAPITOL, NOW IN GALA ARRAY FOR MR. ROOSEVELT'S GREAT INAUGURATION PARADE.

give the business its constant supervision. Venezuela's hostile attitude toward the Asphalt Company, which has for a long time owned an asphalt lake in that country, reached a new stage last month. The company wholly failed to establish its claims in Venezuelan courts, and its rights and wrongs possibly become the subject-matter of an international arbitration.

Toward the end of the present month Mr. Roosevelt expects to make a trip to Texas, and thence to proceed to the West, where for several weeks he will discharge his duties on a much-needed vacation. He has been extremely busy throughout the session of Congress, in addition to which he has had to write his inaugural message and various other documents to decide upon relating to his new administration. In spite of the pressure of public business, he has found time to make a number of public addresses, notable among these

being his Lincoln's-birthday speech before the Republican Club of New York. In this speech he dealt at length with the underlying principles of the race problem in the South. His expressions were broad, judicious, and conservative, and free from all tinge of prejudice or partisanship. They will stand as a permanent if not a final statement of his opinion upon the race question, and he will not expect to deal with this subject in the speeches he may make in the near future during his Southern trips or visits. He did not allude to the demand for reducing Southern Congressional representation in the ratio of the suppression of negro votes under existing franchise laws. It is not unreasonable to infer that if the President had believed that such a reduction of representation ought to be made he would have said so. There does not seem to be any likelihood whatever that the Republican party will seriously attempt to reduce Southern representation. The President's position, as stated in this New York









4, by C. M. Bell, Washington.

Justice Holmes.	Justice Peckham.	Justice McKenna.	Justice Day.
Chief Justice.	Justice Harlan.	Chief Justice Fuller.	Justice Brewer.
Justice White.			

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, NOW CHIEF ARBITER IN THE BUSINESS AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY.

The movement that set in several years ago against the so-called trusts has begun to assume clearer outlines and more intelligent methods. Thus, the rate of the proposed legislation cognate to it, are the purpose of dealing with the railway companies, among which the principle of common control no longer operates. Railroad supervision is the hands of an Interstate Commerce Commission and a court of transportation, may be far from perfect, but it may be more effective than unrestrained control of the country's chief highways of commerce by a group of half a dozen men controlling the scattered railroad systems. With this existing control over railroads, the Sherman law will be left to its intended field,—the industrial corporations. One way in which it can be invoked has now been set by the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court, at the end of January, in the alleged "beef trust." This decision is merely a confirmation of the decision of the United States Circuit Judge Grosscup, at Chi-

cago, last spring, who issued an injunction restraining the great meat-packers from acting in combination to fix the prices of cattle, and to fix the prices of dressed beef.

*Lines  
of the  
Decision.*

The decision of the Supreme Court is upon broad lines, and is contained in an opinion prepared by Justice Holmes, in which every member of the bench concurs. The case of the Government was prepared and presented to the court by Attorney-General Moody, and the result is in some measure a personal triumph for him. While this particular form of action has been pending in the courts, the Department of Commerce and Labor, under the direction of Mr. Garfield, head of the Bureau of Corporations, has been conducting an inquiry into the business of marketing live stock, packing meat, and supplying the provision market. A report of this inquiry was expected in the latter part of February. While the decision takes the form of an injunction strictly prohibiting certain practices, and does not, therefore, find anybody guilty, it would







Some students of international politics are professing to see in the Prussian Government's decision to introducing laws into the Diet an indication of the Czar's anxiety lest the Russian internal revolution have effect in Germany. It is recognized that Russia is the strongest support of the Russian Czar, principally through her avowed intention to prevent political disturbances in Poland as belong to her, and her avowed willingness to assist the Czar's army in case Russian Poland should rise in revolt. The strike, which the government fears is a political movement, had assumed proportions by the middle of February, when the Emperor had appointed a commission of inquiry. More than two hundred thousand miners had been striking in Westphalia. Coal-mining life had been very burdensome, and the reduction of wages, increase in the hours of labor, and (as they alleged) unfairness in weighing the product of such labor were added to the discontent of the miners, the strike had become general. Sixteen hours had been a working-day, and the monopolistic combination of the mine owners had become so oppressive and powerful as to antagonize the German Government, the largest buyer of coal for the state-owned railways. Conferences between the owners and the miners had been fruitless of result up to the middle of February. Germany's other troubles in South Africa are not yet ended. The withdrawal of German troops in the campaign against the Hereros up to January 1 had been effected by thirty officers and a thousand men. The late Herr von Tseitin, the much-abused ex-governor of South West Africa, upon his recent return to Hamburg, had declared to a newspaper correspondent that a general uprising of the natives in South Africa in the near future is not a possibility, but a probability.

Owing to ill health, King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway has retired from active rule and appointed Crown Prince Gustaf Regent until further notice. The Prince has been Regent twice before, but this time he is felt that the old King's retirement is permanent. King Oscar, who has been one of the ablest rulers of the nineteenth century, probably the most democratic king who has lived, is the grandson of that French revolutionary notary Bernadotte, who rose to be King of France and became King of Sweden in the last century by grace of the first Napoleon. King Oscar is seventy-six years of age, a Viking in figure, and very popular at home and abroad. As a referee in international

PRINCE GUSTAF OF SWEDEN-NORWAY.  
(Now Regent upon the retirement of his father, King Oscar II. The Prince is a strong Conservative.)

arbitration matters, he has had an importance in the world's politics really quite out of proportion to the rank of his kingdom. He has been a successful diplomat and ruler, and has piloted the rather delicately balanced dual realm over which he rules through many threatening storms. Premier Hagerup, of Norway, however, had recently announced that the time has come for Norway to break away from the union, and a strong, young hand is needed at the helm. Prince Gustaf, now acting King, is married to a descendant of the old Swedish dynasty which the Bernadottes displaced, so that when he actually succeeds to the throne the ancient house of Vasa returns. He has hardly yet shown his hand, but it is believed that he is less liberal than his father. He is known to be opposed to the aspirations of Norway for separation, and it is believed that he is at heart pro-Russian, pro-German, and anti-English.









the Minister Plehve, General Trepov, the Governor-Generals Bobrikov and Oboznenko, Admiral Alexeiev, and others, rise to the occasion.

This is illustrated by the forced resignation of Prince Mirski as minister of the interior and the appointment in his place, early in January, of a former governor of Moscow, Bulygin, an almost fanatical reactionary. Two of the most interesting personalities on the Liberal side,—the now famous Father of the Nation and Prince Trubetzkoi, of Moscow—are the subjects of "Leading Articles" this month. The Emperor and his reactionary advisers maintain that Russia is not ready for a constitution, that the Russian people are not fit for representative government. But it is impossible for the outside world to withhold admiration for the high character, patient dignity, and fine, noble idealism of the leaders of the Russian Liberal movement. Under conditions such as now exist in Russia, it is not surprising that they are able to prepare and courageously present such a memorial as came from the Imperial Assembly of Kharkov (to mention no others), in which they declare that the Russians are as ready for self-government as any people in the world. Hear them:

"I regard it as our duty to tell you, sire, that not only the horrors of war and grief for our reverses, but the horrors of your reign, the cradle of your heir, but other clouds hang all over the whole country as well. Long years of bureaucratic oppression, violence, arbitrary rule, imminent, and the total disfranchisement of the people, the utter violation of the principle of freedom of thought and conscience, the state of things in the empire which can only be endured. These same conditions are bringing on the future storm, of which the first thunderbolts are already audible. . . .

"I beseech your Majesty, in the name of December 25, to issue a series of legislative reforms and to charge a committee of the ministers to realize them; but the ministers are ignorant of our needs, and only represent the Russian land, freely elected by the population, capable of carrying out your intentions. Your Majesty, Peter I., said it was vain to inscribe laws on stone, if they were not to be fulfilled, and these words are enshrined in the mirror of justice in all the government offices of the smallest Russian towns; yet Russia is ruled, not by laws, but by circulars and proclams which evade and violate the laws.

"It is not enough to make laws. It is indispensable to see that they are observed. It is indispensable to give to the people their rights. It is indispensable to exercise wakeful vigilance. No bureaucratic machine can accomplish this. The bureaucracy has forfeited the confidence of the country. Neither the monarch, however great, able to know everything, nor the minister, however great, able to be responsible before the nation for the destinies of his fatherland, can trust, sire, to negligent and wily servants, to the confidence in chosen representatives of the Duma. I beseech you to convoke them to a permanent chamber, armed with legislative powers and qualified to see that the laws are not broken, that the treasury is

SENATE WITTE, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.  
(One of Russia's strongest men.)

not robbed, and that the milliards accumulated from the nation's mites are employed suitably and for proper purposes.

*A Battle  
on the  
Hun River.*

After General Mistschenko's raid to the west of the Hun and Liao rivers, in his attempt to cut the Japanese communications, in the middle of January, there had been quietness between the armies in Manchuria until January 25, when a general engagement began on the Japanese left flank, and continued for six days. It is not quite clear which army attacked first, but the engagement seems to have been part of a determined effort by General Kuropatkin to break through the Japanese lines or to turn their left flank in the direction of Liao-Yang. This much is known,—the second army, under General Gripenberg, was repulsed, with a loss of more than 15,000 men. The Japanese lost 7,000. After the encounter, which was severe and bitter, and during which both armies suffered much from the cold, the original fortified lines had been resumed without material changes. Serious disagreements had been reported between General Kuropatkin and General Gripenberg, the former accusing the latter of useless sacrifice of troops, and the latter complaining that his chief did not properly sup-







ADMIRAL SHIBAYAMA.

(Japanese naval commander at Port Arthur.)

velt's action in regard to the distribution of Indian funds.

ruary 6.—President Roosevelt signs the bill for construction of railroads in the Philippines.

ruary 8.—August W. Machen and others, convicted of postal frauds, are incarcerated in the West Va Penitentiary.

ruary 9.—Attorney-General Moody appoints ex-Senator Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, and Dick F. Judson, of St. Louis, to investigate the granting of rebates by the Atchison, Topeka & Fe Railroad Company.

ruary 11.—Representative J. N. Williamson, of Pa., is indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of public lands.

ruary 13.—New indictments against United States Senator Mitchell and Representatives Hermann and Johnson are returned by the federal grand jury at Portland, Ore.

ruary 15.—The Kansas House of Representatives passes a bill for a State oil refinery. . . . Chicago Republicans nominate John M. Harlan for mayor. . . . The Hawaiian Island Legislature elects Judge William W. Bishop as chief justice of the State Supreme Court.

ruary 16.—In accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, Commissioner Garfield, of the Federal Bureau of Corporations, takes action to an investigation of the methods of the Standard Oil Company in Kansas.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

ruary 21.—President Loubet, of France, asks M. Combes to form a new cabinet.

ruary 22.—The striking workmen of St. Petersburg, led by Father Gapon, move toward the Winter Palace Square in order to deliver their petition to the

Czar in person; they are everywhere met by detachments of troops, and are shot down by hundreds as they try to press onward (see page 303).

January 24.—The French cabinet is completed, M. Rouvier taking, besides the premiership, the portfolio of finance, M. Delcassé remaining as minister of foreign affairs, and M. Berteaux as minister of war.

January 25.—The Czar appoints General Trepoff, by decree, to be the new governor-general of St. Petersburg; Maxim Gorki is arrested at Riga.

January 26.—Premier Balfour, of Great Britain, speaking at Manchester, declares that there has been no change in his opinion of the fiscal question, and that there will be no dissolution of Parliament until the government is defeated.

January 27.—The Hungarian ministry is defeated at the general election. . . . In France, Premier Rouvier makes a statement of the policy of the new cabinet to the Chamber of Deputies.

January 29.—The city of Warsaw is under mob rule, the troops being unable to suppress the revolt.

February 1.—It is announced that Prince Mirski, the Russian minister of the interior, has resigned office. . . . Premier Tisza presents the resignation of the Hungarian cabinet to the Emperor.

February 2.—The committee of Russian ministers, appointed to devise the best means for giving effect to the Czar's declaration for reform, recommends an increase of the powers of the Senate over the ministers.

February 6.—Soisalon Soininen, procurator-general of Finland, is assassinated at Helsingfors. . . . The Assembly of the Nobles at St. Petersburg, sends an address to the Czar, urging that representatives of the people should have a share in the government.

February 14.—The British Parliament is opened by King Edward, who reads the speech from the throne.

USE OF NEW YORK'S MOUNTED POLICEMEN.

(These officers direct the movements of traffic in congested thoroughfares.)





## SOME INTERNATIONAL CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.

THE South American press is giving more attention than the affairs of the United States to the personality and policy of President Roosevelt. Under constant discussion of Latin-American republics, the cartoon on this page reveals old-time feeling against the United States. It is, of course, an absurdly illogical caricature of everything in our

South American policy. Our policy is directed toward the strengthening and preservation of the republics, and nothing could be further from our views than the suggestion that we are interested in helping them to keep out European aggression. The following page is a caricature of similar import, from the Argentine, and entitled "The Peril." It is to be regretted that South American opinion is led astray by the fact that once so ill-informed and prejudiced.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FORTHCOMING FEAST.—A SOUTH AMERICAN VIEW OF THE LATEST APPLICATIONS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.  
From *Success* (Valparaiso, Chile).



PARTIES AND THE PRESIDENT'S RAILROAD POLICY  
From the *Post* (Washington, D. C.).

THE SENATE TO THE PRESIDENT: "Say! What's that about?"  
From the *Herald* (Boston).









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specific pledges of the revenues. These pledges have, however, in the past few years proved to be worthless. Nothing was paid on the American award till the latter part of October last, when the agent appointed by the United States took charge of the custom-house at Puerto Plata.

In this relation it is important to understand the condition of things in the Dominican Republic with regard to the collection of the revenues. Many years ago the government, being unable to raise money on ordinary security, adopted the practice of vesting the power of collection in its creditors. Duties are settled in *pagarés*, or promissory notes, duly indorsed, and payable usually in a month or two months. In order to secure loans, these *pagarés* were handed over to the creditor, who collected the money directly from the importer or exporter. This expedient, which was designed to protect the creditor against the government itself as well as against its enemies, was in vogue when the government in 1888 sought financial relief in Europe. Such relief was obtained from Westendorp & Company, bankers, of Amsterdam, who in that year underwrote and issued, at 83½ per cent., 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Dominican government to the amount of £770,000 sterling, the government creating a first lien on all its customs revenues, and authorizing the Westendorps to collect and receive at the custom-houses all the customs revenues of the republic. Under this contract, which was ratified by the Dominican Congress, the Westendorps created in Santo Domingo an establishment, commonly called the "Regie," which collected the duties directly from the importer and exporter and disbursed them, the Westendorps sending out from Europe the necessary agents and employees. It was further stipulated that the Westendorps should, in case of necessity, have the right to constitute a European commission, which it was understood was to be international in character. The power of collection and disbursement was exercised by the Westendorps down to 1893, when it was transferred to the San Domingo Improvement Company, of New York, which continued to exercise it till January, 1901, when the company was, by an arbitrary executive decree issued by President Jimenez, excluded from its function of collecting the revenues, though its employees were permitted to remain in the custom-houses till the end of the year.

#### THE GOVERNMENT NOT REALLY BANKRUPT.

As an assurance to the foreign creditor, whose legal security was thus destroyed, Jimenez constituted in the same decree a "Commission of Honorables," with whom the sums due to for-

eign creditors, including the American companies, were to be deposited; but their role as depositaries was not destined to be tested. In 1901, it became known that out of the total revenues of the year, amounting to \$2,000,000, the percentages for the domestic debt had been set aside, and that no payment had been made on the floating interior debt, but that Jimenez "revolutionary" claims had been met without previous warrant of law, and that there existed a deficit. Since that time, with the exception of comparatively small amounts, whatever has been paid to the foreign creditors. The omission, however, has not been due to a lack of revenues. It has been due to corruption, which, if all the debts of the republic were one stroke wiped out, would continue to prevent the government from meeting its ordinary expenses. The revenues have been seized and dissipated by the government and its enemies for "war expenses," and in the payment of "revolutionary" and "revolutionary claims."

It is misleading to call the Dominican Republic bankrupt. The public debt, if properly administered, would scarcely amount to more than a tax of a few cents per capita as that of some other countries of lower commercial and industrial capacity. On the other hand, the taxes, which are almost exclusively confined to customs duties, amount to little more than \$4 per capita, as compared with \$5 in Haiti, \$6 in Salvador, \$7.50 in Roumania, \$8 in Greece, \$9 in Costa Rica, \$10 in Peru, and \$15 in Uruguay. The Dominican Republic figures as a bankrupt, not for want of revenues, but simply because its revenues either are not collected, or, if collected, are worse than wasted.

#### THE SUPPORT OF SOME STRONG POWER NEEDED.

That foreign governments will stand idly by and permit such conditions to continue cannot be expected. They have already manifested their willingness to intervene. The interests of their citizens, including the creditors of the Dominican Republic, render interposition in some form inevitable. There are certain writers who have sought to maintain that intervention, at any rate by the United States, is inadmissible in the case of public debts, notwithstanding what may be their origin. Force, it is said, has been abolished for the purpose of collecting public debts, and should also be abolished for the purpose of collecting public debts. The analogy is excellent if it had any foundation, but it rests on nothing but the assumption that the use of coercion for debt has been abolished. The use of coercion to compel the payment of private debts no longer exists. This inference is altogether erroneous. While the body

ay not be taken, his property is laid by legal processes having behind them the force of the state, and is devoted to the of his obligations. I do not wish, however, to advocate the use of force as a general method of collecting international claims, or the option by the United States of the establishment of a debt-collecting agency; nor is this question in any proper sense in the present discussion. The question of debts and claims is but one of the incidents of the situation, the primal fact being that the Dominican Republic, by reason of its feeble and helpless plight, requires the succor and aid of some strong power, in order that it be enabled to fulfill its necessary duties. The Dominican government has itself invoked the aid of the United States, and the question is whether the United States shall refuse such aid, but also forbid any armed power to give it.

There can be no doubt that the mass of the Dominican people long for relief. No one can be impressed with their courtesy, integrity, willingness to labor; and, when not excited by ambitious and desperate leaders, they are sober and industrious. If given an opportunity to till the lands and carry on their industry, untroubled by the pestilence of revolution, they would develop a proper system of public education, which they have heretofore lacked, exhibit a desire for a higher civilization; and they have many accomplished men, who, if law and order could once be firmly established, so that their voices could be heard, would make capable

manifest that we have here a perfect example of the conditions described by President Cleveland in his last annual message, in which, according to the sentiments expressed in his Cuban speech he said:

It is true that the United States feels any land which entertains any projects as regards the other side of the Western Hemisphere save such as are for the benefit of the people. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. A country whose people conduct themselves unworthily upon our hearty friendship. If a nation knows how to act with reasonable efficiency in social and political matters, if it fulfills its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrong-doing and impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized power, and in the Western Hemisphere the admission of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine does not mean of such wrong-doing or impotence, to the establishment of an international police power.

#### "ACTION MUST BE TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES."

There may be persons who, afflicted with a sort of xylophobia, can see in this statement, which may fitly be termed the Roosevelt corollary from the Monroe Doctrine, only another obtrusion of the "Big Stick." It is true that this corollary, if broadly construed, might lead the United States into extravagant measures; but the same thing may be said of every general statement of policy. The Monroe Doctrine itself, by reason of the generality of its terms, is susceptible of extravagant constructions; and yet there is no principle in the support of which, when properly applied, the American people are more united. The vital principle of the Monroe Doctrine is the limitation of European influence and control in the Western Hemisphere. If a situation similar to that now prevailing in Santo Domingo existed in a European country, it would be dealt with by a combination of European powers or by some one power acting alone as their delegate. In Santo Domingo, European powers have material interests similar to those of the United States; but, in view of its settled policy, the United States would now be unwilling either to permit the measures necessary for the reestablishment of order and credit to be taken by European powers or to take them itself in conjunction with such powers. The situation, in a nutshell, is that either the United States must take the necessary action or it must not be taken at all. According to the Roosevelt corollary, action must be taken, and it must be taken by the United States. A ready test of whether this position should be commended or condemned may be furnished by putting into concrete form the converse proposition, which would run substantially as follows: "Chronic wrong-doing, or impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, though much to be deplored, must in America be permitted to continue unchecked, since it is not the policy of the United States either to interfere with such things itself or to permit any other power to do so."

#### SANTO DOMINGO HAS REQUESTED AID.

I venture to say that such a proposition does not represent the views which the people of the United States now hold or ever have held. It happens that we have in Santo Domingo itself the strongest evidence directly to the contrary. I refer, not to the efforts that have repeatedly been made since 1853 to obtain special rights in Samana Bay or to attempts to annex the country, but to the fact that in 1851 the government of Haiti was induced to desist from hostilities against the Dominican Republic and virtually to

concede its independence through the joint intervention of England, France, and the United States. In February, 1850, the minister of foreign affairs of the Dominican Republic solicited the mediation of those three governments for the purpose of putting an end to the civil strife with Haiti. They agreed to act together, the basis of their cooperation being defined in instructions given to the British government to its consular representatives. The general object of the powers was intended to be to stop the effusion of blood and the hostilities abhorrent to humanity destructive to commerce, and threatening the settling of peacemakers or differences between the great powers interested in this question. To insure the good understanding between them, to this end they decided to insist upon an immediate cessation of hostilities, and in case the Haitian government should refuse, that it was their duty that they would feel themselves justified in immediately taking such steps as their interests and those of humanity might require to protect property. This plan received the entire sanction of the very conservative administration of President Fillmore. Mr. Webster, who was then Secretary of State, in an instruction of January 18, 1851, to a special agent to Haiti and Santo Domingo, said:

The material interests of the three countries [France, Great Britain, and the United States] are largely involved in the restoration and preservation of peace between the contending parties in Santo Domingo. France is a creditor of the government of the Emperor Maximilian to a large amount. She cannot hope for a discharge of her debt when the resources of his country, instead of being developed by pacific pursuits and in part at least applied to that purpose, are checked in their growth and wasted in a war with a neighboring state. Great Britain and France are both interested in securing that great additional demand for their productions which must result from the impulse to be exercised on the industry of Haiti and the Dominican Republic from a termination of the war, and the United States have a similar interest. If the Emperor Maximilian should maintain a belligerent attitude with his neighboring states, have been satisfied by the success of his arms, and will not be without colleagues in the disturbing influence of his power. If the present state of affairs should be prevailing, you will naturally be disposed to give immediate aid to the Haitian government, and the President with the concurrence of the Senate, has adopted such measures as will secure the government of England and France to the cause of the intervention of the three powers.

Great Britain and France had agreed that the advice of the powers was not taken, immediately to institute a hostile blockade of the ports. In this act of war the President of the United States was unable to take part without the authority of Congress, and it was a fact that Mr. Webster referred when he said that, in case the Haitian government refused to yield to remonstrance, the United States would lay the matter before Congress. That the United States might be enabled to operate with the governments of England and France in measures to "cause the intervention of the three powers to be respected." To-day the opinion in the United States would be to such a concert with European powers an American question; besides, fortunately, the present situation in Santo Domingo, the government of the country asks for the aid of the United States, so that no question as to the use of force against the titular government arises. The measures to be taken by the United States would otherwise be hostile to the Dominican government and its people. Their territorial integrity would be respected, but their finances would be ruined, their administration of the revenues would be reformed, so that the custom-houses would no longer form centers and sources of social revolutions; and their government, if it would be enabled to discharge its obligations, would also be placed on a constitutional and legal basis.

After four years of effort through diplomatic and consular agencies to maintain a government in Samoa, the United States, from 1889 to 1899, under a treaty ratified by the Senate, entered into a tripartite administration in that distant group. This artificial contrivance broke down of its own weight; but since 1901, when the United States passed under the administration of Germany, order and tranquility have prevailed. The tripartite experiment has failed, but if the United States were to take risks with regard to Samoa and Japan in the South Pacific, in view of the comparatively slight interests involved, it would be an extravagant thing to lose sight of the possibility of a neighboring power whose interests have already been shown to be of international importance.



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ter. La Follette clearly had a majority of the delegates in the State convention, but the "Stalwarts," or opposition, bolted under the leadership of Senators Spooner and Quarles, Representative Babcock, and others. The contest was carried to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and that convention decided it, not upon its merits, but in deference to the fame and prestige of the able national statesmen who led the bolters. If the truth should always be told, then it is proper to add that the railroads of the country took a hand in sympathy with their much-vexed brethren in Wisconsin, and the jury was packed before the convention assembled at Chicago. In saying this, no censure is meant for Senators Spooner and Quarles. The former was in the struggle against his will; with him it was a warfare of inheritance and association, not of choice. But being in it, he fought valiantly.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided the legal-ballot controversy in favor of La Follette, and then the Stalwarts attempted to beat the governor at the polls. Few States have ever experienced a campaign so bitter as was this one. Forty or fifty thousand earnest Republicans voted against La Follette, but plenty of Bryan Democrats rallied to his support, and he was triumphant by a large majority. The revolution was complete. La Follette not only had his third term, but at the polls the people adopted his primary-election system. Moreover, the new legislature was responsive to his will, and at last accounts it was about to enact a law creating an appointive State railway commission, with power virtually to manage all the railways within the State. During the campaign, last fall, Mr. La Follette told me that while he would like to go to the United States Senate, he would never do so till his work in Wisconsin was finished. In the completeness of his recent triumph, in the knowledge that all the reforms for which he had battled were either won or about to be won, he regarded his home-work as done, and rounded out his victory by taking a seat in the United States Senate.

#### A RADICAL IN THE SENATE.

His career in the upper branch of Congress the whole country will watch with keen interest. That he is to be heard from there can be no doubt. But the well-known restraints of that body will, for a time at least, serve to hide his light under a bushel of Senatorial traditions. Some observers think he is in line for the Presidential nomination in 1908; but a more careful view is that he is generally regarded as too radical for that, though actually he is not as radical as

he seems. He is not a wild-eyed reformer. His dreams are not of Utopia. He is reasonable, and intensely practical. The size of the figure he is to cut on the national stage must be determined by the tendency of his party. He more than any other man in the country till President Roosevelt took hold of it, popularized the issue of government control of railways, of curbing the political power of corporations, of the abolition of special privilege. Just now, as the railway-rate bill in Congress demonstrates, the trend of Republicanism is progressive, toward government control of common carriers, in favor of "doing things." If this spirit continues and dominates, La Follette should be a prophet not without honor in his own country. But what if there be reaction to conservatism, with radicalism left to its instinctive and natural champions, Bryan and the re-Bryanized Democracy?

#### PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The man who has achieved the most extraordinary personal triumph, one of the most noteworthy known to the history of American politics, is a little Americanized Frenchman. He is short and slight, but, through rigid physical discipline, every muscle in his body is like a spring of steel. He eats little or no meat, and not much of anything. He is like a diminutive gladiator, ever ready to enter the arena. His endurance is phenomenal, as his speaking campaigns, twenty hours a day along country roads, have shown. His temperament is highly nervous, but his self-control well-nigh perfect. The fires of his eloquence,—he is a favorite lecturer throughout the Northwest,—are equaled only by the intensity of his practical methods. He loves and hates indomitably. He has never made money, and has borrowed of friends to support his militant-political career. Many of the most highly respected Republicans in his State say he loves his own way so well it is impossible to consult with him or to get on with him. My observation has been that he is easily consulted in frank and friendly fashion, but wholly unamenable to manipulation. His personal relations with his colleague in the Senate, Mr. Spooner, are *nil*, this unfortunate state of affairs being due largely to a personal remark which La Follette believes Spooner once made, and which Spooner says he never uttered. The Little Napoleon of Wisconsin is not quite fifty years old, looks much younger, has been married twenty-three years to a most charming woman, and of his interesting children, one, Miss La Follette, is on the stage and is now acting with Miss Rehan in New York.

# THE DOOM OF RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY.

BY E. J. DILLON.

Dillon has recently written for this REVIEW on the following subjects: "Has Russia Any Strong Man?" (904); "Russian Poverty and Business Distress as Intensified by the War" (October, 1904); and "The New Era in Russia" (January, 1905). The present article was written, in response to a cabled request, after the riots of Sunday, January 22, of which Dr. Dillon was an eye-witness.]

The Russian revolution, long foretold, has at last begun in earnest. The first episode threatens to be a long series of mighty acts which will be dated the 22d of January, 1905, and may be classed by historians as a victory for democracy. A Pyrrhic victory, a wanton mass-suicidal deed. It was the nation's baptism of blood, the first overt act in the struggle between monarch and people, and an end only in the disappearance of monarchy in Russia. True, the contest was certainly waged in any case, whatever attitude the government might have taken on that holiday.

The average observer who knew something about Russian affairs had long since foreseen the coming of the crisis, and even the slightest sight could see that its advent was nigh. The issue might have been tried and decided without the effusion of the innocent blood of the people, and without the fateful identifications of monarchy and autocracy which are among the painful results of the crime and folly that characterized the fourth Sunday of the new

omnipotence were wielded by a weak-willed boy and Church infallibility were claimed by a fallen spirit. What can be urged in favor of a cultured and Christian government which in the twentieth century forbids professors of high schools to proclaim the fact that the Emperor Paul was murdered by his subjects, and orders them to teach the students that he died of a wound which he accidentally inflicted upon himself while eating his dinner; of a state which imprisons for thirty, forty, or fifty years in murky, dank, stone cells upright, conscientious Christians who hold that Luther's teaching is a nearer approach to the doctrine of Christ than Orthodoxy? Yet that treatment has been meted out to men and women down to this day. The sufferers bowed to the inevitable, and deplored that "God is in heaven and the Czar far away."

## SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL BANKRUPTCY OF THE OLD RÉGIME.

Czardom in Russia, which was a sufficiently practical system of government when instituted, had long ceased to be felt as anything but an irksome burden. It had become a clogging drag on the activity, a terrible restraint on the vital forces of the people, and even the ignorant masses were rapidly becoming conscious of the fact. For that reason, the revolution, which was gradually opening their eyes to political good and evil, and enabling them to compare their own material misery and intellectual darkness with the prosperity and enlightenment of other nations, was systematically directed in all its forms. And even people of the lower classes learned only very late in life, that the Czardom, when first established by Peter the Great, was essentially a limited monarchy, and instead of developing on those lines, it was slowly and judiciously qualifying the people to govern themselves, it usurped and performed every known function of authority, and destroyed the multitude of almost every vestige of self-government, until at last it seemed as if in Russia state

But these are mere details. In every essential of real government the theocratic autocracy had miserably failed. The people were and still are kept in a semi-savage state which excites the pity or the loathing of civilized outsiders, who from time to time visit the country districts. Their worship is fetishism, their dogmas are gross superstitious beliefs, their notions of life and the world childish, their dwellings are "black holes," their food is insufficient for normal human life. And to remedy these grievances practically nothing was being done. On the contrary, ever since the present Emperor came to the throne, his ministers have been, not only keeping the masses where they were, but thrusting them down still lower in the slough of despond. Increased taxes were imposed upon the peasantry from which the upper classes were exempted; special laws were framed to debar the children of the lower orders from the school-rooms; as though the tillers of the soil were minors, a body of guardians was instituted with power to deal summarily with them and stand generally *in loco parentis* to whole districts, and the late minister of the interior, Plehve, was en-



ime. It did not go very much beyond it the champions of autocracy, especially dukes, and several other dignitaries. By Pobiedonostzev, scenting danger to the principle of absolutism, sounded the alarm. Thereupon restricted the relative freedom accorded to the press, several newspapers perished, all were forbidden to write on constitution, and the air was full of ugly if a contemplated reaction.

reaction seemed and probably was and visible, except as a mere episode in a quarrel between monarch and people. As a result of government it was inconceivable reward. And to prove this, banquets were arranged, lectures delivered, meetings were called, and private meetings conducted in which representatives of all the educational classes loudly condemned one-man rule, and called for peace with Japan, criticised the government, and encouraged each other to persevere in fighting the good fight. University professors, masters of grammar schools, officials of the nobility, provincial zemsky representatives, members of the liberal professions, and the minister or the Czar to listen to any of those who had signed the petition was a crime. The growth of the new spirit might be said to be the gathering of a storm. It was natural, unconscious. No single actor in the national drama had a rounded conception of the whole play, and most of them would indignantly thrown up their parts if they had any inkling of the real significance of what they were engaged in. Thus, officials, civil servants, professors, academicians, and councilors came smiling to banquets, claiming that they would there sign a petition requesting the Czar to abandon part of his prerogatives. Most of them would have been away had they foreseen such a negation of their principles, such a breach of the compact. But in the course of the repast they conceived the idea of drawing up a petition against absolute government and signed it around for signature. At first dismayed on the countenances of the assemblage. They wrinkled their brows, rolled their shoulders, read the paper, and then, on disapprovingly. A few minutes later they were almost snatching it from each other's hands, and signing it with effusive details. All were filled with the revolutionary spirit which had suddenly descended upon them. They began to speak with tongues foreign to them before. Then the public hardly recognized them the men whom they had heretofore known as bureaucrats.

#### THE CZAR'S UKASE AND ITS SHAM REFORMS.

Meanwhile the Czar's answer to the petition of rights was daily and hourly expected, and rumor was very busy as to its character. One day it was said to contain a clause establishing two legislative chambers; on the morrow, it was reported to embody a harsh refusal to grant any concessions. Some light was thrown upon it by a pamphlet on the condition of the peasantry which was issued by M. Witte, suggesting incisive reforms in agrarian legislation and condemning Plehve's proposals as oppressive. It was understood that Prince Mirski and the Emperor had approved the principles laid down in this booklet, and that the ex-finance minister would be charged with carrying them out. Thence it was inferred that Witte was reinstated in favor, and that his influence would be thrown into the scale of liberal reform.

Finally, the Emperor's answer came, and with it disenchantment. It promised all the reforms for which the Russian monarch considered his subjects were ripe, but these were very few and very slight. Not one was thorough. No liberty of conscience, no liberty of the press, no liberty of association, no control of the public purse, no voice in legislation, no guarantee that law would be substituted for arbitrary orders. The peasants, who were least ripe, came in for the lion's share of reforms. The curious part of the matter was that, having frankly admitted the need of radical improvements, the Emperor allowed his government to issue an official communication stigmatizing the agitators who had obtained the ukase as public enemies! Nothing could well be more ungracious than that sally unless it was the conduct of those provincial governors who refused to allow the imperial ukase to be published while disseminating the *communiqué* broadcast. And as if that was not disappointment enough for liberal Russia, a few days later another official document was issued explaining away the promised peasant reform, and generally the whole imperial ukase, and "with his Majesty's approval." That was the last drop that caused the cup to overflow.

#### CONCESSIONS MUST BE WRESTED BY FORCE.

Behind the scenes the battle had been fought of which the ukase and the documents that followed it were but the outer tokens. It was M. Witte who had drawn up the Russian Magna Charta, of which the first draft contained a clause creating an elective representative assembly. It was a very mild institution, if we may judge by the fact that it was unanimously approved by all members of the council. Afterward, Grand

Duke Sergius and the finance minister Kokoffseff, in their zeal for autocracy, emasculated it, and as nobody else cared to break a lance for it in its new and mutilated form, it was struck out, to the great joy of the Czar. Thus, the old grand ducal influence got the upper hand again. Prince Mirski, having repeatedly tendered his resignation, was told by his imperial master that he must stay on and harvest in the fruits of which he had sown the seeds.

The minister of justice, Muravieff, the only man of brains then left in the government, seeing the ship in danger, prudently left it betimes. He induced the Emperor to transfer him to the diplomatic service, and send him as ambassador to the Quirinal. Obviously, then, nothing would be changed, the new experiment of ruling instead of misruling would not be proceeded with, and everything would remain as it was. All that the government really wanted and waited for was a victory in the far East, which would enable it to enter into the plenitude of its former authority. And the people? Would they, too, wait for new chains to be forged? God was doubtless still in heaven and the Czar was still far away, but they remembered that the only relief they had theretofore experienced had come neither from heaven nor from the throne, but from one of themselves, who was now confined in a moist, noisome dungeon of Schlusselburg.

On the festival of the Epiphany,\* which will long be remembered in the annals of autocracy, another such "criminal" rose up in his place. On that day, as the Czar and the imperial family were gathered together at the solemn blessing of the waters of the Neva, one of the guns used to fire the salutes was loaded with case-shot and pointed at the little rotunda where the Emperor stood, and it failed by an error of a mere millimetre to kill or wound several of the highest personages in the land. This abortive attempt was certainly not the outcome of an army plot, but it was doubtless the work of a man who knew what he wanted and did his utmost to effect his end. Astonishment was the prevalent feeling in the Russian capital—astonishment at the ocular demonstration that even on such solemn occasions there is no real protection for the Autocrat of all the Russias from the hand of any man who is ready to lay down his life.

#### NO REDRESS FOR THE STRIKERS.

But before the public had recovered from its stupor it received a still more violent shock. The operatives of some steel works in the capital suddenly struck work in consequence of a

misunderstanding with their employers on a subject of slight import. They were all members of a very curious association organized by the police for the purpose of arresting the spread of social democracy and revolutionary principles. In Moscow, a few years back, the police founded the first democratic society of this hybrid type, gave its members large exclusive privileges, took their part against their employers even when the latter were in the right,—and all this on the sole condition that they should belong body and soul to the autocracy, and make war by fair and unfair means on their brother operatives who favored the liberal movement. The head of the St. Petersburg association was a young priest, George Gapon, who had received the chaplaincy of a forwarding prison from the late M. Plehve, who also helped him to a post of influence among the workmen. Gapon himself states that as there was no other means of devoting himself to the service of his fellows, he stooped beneath the humiliating yoke. He expected that in another two or three months the workmen would be ripe "for manly action." Meanwhile he preached to them, catechised them, aroused and gratified their interest in matters that lay outside the province of Russian operatives, and acquired an almost absolute power over them. All at once the dismissal of four "hands" aroused the ire of their comrades; the moderate demand that they should be kept on was rejected by the firm, after which the men, turning out the lights, struck work.

Father Gapon put himself at the head of the operatives and appealed to the inspector of works. In vain. Then he deliberately added to the list of his demands a clause asking for an eight-hour working day and other reforms; he presented that to the minister of finance. But here, too, he was bowed out. He was, they said, trampling on etiquette and ignoring traditions. Besides, the obstacles in the way of reforms were of a political character, and could not be removed. "Down with the political obstacles, then!" exclaimed Father Gapon; and his operatives repeated the sentiment. That was the turning-point at which the demonstration became a political movement. The tens of thousands who had struck were now joined by scores of thousands, their demands put in writing were improved upon by claims formulated by word of mouth, and the political landmarks of centuries were swept away in a couple of hours. As the director of the Putiloff works, the government inspector, and the minister of finance had all turned a deaf ear to the workmen, Father Gapon proposed that they should

\* The 6th of Russian January and the 19th of ours.

al to the Czar. Was he not the Little Father of his subjects, or, at least, of the Russian Orthodox section of them? They would then, in procession on Sunday, bearing the cross and the Czar's portrait aloft in sign of their nationality, religion, and loyalty. The Little Father would see that they came by their rights. *If he granted but one demand* in their list they would worship him, they said.

"VLADIMIR'S DAY IN ST. PETERSBURG."

hitherto workmen and educated classes kept apart, the former regarding the latter with distrust. But on the night before the historic Sunday a number of literary men gathered together in the office of a newspaper and discussed the situation. Being well versed in Russian history, they were anxious to keep the people out of the Czar's way. Therefore, they adjured the workmen to abandon their intention to proceed to the Winter Palace, lest they be fired upon by the troops. But the workingmen's representatives answered that it was too late. Then a petition was sent to Prince Mirski, and to M. Witte, beseeching them in the name of patriotism, religion, and humanity to do their utmost to avert the effusion of blood. But they received no encouragement. Prince Mirski would not see them, and M. Witte could not help them. There was no head in Russia, no responsibility, only blind fate and its occasional incidents.

The fateful Sunday dawned bright and frosty. On the outskirts of St. Petersburg came the marching men in units, tens, hundreds, thousands, armed and hopeful. But all the bridges and the avenues to the city had been occupied the night before by Cossacks, guards, soldiers of the police, and policemen. Bivouac fires burned brightly on the snow-covered streets, rifles were stacked, and the soldiers were dancing, playing, laughing. Artillery was ostentatiously wheeled over to the Island of St. Petersburg, in a word, wore the aspect of a city taken by a foreign invader. But the workingmen had no misgivings. God might be in heaven, but the Czar, to whom they had given due notice of their peaceful intention, was now no longer far away; he would surely come from Tsarskoe-Selo to St. Petersburg and do the heart's desire of these the least of his subjects. Had he done so he would have succeeded in accomplishing what neither Grand Duke Vladimir, with his anti-Nihilistic League, nor Grand Duke Sergius, with his Loyal Workers' Democratic Association, had effected; he would have carried the lower classes with him and saved the country from the hands of the worst to a man and deprived the Liberals of support both of the peasantry and of the

workmen, without whom no revolution is possible in Russia. It was a rare opportunity, worthy of a great or a good monarch. Many of the extreme revolutionists trembled lest the Czar would go, as Nicholas had gone, to his rebellious subjects fearlessly and bravely. But he stayed in the apartments of his palace instead. He had put the Grand Duke Vladimir in command, and this personage is reported to have exclaimed, "If I am not Nicholas the Second, I shall be a second Nicholas!" And he was. He gave his orders to Prince Vassilchikoff, who carried them out to the letter.

A general staff was got together; the city of St. Petersburg was divided into sections, of which each one was assigned to a body of the troops; officers gathered around a green table on which lay an outspread map; adjutants came and went continually; in a word, the game of war was being played elaborately. Then the "invading army" was attacked in sections and driven back with great slaughter,—individuals of both sexes and all ages. The man who carried the Czar's portrait was shot dead; the likeness pierced; the priest Gapon, arrayed in his vestments, was borne down by his falling comrades; men, women, children, were shot, not like the Japanese, who are made prisoners if unarmed, but like wild beasts. Boys perched on the boughs of leafless trees, women clinging to the iron railings of public gardens, babies in their mothers' arms, passers-by who ran into adjacent houses for shelter, were slain deliberately, mercilessly, gleefully. I saw Cossacks grinning as they began their bloody work; I saw others joke when the dead were carried past them; and I heard of others who boasted of inhuman deeds. . . . God was still in heaven, but the Czar far away. Aye, further than he has ever been since Russia became an empire. An abyss now separates him from his people. And if the Grand Duke Vladimir was not Nicholas the Second, he was in many respects a second Nicholas.

THERE IS NO LITTLE FATHER.

The innocent people who had been shot like public enemies were buried like dogs. The hospital authorities refused the names of the slain, even to parents and relatives. They made a pretense of communicating the time of burial, but always interred the bodies secretly during the night. Many persons disappeared completely. On Sunday night, Father Gapon characterized the situation briefly in this letter:

Comrades, Russian Workingmen: There is no Czar. Between him and the Russian nation torrents of blood have flowed to-day. It is high time for Russian workmen to begin without him to carry on the struggle for

national freedom. You have my blessing for that fight. To-morrow I will be among you. To-day I am busy working for the cause. (Signed) FATHER GAPON.

A large part of Russia publicly expressed its sympathy with the capital. Strikes were organized in Moscow, Riga, Reval, Kovno, Warsaw, and other places. The Council of the High Schools informed the government that until the present *régime* was changed they could not teach: the doctors, that they could not cope with epidemics; the lawyers, that they could not hope for the establishment of law; the zemstvos of Kharkov and other cities, that the country would go to rack and ruin and the throne of the Czar be shattered,—in a word, all Russia has declared plainly and emphatically that, come what may, the autocracy must cease.

But the Autocrat ignored these signs, and continued his avocations unmoved. Even on the days when organized murder was taking the place of statute law, his Majesty was receiving generals and dignitaries, as if all were well with Russia and the Romanoffs. The men who had endeavored to hinder the bloodshed,—Hessen, Annensky, Kareyeff, Peshekhonoff, and others,—were arrested as would-be ministers of a mythical provisional government. The second best-hated man in all Russia, General Trepoff, was appointed to be governor-general of St. Petersburg, with dictatorial powers; notices were published by the authorities that Japan and England had organized all these strikes, both in Russia and in Germany, and had sent \$8,160,000. "Alas!" exclaimed the Liberals, "what a vast pile of money must have stuck to the palms of the grand ducal set!"

Even the Most Holy Synod solemnly repeated the calumny. Five hundred cells were made ready for prisoners. Ladies and girls were seized at night and hurried off to prison. Spies flitted about from house to house. *Agents provocateurs* attacked private dwellings and looted shops. The workmen were maliciously incited against the students by the police,—in a word, the halcyon days of Plevé seemed to have come back for a time. But only for a time.

#### FORECAST OF THE FUTURE.

The revolution has not failed; it has only begun. It is likely to prove a slow process in a country where the troops are with the ruler against the people, and in Russia it is certain to assume a peculiar character of its own. Un-

happily, the authorities imported a deplorable element into the struggle when they taught by example that killing and murder for political purposes are no crimes. The situation is sufficiently characterized by these salient facts. All sections of society, from the peasant and the workman to the Czar, proclaim that Russia cannot go on as she is going. Law must take the place of caprice. The Czar himself in his *ukase* openly confesses all this, and more than this. The whole nation has since assured him that autocracy cannot save the country, but that the country may save the Autocrat if he be wise in time. The alternatives now are the abolition of the one-man *régime* of the Romanoffs or the ruin of Russia. And Nicholas II. refuses to give up his prerogatives.

Between these two, then, the nation and the Czar, the struggle will now be carried on. The first encounter took place on Sunday, January 22, between the troops of the autocracy and the unarmed multitude, and the autocracy, in possession of brute force, won the day. The people will now resort to force, but to force aided by cunning, and the next episodes of political justice may perhaps be classified by friends of the autocracy as crimes. But in matters of that kind public opinion is deemed to be the right rule of conscience, and in Russia public opinion approves the violent deed of Sozonoff. Great progress can hardly be made in the contest before the war with Japan is concluded, the troops return home, and the financial bills are presented for payment. Then the day of reckoning will be nigh. For financial insolvency bids fair to accompany spiritual bankruptcy. Meanwhile it is possible, and personally I regard it as almost certain, that Nicholas II. will convoke an assembly of notables on the model of the zemsky assembly convened by the first Czar of the Romanoff dynasty. That, however, will not satisfy the legitimate demands of his people. Yet it is in the highest degree improbable that the Emperor will grant a constitution; though an autocrat, he never so powerful, cannot carry on a campaign against a foreign enemy, thousands of miles away, and at the same time wage war on his own people at home. Even Archimedes needed a fulcrum. At present nearly all Russia has recorded its opinion in unmistakable terms that the game which is now being played by the autocracy is not worth the candle. Why, to quote a Russian saying, go to hell to light a cigarette?



THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, FROM THE CAPITOL.

## A CIVIC AWAKENING AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

BY MAX WEST.

SIDES being the seat of the federal government and the Mecca of politicians and seers innumerable, Washington is a civic very much like any other rapidly growing rican city. Its chief municipal peculiarity in its form of government, which makes res its city council and gives it, instead of yor, three commissioners of the District of mbia, appointed by the President. The ad States, which owns fully half the real e in the District, pays one-half of the Dis- s expenses, and in like manner Congress is y responsible with its own citizens for the re and progress of the capital. That Wash- n is just now going through a remarkable opment is therefore due partly to the enter- of its own citizens and partly to the en- asm and initiative of the late Senator McMil- who long presided over the destinies of the al as chairman of the Senate Committee on istrict of Columbia. When the centennial e establishment of the seat of government at ington was celebrated in December, 1900, it elt that the time had come for the develop- of a new and greater Washington which d be worthy to be the capital of a great nation. lenate Committee on the District of Columbia nted a commission of eminent architects andscape gardeners to report a comprehen- plan for the development and improvement e park system of the District. This com- on, consisting of Messrs. Daniel H. Burn Charles F. McKim, Augustus St. Gaudens, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., visited Euro-

pean capitals for inspiration, but after making a study of the original plan for the federal city as conceived by Washington and mapped by L'Enfant, declared itself in favor of rehabilitating and extending that masterful plan. This involves cutting a broad boulevard through the center of the Mall to connect the Capitol with the Washington Monument and the White House, and as a necessary corollary, the removal of railroad tracks from the Mall and the building of a union railway station northeast of the Capitol grounds. The commission's plan included the grouping of future public buildings and memorials, the establishment of recreation centers, and the unification of the entire park system by appropriate connecting driveways. An interesting collection of models, sketches, etc., was prepared and placed on exhibition to stimulate the interest of the public. It was never intended that the whole of this vast plan should be carried out at one time, but it was thought desirable to have a definite ideal toward which to work in the future improvement of the capital.

### THE GREAT TERMINAL PROJECT.

Inaugural visitors this year will find several extensive improvements under way in accordance with the Park Commission's plans. The one which is most radically changing the face of the map is the union railway terminal project, which involves the abolition of all the grade crossings in the city and the erection of a monumental station north of Massachusetts Avenue (a quarter of a mile from the Capitol),





ains from the South will reach by means  
nel nearly a mile long through Capital  
ween the Capitol and the Library of  
s. The station is to be a magnificent  
f white granite, a few feet longer than  
ol itself, and costing four million dollars.

It will front on a broad semi-circular  
om which streets will radiate in such a  
as to avoid congestion of traffic, it is  
ren at inauguration time. Where now all  
there will be twenty-nine parallel tracks  
nger trains, and room for nine more as  
needed. It augurs well for the appro-  
xecution of this great project that Mr  
n, of the late Park Commission, is the  
of the new union station, which prom-  
be unsurpassed in completeness, con-  
and elegance, as well as in magnitude,  
institute a fitting vestibule to the national

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS UNDER WAY.

outh of Pennsylvania Avenue at Four-  
street, in the triangle north of the Mall  
ed by the Park Commission for public  
s of a local character, work has been be-  
t building for the offices of the District  
ent, now inadequately housed in rented  
. The two million five hundred thou-  
lars secured for this purpose will permit  
tion of a handsome building of granite  
le. In the Mall, just south of the present  
lding of the Department of Agriculture,  
has been broken for a new and permanent  
for that department, which will bring  
e roof the various bureaus and labora-  
ow scattered from F Street northwest  
o C Street southwest. After much dis-  
the new building has been so located as  
the broad open space through the Mall  
h the Park Commission contended. Near  
on the opposite side of the Mall, rise the  
the new National Museum, which is to  
what larger than the Library of Con-

HON. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND.

(President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of  
Columbia.)

gress, though less expensive, and in which will  
be displayed thousands of specimens now stored  
away in the basement of the old museum, for lack  
of space to exhibit them. South of the Capitol  
grounds work has been begun on the office build-  
ing for the House of Representatives, which, with  
the Senate building, for which land has been se-  
cured on the north, marks a partial realization of  
the Park Commission's plan for a group of legis-  
lative buildings surrounding the Capitol.

By the time these buildings are completed  
provision will doubtless have been made for  
several other much-needed public buildings.  
The new Department of Commerce and Labor  
is scattered about in rented buildings, the

## THE LATE JOHN E. PROCTOR.

(President of the Civil Service Commission, 1896-1903.)

and a description of the various parts and method of joining same), 30; pilot rules and inland navigation, 20; knowledge of lifeboats and lifeboats, 10; experience, 20. The criticisms of the examinations that were made in the early days of the commission have vanished before every thoroughgoing investigation into the scope and character of the questions themselves.

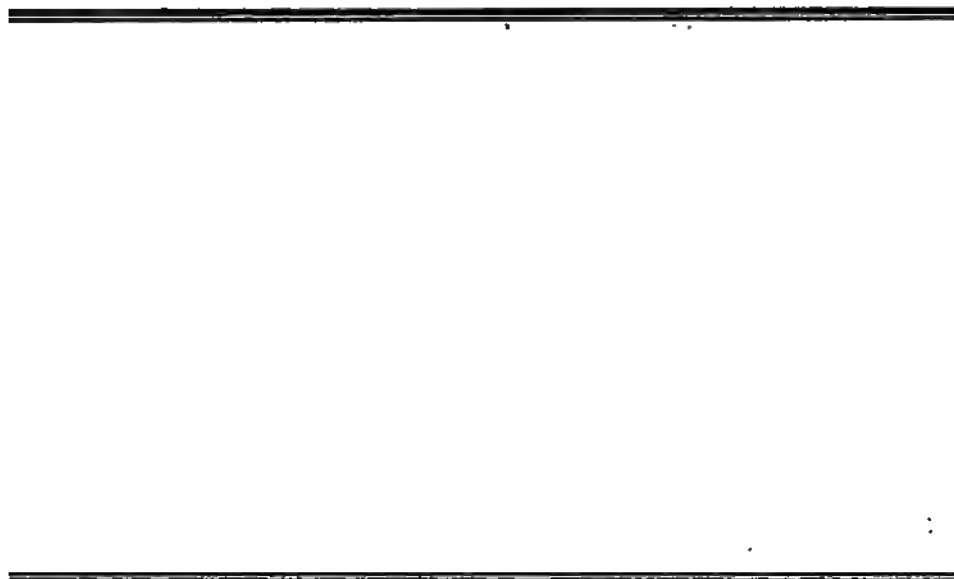
## THE CASE OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The best answer to such criticisms, however, is to be found in the actual results produced by the system. As to these results, the men directly in charge of the departments and bureaus affected are, of course, best qualified to speak. Going back a few years, one of the most striking instances of the effect of civil-service examinations on the standards of government employment is the notable improvement in the efficiency of the railway mail service as recorded from year to year in the official reports. It will be remembered that this important branch of the Post Office, after having been the football of both political parties for many years, was brought under the classified civil service during President Harrison's administration, in the year 1889. Prior to that time, Republican clerks had been turned out by a Democratic administration, and,

in the early months of President Harrison's publican administration, a large number of Democratic clerks had in turn been dismissed. The whole service was utterly demoralized, probably reached at that time the lowest of efficiency in its history. It was some time after the introduction of entrance examinations before the resulting change in the character of the appointees began to make itself felt in the general efficiency of the service. After that, however, a marked improvement was noted in the opinion of those best qualified to judge. The advance was attributable mainly, wholly, to the application of the civil-service tests. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, the errors in distribution committed by railway mail clerks amounted to the enormous total of 2,769,245. This meant that 2,834 pieces of mail were correctly handled to each error committed. Within the next twelve months the number of errors had greatly decreased, a number of pieces correctly handled to each error was found to be 4,261. Thereafter there was a steady decrease in the number of errors. By the year 1898, when the number of errors had fallen below a million, and the number of "correct" pieces to each error was 11,960, the best number ever reached by the service. At that time the efficiency has been maintained at a relatively high level, the number of pieces to each error never falling below 11,000 and in 1904 exceeding 11,000. The sum of the whole matter is that in 1890, when the spoils system were still rife in the railway mail service, the clerks made an error to 2,800 pieces of mail that they handled; in recent years, the system, being manned by appointees chosen under the civil-service system, the ratio of errors is one to every 11,000. This is a concrete case, in which every citizen can see the result, and it invites the attention of every business man who is interested in securing a high state of efficiency in government work. It has been attained by private enterprise.

## GENERAL GAINS IN ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

For obvious reasons, it has not been a matter to apply tests of this kind to the various bureaus which make up the non-civil service. The main difficulty is that many of the features of the arbitrary classification of jobs, which was made more than fifty years ago, still survive. In most of the Government there is a failure to observe a logical division of duties. Thus, a \$1,400 clerk will be found performing work of precisely the same character that performed by a \$1,200 clerk. Frequently a clerk promoted from \$1,200 to \$1,400 does



THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING PLANNED FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.  
(Cope & Stewardson, architects.)

, a high-pressure fire-protection a new aqueduct to Great Falls. n purchased for a new police court nicipal almshouse, and a bill pro- ublic-comfort stations is before his writing. In order that neces- ments of a permanent character without throwing the whole burden revenues, the District commission- mended to Congress a system of n the national treasury to take the long-term bonds issued by other

#### NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

n is proud of its public schools, ognized as among the best in the ough the teachers' salaries are still after some slight increases have at experienced teachers are con- lost to other cities. It was just a his year that the Washington pub- tem was established, with a board aded by President Jefferson. The been fortunate, not only in having citizens of the District on their ards, but also in the high character erintendents and teaching force. of study have been progressive. ; of the schools is noticeably whole- asant. Through evening lectures f the schools are now extended to ng the schoolhouses recently dedi-

cated are two handsome buildings devoted to manual training, which are already so filled to overflowing that extensions have been asked for. A commodious new building for the Business High School is now being erected. The kindergartens in the public schools have been supplemented by three excellent free kindergartens supported by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst; and though her support has now been withdrawn, it is hoped that means will be provided to continue them. The school gardens of the public schools are supplemented by the work of the City Gardens Association, which promotes the cultivation of vacant land by the needy and by the young.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia, after a brief existence in rented quarters, now occupies an attractive building given by Mr. Carnegie, and is entering upon a new era of usefulness under its enterprising new librarian, Mr. George F. Bowerman, lately called from Wilmington. Under his method of displaying the best books upon open shelves, the circulation is rapidly increasing and the proportion of fiction rapidly falling off. Lists of books in the library on various subjects are published in the local papers, and a special effort is made to interest mechanics and artisans in the literature of their trades. On the second floor of the library building is a lecture hall, which is coming to be used more and more for public lectures and meetings of various organizations of a public character. Mr. A. J. ... offered to build a number of

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

It is stated that Southern young men are  
being prevented from entering  
the service on any feeling that they will  
be treated as second-class. Nevertheless  
the Service is careful in this respect, and  
the men assigned to those who have given  
the Service a good record are that for the most  
part they will be given the same opportunities for  
advancement as those necessary for  
others. The Service is also making an  
effort to give the men the same opportunities and  
the same treatment as those who are successful by young  
men. The Service is also making an effort to give the men  
the same treatment as those who are successful by demanding  
the same treatment as those who are successful for a Wash-  
ington Post. The Service is also making an effort to give the men  
the same treatment as those who are successful in the Northern  
States. The Service is also making an effort to give the men  
the same treatment as those who are successful within a few  
years. The Service is also making an effort to give the men  
the same treatment as those who are successful in a young  
man. The Service is also making an effort to give the men  
the same treatment as those who are successful in a rural district  
of the United States. The Service is also making an effort to give the men  
the same treatment as those who are successful in securing  
the same treatment as those who are successful in the typewriting  
business. The Service is also making an effort to give the men  
the same treatment as those who are successful in a large region

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... as per  
... charges  
... officialdom

A GLIMPSE OF LITTLE-KNOWN WASHINGTON—YAS STREET, IN THE SOUTHWEST SECTION.

(Dwellings on the left were erected by the Sanitary Housing Company. Note the contrast in the facing row.)

new group of buildings to be situated west of the State, War, and Navy department—the central building of the group to be

nate and professional work, and to surround itself with colleges founded by separate denominations or other organizations, which will have the benefit of university affiliation and the university degree. Meanwhile the Methodists are still at work on their university in the northwestern part of the District, while the Catholic University, in the northeast, is constantly growing and expanding. The Young Men's Christian Association is building a handsome new edifice, and banks and business houses are rapidly improving the business streets with substantial buildings.

HOUSING AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Two important needs of Washington which are now attracting public notice are improved housing and public playgrounds. In both directions some progress has already been made through the initiative of public-spirited citizens, without aid from Congress. An investigation of alley conditions made several years ago by the Civic Center led to the organization of the Sanitary Improvement Company, which has erected several long rows of two-family houses, in which flats of from three to five rooms rent at from \$10 to \$15 a month, with a rebate of one month's rent a year when no repairs are necessary. These dwellings are occupied by the better class of

THE HINLEY MENTAL-TRAINING SCHOOL.

working people, and have been imitated by private landlords, who ask higher rents for very similar accommodations. The Sanitary Improvement Company has from the very beginning paid 5 per cent. on the investment, to which rate its dividends are limited, besides accumulating a surplus fund. The Sanitary Housing Company is a newer corporation, promoted by the leading spirits of the older company to meet the need for a cheaper class of tenements. Its first row of flats, on Van Street southwest, is in striking contrast to the tumble-down barracks, a relic of war times, to which the colored residents of that street are accustomed. For three rooms and bath the rent is only \$7 or \$7.50 a month; for four rooms and bath, \$8 and \$8.50. For nine years the leading citizens and civic organizations of Washington have been urging Congress to enact legislation to help along housing reform by authorizing the condemnation of houses unfit for human habitation, and by widening inhabited alleys into minor streets. The only unsanitary dwelling which it has been possible to condemn under existing laws was one which was also structurally unsafe, and threatened to fall over on some passer-by.

Mr. Charles F. Weller, the energetic secretary of the Associated Charities, keeps the need of improved housing and of playgrounds before the public by means of mass-meetings and lantern-slides, and his efforts have already borne some fruit in the equipment of eleven small playgrounds by private philanthropy on borrowed land, public reservations being used in two cases. Last summer a trained supervisor was employed, and a public field-day held at the close of the season. Congress has now been asked for a small appropriation to continue and extend this work. To make a small amount of money go as far as possible, Mr. Weller organizes a winter training-class of volunteer playground assistants for the following summer.

The expanding activity of the Associated Charities is one of the most notable features of the civic life of Washington. The four committees on the improvement of housing conditions, playgrounds, summer outings, and the prevention of tuberculosis represent "the broadening sphere of organized charity" of which Mr. Robert W. de Forest spoke at the last annual meeting. In the crusade against tuberculosis a dispensary has been established, with volunteer physicians to give advice, and an important educational work is being carried on with lectures and pamphlets.

#### GOVERNMENT BY TRUMVIRATE.

There is no more efficient municipal administration anywhere in America than that pre-

sided over by the Commissioners of the City of Columbia, who are men of the highest caliber and ability; and notwithstanding its seemingly undemocratic form of government there is no city in which representative opinion is more effective in influencing administrative action. There are many citizens of Washington who regard the appointment of a triumvirate as an illogical arrangement for the capital of a republic, and who object on principle to being disfranchised; but the arrangement works so well in practice that there is no considerable demand for a change of government by the citizens. A substitute for representative government is found in the citizens' associations, by which the interests of various sections and suburbs are discussed and brought before the proper authorities. The Board of Trade, the Business Men's Association, the Civic Center, and the new Commercial League are all interestedly public-spirited organizations devoted to the welfare and advancement of the city as a whole. By frequent hearings before the commissioners or the District committee on Congress, as well as by memorials and public meetings, these associations, and others formed for special purposes, make their influence felt. The newly organized Public Education Association has added its energy to that of the other organizations in attempting to secure legislation for compulsory education, prohibition of child-labor, establishing a juvenile court, and in the movement against child labor. A rate citizens' committee has also been organized.

It is in getting needed legislation from Congress that the public-spirited citizens of Washington meet with their greatest discouragement. Progressive legislation to which there is no particular objection fails session after session from the pressure of public business. It is inevitable that members of Congress should generally be less interested in District affairs than in those more interesting to their constituents. Matters of national concern; but President Roosevelt has more than once emphasized the national importance of everything affecting the national capital. In his message of last December he voted an unprecedented amount of attention to the needs of Washington, recommending in particular the creation of a commission on housing and health conditions; and in January his special message called the attention of Congress to the necessity of a new incorporation law for the District, which was promptly passed. Perhaps this may be taken as a good omen for the future. Washington is to be the most beautiful city in the world, and there are those who rest content until it is a model city in all re-

# THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER ROOSEVELT.

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW.

President of the United States, as every one knows who has read the Constitution, is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He is also the head of an organized body of civil servants, far outnumbering our military and naval forces,—a body under the Constitution, since the very possibility of its existence was undreamed of by the framers of the republic. There are about two hundred and eighty thousand of these men and women who toil daily in Uncle Sam's vineyard, and they are as truly the nation's servants as are soldiers and sailors who fight its battles. Some of them are some whose lives are by no means lacking in the heroic,—some whose devotion is not less noble because their service has been rendered without trumpet-and-drum accompaniment.

## A CIVIL-SERVICE PRESIDENT.

It is a disparagement of the military arm of government to acknowledge that without it it would be powerless, and especially in a democracy like ours it would seem to be an axiom of successful administration that the executive civil service should be as well organized and trained to as high a degree of efficiency as the military or naval service. Yet it is only a short span of years since this truth began to be recognized by our country as a principle of conduct. Men who were hardly gray can recall the time when the President occupied every salaried position on the Government's roster, from the department secretary down to the jobs of the messengers and errand boys in the corridors of the big Washington buildings, was regarded as the legitimate head of the place-hunter. In those days the President was not esteemed for what they knew of his Government's work. It was not necessary that a President should be conversant with the affairs of one or more of the departments. How many Presidents have preceded office with any personal knowledge of departmental business? For our country has chosen military heroes, Congressmen, "favorite sons" of States,—never men engaged in the actual executive business at the White House. The fact is, that Theodore Roosevelt, the first occupant of the Presidential chair since the Civil War, came to the office equipped with in-

timate knowledge, based on personal experience, of the practical workings of the great governmental machine. Some of the best years of his life had been given to the cause of civil-service reform,—not as an agitator on the outside, but as a practical administrator on the inside, holding the important post of president of the Civil Service Commission, facing grave problems of organization and method, of which the doctrinaire reformer had little conception, and gaining through it all an experience that has proved a valuable asset in the still broader responsibilities of the Presidency. That experience, supplemented as it was by his term of office as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, familiarized Mr. Roosevelt with the routine of executive business, so that now, as the head of the whole governmental system, his relation to the personnel may be likened to that sustained by an army's commander to the subordinate officers in successive gradations of rank through which he has himself risen.

It is only natural, then, that those who are working for the improvement of the national civil service should count on the Roosevelt administration as an active and vigilant ally. We have a President in office who knows as well as any man in his position can know what the system is and how it works,—its merits and its defects. Its problems and its difficulties he has made his own. He has had a hand in reforming its abuses, and more than once he has come to its defense when it was set upon by powerful enemies. Perhaps the inauguration of a "civil-service President" marks an appropriate time for a rapid survey of the conditions under which the government's work is performed by its army of civil servants. Changes more far-reaching, possibly, than the American public suspects, have within a few years so transformed those conditions that government employment in Washington and elsewhere now presents wholly new phases. Moreover, most of the discussion of the subject heretofore has been confined to the political or theoretical aspects of the situation, to the neglect of certain more concretely human aspects.

## THE CHANGES OF TWENTY YEARS.

When Mr. James Bryce wrote "The American Commonwealth" he did not think it worth while to include a chapter on the public service, as he



would almost certainly have been in writing a similar paper in any of the European states: for it is not true that anybody noticed the contrast between the situation that twenty years ago had obtained in governmental employment, with a few exceptions, was anything but a contrast. It offered few attractions to the ambitious spirit of the land. Its rewards were not great at least. Every official's fortunes were almost entirely dependent on the coming and going of Presidents, Senators, and Repre-

official duties at election time and devote energies to electioneering for his party, wonder that under such conditions the that "public office is a public trust" is merely an empty platitude!

This state of affairs had developed gradually during the first century of the Republic and it was not to be radically altered in some of the attendant evils are still present. Yet it requires but a brief sojourn at national capital to convince one that the situation, as respects office-holding and a system of public employment, is very different from what it was, for example, when President Garfield took office and virtually sacrificed life to the spoils demon. One now finds in service of the Government hundreds of specially-trained men who have entered on their career of advancement in the public service the attractiveness with academic careers. And more, thousands of the purely clerical grades in the departments are filled by men and women who in training and equipment for their work would do credit to the best-managed business houses in the land.

#### WHAT THE LAW OF 1883 SOUGHT TO ACCOMPLISH.

An inquirer seeking a reason for the existence of the present system of appointments affecting public employment in Washington and throughout the United States will find that the chief cause is to be found in the passage of the Civil Service Act of 1883, but some years after its passage as the President in recognition of the fact that it was felt the venerable Democratic Senator from Ohio, the passage of this law was the most effective blow ever dealt at the spoils system in this country. Yet its immediate results gave little promise of the increasing potency which has developed in each successive administration since that of President Arthur, when its machinery was set in motion. In brief, the law provided for the appointment of three commissioners, not more than two of whom should be adherents of the same political party, and made it the duty of the President to aid the President in preparing rules for the government of the civil service; that these rules should include, among other things, for open competition in nominations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; that appointments should be made from among those passing the examinations with highest grades; that such appointments should be apportioned in the departments at Washington among the States and Territories; that there should be an appointment examination before absolute appointment, and that

#### HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

(Head of the first Civil Service Commission, appointed by President Grant.)

representatives. To the great body of our citizenship, the whole thing seemed to feel nothing more than a mad scramble for place and power. The impression was so deeply impressed on the national imagination that the undertaking was almost hopeless. Little was known of the value of the work. Every job at Washington was to be filled by a spoilsman. Every office holder was expected to neglect his duties who held his place on the basis of appointment. Every office holder was regularly and openly assessed a considerable part of his salary for campaign expenses at every election. Moreover, he was expected to neglect his

cial authority to coerce the political activity person or body should be absolutely denied. Provision was also made in the act touching the enforcement of the law and a penalty of fine or imprisonment was imposed for the solicitation by any person to be in the service of the United States of positions to be used for political purposes in such service, or the collection of contributions by any person in any government building.

#### THE MEN WHO ENFORCED THE LAW

As we look back to-day upon the immediate effects of the early enforcement of this law in the administrations of President Arthur and President Cleveland, it is hard to understand why such an outcry should have been made at the time, or why it should have been so revolutionary in principle. Only four thousand places were at first included in the service. This number was increased during the first Cleveland administration and more extensively in the Harrison administration, the second Cleveland administration, the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, until at the present time it is one-half of the total federal civil service of the country, or, to be exact, 154,093 are classified subject to competitive examination under the civil-service rules. In other words, there are eleven times as many persons who owe their appointments in the civil service to the operation of competitive tests as were included within the scope of the rules when the law was first set them in operation. More than 100,000 persons were examined last year, 103,718 passed, and 50,830 received appointments. It has been found necessary to divide the country into thirteen districts for the purpose of conducting examinations. Such an arrangement as this could not have been achieved had the law been left to itself, and its administration as recommended themselves to Congress and to the heads of departments at Washington. An impartial or lukewarm board of commissioners could at any time during the past twenty-two years have practically nullified the law and defeated its whole purpose, but the country has been fortunate in the character of the men who have acted as Civil Service Commissioners. Beginning with George William Curtis, who declined the English mission in order to take the place of the first Civil Service Commissioner in the administration, under an earlier law, who have served the Government's interests in this important office have set excellent examples of patriotism and devotion to public

#### GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

(President of the Civil Service Commission.)

duty. The commission has had Democratic presidents under Republican administrations, and Republican presidents under Democratic administrations. Some of its members have been intense partisans, and yet no charge of pernicious political activity has ever been laid at the commission's door.

During President Harrison's administration, and in the first half of President Cleveland's second administration, the president of the commission was Theodore Roosevelt. He was a Northern Republican, and he had as associates on the commission two Southern Democrats,—ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, and the late John R. Procter, the former State geologist of Kentucky. Mr. Roosevelt has himself said of his associates, both of whom had served in the Confederate army that "it would be impossible for any one to desire as associates two men with higher ideals of duty, or more resolute in their adherence to those ideals." In the same connection, Mr. Roosevelt has declared that "in all the dealings of the commission in those years, there was no single instance wherein the politics of any person or the political significance of any action was so much as taken into account." Other com-

missioners of ability and eminence who succeeded Roosevelt were the Hon. William Dudley Fouke, of Indiana, and the Hon. James R. Garfield, of Ohio, now Commissioner of Corporations. The president of the commission at the present time is Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, a ~~former Democrat~~ and with him are associated the Hon. Alfred W. Cooley, of New York, and the Hon. Henry F. ~~Johnson~~ of Minnesota. ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~Republican~~. The secretary of the commission, Mr. John T. Doyle, has held his present position throughout the commission's history, from the time when the entire effects and archives of the office were transported from one Washington building to another in an ordinary pushcart, until to-day, when an entire five story building is inadequate for the work of the bureau. The present chief examiner of the commission, Mr. Frank M. Kiggins, served an apprenticeship at departmental duties before his connection with the commission, and is familiar with the examination problem in its most practical phases. The same thing is true of other members of the examining staff.

MR. JOHN T. DOYLE.

(Secretary of the Civil Service Commission since its organization.)

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS OUT IN PRACTICE.

This matter of the commission's personnel is important in any consideration of the improvement and reform of the civil service. All the officials of the commission, from the beginning, seem to have been animated with a desire not merely to enforce the letter of the law, but to do everything possible to make it effective in the broadest sense. A continual campaign of popular education has been necessary in order to make the great outside public understand that its own interests were cared for and guarded by the commission, while, at the same time, no little persuasion was necessary in the early years in order to bring about the hearty cooperation of the heads of departments and the bureau chiefs. After more than a score of years of enforcement, it is the all but unanimous conclusion that the law has vindicated itself and has amply justified its enactment. No head of a government department would to-day be willing to go back to the conditions of 1880, even

if the law were to be repealed to-morrow. It is quite probable that in the event of such the first action taken in most of the departments would be the establishment of a system of competitive tests based on the examination conducted by the Civil Service Commission. It should not, however, be inferred that all of all the executive departments and bureaus are unanimous in approval of examination. As a bureau chief said to the writer a few days ago, "The examinations do not in every case form the best test. All that can be said for them is that for the purpose intended as to the great mass of clerical positions in Washington, no better means has been devised for securing a fair competitive test."

EXAMINATIONS MADE PRACTICAL.

Still, as the system has developed over the years, the practicality of the examination process has steadily gained, and the best proof of its general usefulness of the system is to be found in the fact that it brings to the various departments the types of candidates most desired. The heads of the scientific bureaus in Washington are the first to resent any failure on the part of the commission to supply desirable material for positions in their specialties. The fact that under the workings of the examination process specialists are continually coming to Washington and receiving appointments in one part or another of the service, who represent the best trained intellects available in the country in their particular lines. Perhaps it is not fully understood outside of Washington to how great an extent the departments themselves now handle the framing of examination questions for these technical positions. Recognizing that the department itself is the best judge of the qualifications required for appointed positions, the Civil Service Commission wisely sought the active cooperation of the departments in the framing of examination questions. It is decided, for example, that the Secretary of Agriculture desires to call for men in Washington for the government service a man who is an expert in the study of noxious plant growths. The department itself knows better than any other possibly can what are the particular qualifications demanded in this position. At the same time, it is for the interest of the department that the spirit of the law should be served, since better qualifications can be secured through competition than otherwise. The Civil Service Commission is guided by the department that it is desired to fill a vacancy in question, and the commission usually requests the department to suggest

to be used in the competitive examination is advertised to be held.

**ONE HUNDRED DISTINCT EXAMINATIONS.**

The commission itself conducts at the present more than six hundred different kinds of examinations, and it is not to be supposed that miners, unaided, can cover this entire range of the satisfaction of the departments. In the case which we are considering, the Agricultural Department frames its questions and submits them to the commission; the examination is conducted by the commission, and in due time the results of the successful candidates are sent to the department, which then makes its own selection of one name from three. If the department had the entire management of the matter in its own hands, it is difficult to see how it could have tested more practical or secure better results.

In fact, the methods of the commission in the matter of examinations, from start to finish, tend to the most practical results attainable. In the preparation of questions, the thing constantly in view is the nature of the duties which the candidate will be assigned on entering the service. The whole object of the test is to determine the candidate's qualifications for these particular duties. In the case of the special positions to which reference has been made, the difficulty experienced by an outsider in comprehending the nature of these duties is overcome by reference of the matter to the authorities directly concerned.

Thus, the whole object of the law is attained, the department attains its end, the can-

didates are subjected to the fairest possible tests, and the general good of the service is promoted.

**TESTS FOR MECHANICAL AND EXPERT POSITIONS.**

Turning from these positions, in which the highest form of technical ability is required, to the far more numerous places for which certain specific, practical tests are necessary, we find

**COMMISSIONER ALFORD W. COOLEY.**

that the commission has steadily increased the efficiency of its examination system. The public has sometimes been led to suppose that persons applying for mechanical positions are subjected to purely literary tests. Nothing could be further from the truth. In examinations in mechanical trades, the subjects considered are not educational tests at all, but simply age, physical condition, and experience, the relative weights of which (on a scale of 100) are as follows: age, 20; physical condition, 20; experience, 60. Then, too, in classes of positions requiring expert knowledge of some particular trade or calling, the tests applied are of the most practical character. Take, for example, the examination of local and assistant inspectors of hulls, under the Steamboat Inspection Service. Here the relative weights of subjects, on a scale of 100, are: letter-writing, 10; arithmetic (comprising problems in common and decimal fractions, mensuration, and square root) 10; hull construction (comprising questions relative to the construction and strength of wood and iron hulls of vessels,

**COMMISSIONER HENRY F. OSBORN.**

THE LATE JOHN R. PROCTER.  
(President of the Civil Service Commission, 1895-1902.)

and a description of the various parts and method of joining same), 30; pilot rules and inland navigation, 20; knowledge of lifeboats and life-rafts, 10; experience, 20. The criticisms of the examinations that were made in the early days of the commission have vanished before every thoroughgoing investigation into the scope and character of the questions themselves.

#### THE CASE OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The best answer to such criticisms, however, is to be found in the actual results produced by the system. As to these results, the men directly in charge of the departments and bureaus affected are, of course, best qualified to speak. Going back a few years, one of the most striking instances of the effect of civil-service examinations on the standards of government employment is the notable improvement in the efficiency of the railway mail service as recorded from year to year in the official reports. It will be remembered that this important branch of the Post Office, after having been the football of both political parties for many years, was brought under the classified civil service during President Harrison's administration, in the year 1889. Prior to that time, Republican clerks had been turned out by a Democratic administration, and,

in the early months of President Harrison's publican administration, a large number of Democratic clerks had in turn been dismissed, and the whole service was utterly demoralized, probably reached at that time the lowest of efficiency in its history. It was some time after the introduction of entrance examinations before the resulting change in the character of the appointees began to make itself felt in the general efficiency of the service. After, however, a marked improvement was noted in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the advance was attributable mainly, and wholly, to the application of the civil-service tests. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, the errors in distribution committed by railway mail clerks amounted to the enormous total of 2,769,245. This meant that 2,834 pieces of mail matter were correctly handled to each error enclosed. Within the next twelve months the number of errors had greatly decreased, and a number of pieces correctly handled to each error was found to be 4,261. Thereafter there was a steady decrease in the number of errors, until the year 1898, when the number of errors had fallen below a million, and the number of pieces of mail matter correctly handled to each error was 11,960, the best number ever reached by the service. At that time the efficiency has been maintained at a relatively high level, the number of errors per piece of mail never falling below 11,000, and in 1901 exceeding 11,000. The sum of the whole matter is that in 1890, when the spoils system were still rife in the railway mail service, the clerks made an error to 2,800 pieces of mail that they handled; in recent years, the system, being manned by appointees chosen under the civil-service system, the ratio of errors is one to every 11,000. This is a concrete case, in which every citizen concerned, and it invites the attention of every business man who is interested in securing a high state of efficiency in government, that has been attained by private enterprise.

#### GENERAL GAINS IN ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

For obvious reasons, it has not been a matter to apply tests of this kind to the various bureaus which make up the rest of the civil service. The main difficulty is the features of the arbitrary classification of positions, which was made more than fifty years ago and still survive. In most of the Government there is a failure to observe a logical gradation of duties. Thus, a \$1,400 clerk will be found performing work of precisely the same character that performed by a \$1,200 clerk. Frequently a clerk promoted from \$1,200 to \$1,400 does

me work after his promotion that he did

All this confusion in the system makes it to apply any general test showing how efficiency of a bureau or department has been by the operation of the civil-service law. Officials of the Treasury Department will, however, that in the customs service there has been an actual saving, in the salaries, of at least 10 per cent. This can be an annual saving to the Government of more than two million dollars. Some years it was estimated that altogether ten million was saved to the Government in the various departments through the operation of the law and the reduction in the required number of men and the increased efficiency of the new ones. If this statement was justified when made, the saving to-day must be far greater since many thousand offices have been created in the classified service within the last few years. That public opinion in the country at large has been favorably impressed by these results is shown by the agitations in various States and cities for local systems similar in principle and method to the federal civil-service establishment.

#### THE PAY FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

With regard to the compensation for government work, intelligent observation will probably confirm the epigrammatic statement in the news-articles that has lately gone the rounds, to the effect that the pay is small for some public officials, but that some public officials are small.

As a rule, the lower positions in government service are paid more, and the higher positions less, than in private business. The advancement in the government is slower, but is partly compensated for by the fact that the pay is higher on the whole in the earlier years. A man who has worked ten years for a railroad company will probably have had a gross income about equal to what a man of similar ability, working the same length of time, would have received from a railroad company. At the end of the ten-year period the government man's salary would have been better than the railroad man's, but the latter in all likelihood would have caught up with him and outstripped him by the end of the ten-year period. In the long run, the government man comes up with the other. This statement holds true of the general departmental positions in Washington.

Young professional and scientific men of special qualifications are started on salaries corresponding pretty closely on the average with the salaries of "instructors" on college and universities. The government man has no advantage in the pay corresponding with

that of the college professor. Furthermore, he is held more closely to the observation of office hours. Washington, however, has many attractions for this type of worker. He meets many men of his own degree of education and of similar aspirations, and in not a few cases scientific men, who have proved themselves capable investigators, have been put in responsible positions, where they virtually direct the work of many subordinates, and control the expenditure of considerable funds in the interest of scientific research. A few such men in Washington have undoubtedly attained such positions far more rapidly than would have been possible on any university faculty.

Washington offers further advantages to young men of promise who succeed in passing the examinations and obtain places in the departments. There are excellent law and medical schools in the city which accommodate their programmes of lectures to the department hours. It is quite the usual thing for young department clerks to pursue a three-year course of instruction, obtain degrees in law and medicine, and then resign their clerkships to embark upon professional careers. But this is by no means the whole purpose of such institutions as the George Washington University, which, under the vigorous administration of President Needham and Dean Tucker, of the Schools of Law, Jurisprudence, and Diplomacy, is making a serious and promising effort to provide courses of instruction that will actually qualify students to fill important posts, especially in the State Department, for which no other university makes systematic provision. There is an increasing number of positions in the departments, notably in the newly organized Department of Commerce and Labor, in which a sound knowledge of the law in one or more branches is a part of the qualifications required. A man entering on an ordinary clerkship may, by three or four years of study at the law school, qualify himself for one of these semi-technical legal positions. Such a man may reasonably expect quite as good an income in the form of a government salary as the average young lawyer gets in the early years of a private practice. As a life career, on the other hand, government work, it must be admitted, is less alluring to the young man of ambition. All the higher positions in the service are notoriously ill-paid. It is not at all unusual to find in Washington officials of long experience and the most thorough equipment, controlling the disbursement of many thousands of the Government's dollars, holding places of great responsibility, and receiving a small salary. In a

compensating advantages, but in the general run of departmental positions, it is hard to discern any rewards at the top that are really worth striving for from the bottom. Most of the plums are on the lower branches of the tree.

#### FACTS ABOUT THE PERSONNEL.

A great mass of information about the executive civil service, much of which it is impossible even to summarize in a magazine article, has recently been collected and published in Census Bulletin No. 12, by the Bureau of the Census. From the data thus compiled, it appears that of the 271,169 officers and employees in the service on June 30, 1903, 25,810 were employed within the District of Columbia, of which number 20,813 were included in the competitive class. The total number in the competitive class outside the District of Columbia at that time was 113,716. It also appears from these statistics that the ratio of men and women employed in Washington is 2.73 to 1, that outside of Washington it is 18.36 to 1, and that in the entire service it is 10.29 to 1. From the tabulation of salaries, excluding those classes of employees receiving less than \$720 a year, and also those receiving more than \$2,500 a year (most of whom are Presidential appointments), the approximate average annual salary of the Washington employee is \$1,212, of those employed outside of Washington, \$1,010, and of the entire service, \$1,053. It is found that the average periods of service of employees were 10.55 years in Washington, 6.38 elsewhere, and 7.10 years in the entire service. In Washington, 5.54 per cent. of the employees have served more than thirty years, while in the entire service the percentage is only 1.97. A comparison of the length of service of employees in the executive service with that of the employees of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, revealed the fact that the government service contains a larger proportion of employees who have served over ten and less than twenty years; but, of those who served a longer period, the railroad companies can show a larger proportion.

As to the geographical distribution of government employees, the Eastern and central States of the Union are more fully represented than any other sections of the country among those who take examinations and receive appointments in the service. While Mr. Roosevelt was a Civil Service Commissioner, he made strenuous efforts to fill the quotas of the Southern States, which had long been far behind the North and West in this regard. Much of the old prejudice against the administration of the law was overcome by Mr. Roosevelt's efforts, and

it is believed that Southern young men and women are no longer deterred from entering the examinations by any feeling that they will fail to receive fair treatment. Nevertheless, the South is still backward in this respect, and the reason assigned by those who have given the matter special attention is that for the majority of Southern youth the opportunities for securing the kind of training necessary for a successful candidate in the examinations are relatively inferior to those possessed by young people in the North and West. Stenography and typewriting are almost invariably demanded at the present time as qualifications for a Washington clerkship. Throughout the Northern States, the facilities for qualifying in these branches have greatly multiplied within a few years, so that it is now possible for a young man or a young woman, even in the rural districts of Eastern or middle Western States, to secure a fair training in stenography and typewriting. This, however, is still impossible in large regions of the South.

#### THE MORAL CHARACTER OF APPOINTEES.

A few months ago, the statement was carelessly made in an American magazine, that not five hundred of the Washington office-holders looked upon their offices as sacred trusts to the people. The author of the statement declared that public opinion among the civil-service employees regarded as clear gain anything that could be gotten out of the Government, whether an hour's time or a railroad pass for betraying the Government's interest under the care of the employees. Against such cheap and wholesale charges should be arrayed the undoubted consensus of opinion among those who have frequent business dealings with the departments, as well as among many disinterested observers in Washington who have had opportunities to study the facts that the average government employee is neither more nor less moral than the average man or woman employed in private business in any of our American cities. It will be recalled that in the post-office scandals of the past few years, the officials indicted have in every instance been political appointees; not one of the employees in the classified service has been found guilty of any form of corruption. The Government requires of all applicants for positions in its service just such indorsement of character as would be demanded by the head of any business house. It would be as reasonable to make wholesale charges of dishonesty against 98 per cent. of the employees of the New York Central Railroad Company, as to make such charges against 98 per cent. of Washington officialdom.

# THE POST OFFICE: ITS FACTS AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

BY R. R. BOWKER.

UNCLE SAM meets his folks face to face at the post office. It is the post which reaches each citizen, who may have no other relations with his government in mind, into touch with the United States. The United States Post Office Department is the largest business system and does the largest single business in the world. In the year ending June 30, 1904, it transmitted through 71,131 post offices approximately 9,500,000,000 pieces of postal matter, an average of 115 to each man, woman, and child in the country, received from all sources \$143,582,624, and paid out \$152,362,116, leaving a deficit of \$8,779,492 to be paid from the Treasury.

The British Post Office, in the year ending March 31, 1904, transmitted through 22,850 offices 4,300,000,000 postal pieces, an average of 11 to each person in the United Kingdom, received from postal (exclusive of telegraph) service \$1,300,000 estimated service charges from other departments of the government, \$77,000, and paid out \$55,500,000, leaving a deficit of \$22,000,000 in reduction of taxes. The German Post Office, including Wurtemberg and Prussia, which have separately administered postal systems, transmits yearly through 38,000 offices approximately 6,200,000,000 postal pieces, an average of 107 per person, receives approximately \$125,000,000, and pays out \$110,000,000, yielding a profit of nearly \$15,000,000. Uncle Sam must send a letter 2,800 miles to the crow flies, or over 3,000 miles as the stage goes, from corner to corner of his big territory, while the greatest distance within the British Empire is under 850 miles, and in Great Britain from Land's End to John o' Groat's Head, within 600 miles, or less than the 630 miles from our commercial center, New York, to the center of population, now within a few miles of Columbus, Ind.

## EARLY POSTS.

The earliest post, so called from the posts (from *posui* placed) set along Roman roads to mark points where couriers were to be ready for dispatches, was a modern institution only in its wonderful development. Henry VIII. had a mass of *post-boys*; Charles I. made letter-carrying a

government monopoly at from twopence to sixpence in England, according to distance, eightpence to Scotland, and ninepence to Ireland; and so early as 1680 a "penny post" served London. Queen Anne instituted a general post office at London, and included among the chief offices one in New York and others in America. The colonies had themselves, however, established posts in the seventeenth century, the General Court of Massachusetts having ordained in 1639 that "Richard Fairbanks his house in Boston" should be the place for all letters "brought from beyond the seas or to be sent thither," "provided that no man shall be compelled to bring his letters thither except he please;" and a monthly post was established between New York and Boston in 1672. Virginia required each planter to convey dispatches from his plantation to the next, and in 1692 a Virginian, Thomas Neale, was appointed by letters patent from William and Mary to establish post offices in America, becoming thus the first general postmaster for the colonies. Benjamin Franklin was appointed in 1737 postmaster of Philadelphia, and in 1753 was commissioned jointly with William Hunter as Deputy Postmaster General for the colonies, whereupon he organized a penny post in Philadelphia, visited every post office then established in the colonies except that at Charleston, S. C., and by 1774 was able to report a yearly profit of £3,000 for the royal exchequer. In that year his obnoxious patriotism caused his removal by the king, whereupon the American patriots took care that the king should get neither their letters nor their pence, by using private expresses.

The Continental Congress, the next year, made Mr. Franklin its Postmaster General, and gave him authority to establish posts from Falmouth, Me., to Savannah, Ga. When President Washington, in 1789, appointed Samuel Osgood the first Postmaster General of the United States, there were but 75 post offices all told, which number was increased to 195 in 1792. In that year the rates for letters were fixed at from six cents for 30 miles up to twenty-five cents for 450 miles and over,—rates so high that again private expresses were largely utilized until lower rates were established in 1845, resulting from Rowland Hill's reform in England.



## ROWLAND HILL'S POSTAL REFORM.

The rates in England had been increased to four pence for 15 miles and up to seventeen pence for 700 miles and over. But in the year of Victoria's accession, that genius of the posts, Rowland Hill, suggested his plan of postal reform, and in 1840 the postage stamp and the "penny post" came into full effect. Weight instead of distance was made the postal standard.

## THE POSTAL UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD.

For it is the practical and peaceful post that has realized, in one respect, the dream of a United States of the World. In October, 1874, a postal conference at Berne established an international postal union, including the united states of Europe, our own country, and Egypt, with a central office at Berne, and with provision for a three-yearly conference. In June, 1878, the postal treaty of Paris established a new convention, under the name of the Universal Postal Union, to which almost every country in the world except China has now given its adhesion. All these countries send representatives to the Postal Congress,—a world-parliament, of which the next session will be held in April of this year, at Rome. Under this system an international rate of 5 cents for a letter, the equivalent of 2½ pence in England, 20 pfennige in Germany, 25 centimes in France, Italy, etc., and 2 cents for a postal card, or 1 penny in England, 8 pfennige in Germany, and 10 centimes in France, has been established throughout the world, and, in fact, a penny post, or two-cent rate for domestic letters, and a one-cent or half-penny rate for domestic post cards, has also been established in most postal countries. A not less remarkable generalization is found in the adoption of green for the one-cent or half-penny stamp, red for the two-cent or penny stamp, and blue for the five-cent or 2½-pence foreign-rate stamp.

## AN INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP.

A truly international postage stamp, which can be bought in any country and used in any other country of the Postal Union, has yet to be adopted, difficulties of international accounting having so far been in the way. It is the usual practice that the country of sending includes in its postal revenues stamps sold for international mails, on the theory that there is a fair balance of trade between countries. It has occurred to the writer that a five-cent stamp and a two-cent stamp which would fulfill international purposes could be made by adding to the ordinary form of postage stamp an unguined coupon about the size of the mileage coupon used on American railroads. This could be detached from the letter by the post office officials, so that the country sending the letter could col-

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL  
LETTER STAMP.

Copyright, 1915, by R. R. Bowker.

## THE PENNY POSTMAN.

(Original sketch by W. M. Thackeray.)

and the penny postage stamp prepaid a letter, weighing not over half an ounce, anywhere in the United Kingdom. Thackeray sent to his friend Mr. Hill a prophetic caricature of a little cockney postman bowed down under his burden of the penny post,—a sketch which came into the possession of the present writer through the daughter of Sir Rowland Hill and the daughter of Thackeray, and has remained unpublished until now. Thus Rowland Hill, who was afterward knighted in recognition of his great service to the nation, became the founder of the modern postal system, which culminated in the establishment, through the Universal Postal Union, of a uniform postal system throughout the world.

ations in the non-Turkish languages Turkish. The best-known of the lies is *Servet* (Joy). It calls itself a rnal, but let it be remembered that politics are only of the kind that Sultan or his censor. *Hidamet* another daily devoted to news and ira. Its editor, Dr. Ibrahim Refik. rnalist. *Ahenk* (Majestic) is devoted and commerce. *Servetifunoun*, an illus- dy, deals with science, literature, and and has a political supplement where political news that the censor tolerates l. It is edited by Ahmed Ihsan. e a few other Turkish periodicals,— commercial, and literary. As we said e are more publications in foreign lan- hahed in Turkey than there are in the guage. Among these are (in Arme- ation (Byzantine), edited by Puziant *Arevak* (Orient), a political and literary hanty (Messenger), published by Dr. Djivelikan. *Manzoney Ejkhar* (Good another daily. It is edited in both and Armenian languages. Owing to y of learning Turkish script, and also : fact that nearly all Armenians under-

stand the language, the Turkish words in the jour- nal are printed in Armenian characters. All the above are Armenian dailies, and among the weeklies in the same tongue we find *Masis* (Mount Masis), edited by Dicran Arpiarian, in its fifty-first year. Its columns are open to the discussion of politics, science, letters, and art. *Arevelian Mamoul* (Oriental Press) is a national weekly. It was founded by Dr. Hiranid Ma- morian. *Pure Akin* (Pure Source) is devoted to national, political, scientific, and religious affairs. Prof. Hagapoz Djedjian is its editor.

In other languages there are *Armonia* (Har- mony), a Greek daily devoted to literature, com- merce, and news. It was established twenty- four years ago. *Amalthea* (Daybreak) is another Greek daily, which claims to be the oldest Greek paper in Asia Minor. Among the papers pub- lished in English, the most important is the *Levant Herald*, a political paper devoted to the interests of the English-speaking people in Tur- key. The *Moniteur Orientale* (Oriental Monitor), another daily, is printed in the French and Eng- lish languages. The *Courier de Smyrna* (Smyrna Courier) and the *Journal de Smyrna* (Smyrna Journal) are two French dailies.

O. LEONARD.

tion of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers,"—exclusive of "publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates."

Foreign periodicals were included, and later, publications of institutions of learning, etc. In 1886, this bulk rate was reduced, perhaps as a sop to papers of political power, to 1 cent per pound, a rate below average cost, which reduction further stimulated the Post Office Department to hedge about this second-class rate with restrictive regulations. These restrictions were aimed especially against cheap libraries or books issued serially, which the Supreme Court has recently decided may not be classed as periodicals; the "return privilege" accorded to news agents; extravagant numbers of "sample copies;" periodicals from institutions of learning which are really private affairs; and advertising sheets with circulations forced by nominal rates or premiums, such as are published in great numbers at Augusta, Me. The aggregate amount of periodicals mailed free or at pound rates in 1904 was 610,149,073 pounds, or over 305,000 tons.

Unfortunately, in the endeavor to prevent abuses, "such regulations as the Postmaster General may direct" have developed and degenerated into an elaborate and perplexing system of restrictions, now so complex and detailed as to occupy 24 pages of the Postal Rules and Regulations of 1902, arbitrarily applied and resulting in a petty interference with the periodical press comparable only with Russian censorship. This bureaucratic spirit has come to such a pass that well-known periodicals have been "held up" in the post-office for days because a page of illustration or advertisement was slightly shorter or narrower than other pages, and the legitimate business of the country has been subject to incessant annoyances. When President Roosevelt's attention was called to these absurdities, with an apology that such trivialities should be brought before the President of the United States, he expressed with characteristic vigor his regret "that such trivialities should exist to be brought before the President." But even the hands of a President may be tied by red tape, and the appeal found lodgment, as usual, in the pigeonholes of the very official appealed from, the statutory provision that "the Postmaster General shall have the determination of appeals from the action of the several Assistant Postmasters General" being practically a dead letter. The Third Assistant Postmaster General, though pursuing this policy of restriction, says, sensibly,

in his recent report that "it would undoubtedly facilitate the work of the department and subserve the interests of the publishing business if the conditions of admissibility were made to depend upon considerations of a more material and less ideal character, and class and class distinguished only by physical tests."

#### RATE COMPLEXITIES.

The law itself provides a sevenfold confusion of rates for periodical publications of the second class: first, free to actual subscribers within the county of publication, except through letter-carrier offices; second, at 1 cent a pound to all offices, letter-carrier or otherwise, except the office of publication if that be a letter-carrier office; third, the same rate for weekly publications even at the letter-carrier office of publication; fourth, at 1 cent per copy for "news papers," except weeklies, for delivery by the letter-carrier office of publication; fifth, at 1 cent per copy for other periodicals within two ounces in weight for delivery by the letter-carrier office of publication; sixth, at 2 cents a copy for the same exceeding two ounces in weight,—all these six rates applying to publisher or news agent only; a seventh rate of 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof being payable under all these circumstances by the public for "second-class" periodicals, though for other printed matter the rate is 8 cents per pound.

The contradictory result is that weeklies printed in New York will be delivered in New York, San Francisco, or elsewhere for a cent a pound; that any other periodical published in New York will be delivered in San Francisco or anywhere except New York for 1 cent a pound, but in New York, if a "newspaper," must pay 1 cent for a copy of any weight, or if not a weekly or a "newspaper," 1 cent a copy under two ounces, or 2 cents a copy thereafter. These complexities, which probably are not paralleled in any postal system in the world, are the direct result of haphazard and piecemeal legislation. "This multifarious classification rate," says the Third Assistant Postmaster General, "is a relic of the days when the postal business was in a more or less primitive state. In this day of business methods, in government service the lack of business simplicity and uniformity is keenly felt." As free county circulation is now of diminishing importance, a simple uniform system might include all regular periodicals formally registered in the second class at the rate of 1 cent per pound to all regular subscribers, and 2 cents per pound for all other copies; or at the rate of 1 cent per pound except for delivery by carrier, which should be at 2 cents per pound.

## THE PARCELS POST.

parcels post" has been a chief lack of our system. In Great Britain, a parcel up to 10 feet in length may be sent for threepence, or for one pound or less, and a penny, or 2 pence for each additional pound, making thirteen pence or 26 cents, for the maximum weight of 112 lbs. The presence in the Senate of the United States, as Senators from New York, of a member of its greatest railroad corporation and president of an express company, is cited as indicating a reason why the Post Department is not authorized by the law to offer better rates from railroads and to compete with express companies in sending parcels. In 1878 there has been no reduction in the rates provided by law for railroad transportation, which figures out, per ton-mile, \$1.17 for a minimum of 200 pounds per day, 18.7 cents for an average of 5,000 pounds, and 5.8 cents for an additional 2,000 pounds average; though an express company will carry for other patrons 100 pounds a thousand miles for \$3.50, or 35 cents per ton-mile (involving scarcely a cent at payment for railroad transportation), while railroads themselves carry a hundred pounds of freight a thousand miles for from \$1.35 to 35 cents, being from 2 cents down to .7 cent per ton-mile. A passenger is individually charged for 100 pounds of baggage individually at the mileage rate of 2 cents per mile, or 16 cents per ton-mile, while commodities are carried as low as  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a mile, or 4 cents per ton-mile. These figures suggest the need of a revision of contracts, which would offset the postal deficit and fully justify the possible proper parcels post. There is now pending in Congress a bill proposing the Postal Progress League, establishing parcels post at the rate of 1 cent for each ounce, 5 cents for a single pound, and 2 pence for each additional pound, making a maximum of 25 cents for an 11-pound parcel. The parcels post insures a parcel up to \$10 in charge, and for a registration fee of 4 pence to \$25, with 2 cents additional fee for 50 up to \$600; and in some countries parcels may be mailed C. O. D. for an addressee, the valuation being collected and returned through the post office. The proposed consolidation of third and fourth class matter into a new third class at 1 cent for ounces, or 8 cents per pound, would furnish a better parcels post to the limit of four pounds, and the objection that the cost of the 3,000 miles of land transportation in the country would involve loss on heavier parcels

might be obviated by the adoption of a zone system corresponding to the standard time zones, under which a single rate might prepay within a single zone or between two adjacent zones; a once-and-a-half rate to a third zone, and a double rate to a fourth zone; so that a parcel might be sent from New York to Chicago for 8 cents, to Denver for 12 cents, and to San Francisco for 16 cents, a pound.

We have for some time had parcels-post arrangements with Mexico, the West Indies, and certain Central and South American states, and with Newfoundland, New Zealand, and Hong-kong at a price of 12 cents per pound (to Chile and Bolivia, 20 cents). A parcels post with Germany has been experimentally established, and the arrangement with the American Express Company, to which the British Government was driven by the attitude of the United States, will presently be replaced by parcels-post arrangements with Great Britain and France. To all the countries of the Postal Union, an American may send commercial papers for 5 cents for the first ten ounces and 1 cent for each additional two ounces, being 8 cents per pound, and samples of merchandise at 2 cents for the first four ounces and 1 cent for each additional two ounces, being also 8 cents per pound.

## FREE-DELIVERY SERVICE.

The city free-delivery system, established in 1863, is now extended to 1,100 letter-carrier post offices, and the special-delivery system, established in 1885, by which the special-delivery 10-cent stamp insures immediate delivery by messenger, is now in use at all post offices. But the great boon to the country has been the rural free-delivery service (described and illustrated in this magazine for January, 1903), which, with the electric trolley, the telephone, the telegraph, and the traveling library, has done so much to relieve the isolation of that third of our population connected with agricultural pursuits, and to bring to them the comforts and conveniences of city life. This service, which began experimentally in 1897 with 44 routes and an appropriation of \$40,000, has increased until in 1904 there were 24,566 routes, in every State of the Union, delivering over 900,000,000 pieces of mail matter, at a cost of \$12,640,070, or about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents each. This cost is more than the receipts from such matter, and in itself exceeds the postal deficit, but its value to the community is such as to render it one of the best investments that the post office can make, if any service whatever is to be conducted below cost.

The proposal of last year to prohibit rural carriers from carrying merchandise has been wisely

replaced this year by a recommendation for a low postage rate on packages not exceeding five pounds in weight mailed from a local post office for delivery on a rural-delivery route from the same office, to be paid by a special stamp at three cents per pound or fraction thereof. An even rate of one cent for four ounces might be more in line with other postal rates and of greater convenience to the people. The new plan will be of further benefit to the rural community, and though for some years there will be an increase of expense over return, the growth of rural population and this new source of revenue may be expected to make the rural free-delivery system almost if not quite self-sustaining, and its full development may prove a chief credit of the present administration. An additional convenience has been suggested, by the use of a special telephone stamp which would authorize a rural postmaster to telephone a message to any telephone subscriber.

The registry service (first authorized by Congress in 1855), for a fee of 8 cents in addition to regular postage, prepaid with ordi-

nary stamps, insures the registration of a letter at each point of its journey, a receipt to sender and one from the addressee, and insurance up to \$25 value. Post office money order first in use in 1865, can now be obtained at 35,094 money-order offices for payment at specified money-order office, for from 3 cents within \$2.50 to 30 cents for \$100, these m covering also Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, and United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, Chi

## DELIVERY AND COLLECTION BOXES AT CROSS-ROADS.

PRICE, 2 CENTS FOR PINK BLANK (\$2 LIMIT); 5 CENTS FOR BLUE BLANK (\$5 LIMIT).  
GOOD AT ANY MONEY POST-OFFICE TO ANY PERSON IF NAMES ARE NOT WRITTEN IN.

PLACE HERE  
1-CENT STAMP  
IF RECEIPT IS  
ALSO DESIRED.

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. POSTAL CHECK.

ON PRESENTATION OF THIS CHECK WITH STAMPS TO  
STATED AMOUNT AFFIXED ON OTHER SIDE,

PLACE HERE  
1-CENT STAMP  
FOR  
MAILING.

Postmaster at *New York* ... will pay \$ *25 cts.*  
To *The Review of Reviews Co.*  
Sent by *John Smith*  
*13 Astor Place*  
*New York*  
*Texas*

PROPOSED POSTAL CARD (OVERSE).

were issued 50,392,554 domestic, to the amount of \$378,511,407, and the Government \$2,089,250 profit.

#### PROPOSED POSTAL CHECK.

of postal checks, good at any time needed, and might be accomplished in the simplest way by the sale of postal-card size, as a red blank cost up to a \$2 limit, and a blue 5 cents up to a \$5 limit; the red for the affixing of ordinary checks for any desired amount within the limit, and to give space for the postmark, and of cancellation; the blue for payment to a specified post office, or at any post office, and in or omitting the specific checks might be sent by post for the red, and a receipt from the postmaster for an additional stamp affixed. Such blanks, as ordinary stamps, might be sold by card-delivery routes, if not on city delivery system would be of large consequence to the people as well as a source of income to the Government.

#### SIGN POSTAL FEATURES.

Postal systems have gone much further in some respects. Great Britain, as several other countries, makes use of its telegraph, at the rate of 1 cent per word, address a minimum rate of sixpence, or 1 cent per word. But the 90,000,000 in 1904 involved an operating

loss of over £300,000, or \$1,500,000. Great Britain has also recently taken over the telephone service as part of the postal system, but, as in Sweden and other countries, the competitive private systems seem to give more satisfactory results. Postal savings-banks exist throughout Great Britain as well as in other countries, that country having at last report 14,362 post-office savings-bank offices, with 9,403,852 accounts, aggregating £146,000,000, or over \$700,000,000, an average of \$75 each, on which \$17,000,000 interest was paid during the year. A system of postal annuities and life insurance is connected with the British post-office savings-banks, but the use of this system at last report was confined to about 2,500 persons in a year, and its chief value seems to have been in keeping down the rates of friendly societies and regular life insurance companies.

Among other foreign features are the "blow-post," or pneumatic-tube service for quick delivery, as in Berlin and Paris,—a system less desirable here in these days of the telephone and our special-delivery service. Our own Post Office Department, however, uses pneumatic tubes for the transmission of mail matter between main and branch offices in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis. In France, Italy, and elsewhere, local deliveries are expedited by the use of automobiles. Switzerland has a library post, by which packages can be sent from or to a public library at about three cents for four pounds; and in Italy, the Scandinavian countries, and elsewhere, books may be sent between the officially recognized libraries, for the use of students, free of postage. A bill for a library post at one cent per pound, promoted by the American Library Association, is now before Congress. Belgium has a curious stamp, with a detachable coupon reading, "Not to be delivered on Sunday," which is left on the letter when Sunday delivery is not required, but otherwise detached.

#### DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION.

The Post Office Department, though it does a wonderful business in the interest of the people, is handicapped by a traditional and bureaucratic internal administration. The Postmaster General, who has been a cabinet officer since 1829, and has a salary of \$8,000 only, is mostly occupied in affixing to unread documents the perfunctory personal signature required by law, and in listening to political applicants, though civil service reform has much mitigated the political misuse of the Post Office. His immediate staff includes First, Second, Third, and Fourth As-

## SOME REPRESENTATIVE TURKISH PERIODICALS.

the interests of the Jews. *Gutenberg* is the official organ of the printers' union. *Revista Ideei* (Review of Ideas) is the only Radical publication in Roumania at present.

What the people read in Bulgaria should be considered next, because Bulgaria is the next progressive country in the Balkans. There are quite a number of publications in that little country, among which are thirty political papers and a number of weeklies and monthlies devoted to the arts and sciences. The most popular among the dailies is *Vecherna Poshta* (Evening Post), edited by C. C. Shangov, a man of some literary ability and great business foresight. *Den* (Day) is a daily edited and published by L. Pajanov. This paper indulges in literary departments and translations from French authors. *Novini* (News) is a daily devoted more to news, *Dnevnik* is one of the Liberal dailies, and *Bulgaria* is published thrice a week. *Zemly Republicants* (Young Republican) is a Republican weekly. *Rabotnitchesky Vestnik* (Workers' Journal) is a Socialist weekly. *Tirgoosky Vestnik* (Commercial News) is issued daily, in both German and Bulgarian. *V'ibatert* (Romance) is an Armenian journal of fiction. O.

AHMED INGAN.

(Editor of the *Servettifunous*, one of the best-known Turkish weeklies.)

Parsaglian, its editor and publisher, understands Armenian life.

A glimpse into Servia now. There is a number of periodicals in Servia. They can be classified as follows: Theological, 2; agricultural, 3; economics, 2; scientific, 3; pedagogy, 3; feminine, 1. The most important are *Delo* (Deed), the best literary monthlies; *Serbska Kuviana* (Serbian Literary Adviser), and *Brancov* (Brancov's Ideas). Brancov Raditovitch is a Servian poet in the middle of the century. Then there are *Bosanska Višnja* (Nymph) and *Proshchviza* (National). All these are literary. *Spomenik* (History and folklore). Of dailies, there are twenty in the capital alone. Most among them are *Samoprava* (Anatomy of the moderate Radical party—now *Odika* (Echo), defending the interests of the pure Radicals; *Serbska Zestva* (Serbian Liberal), and *Pravda* (Justice), standing for the interests of the progressive party. *Serbsky Glasnik* (Trader) is the most sold. It is the only Servian daily that has correspondents in nearly every European country.

There are scores of other magazines and papers. Besides those published in the country, the Servians publish *Glasnik* (Spokesman of Montenegro) at Cragin, *Serbian* at Ragusa, *Serbian* at Agram, *Serbsky Vestnik* (Servian) in Herzegovina, and *Serbska Stampa* (Serbian) in Bosnia.

Now let us turn to Turkey. The people read very little. There are

# GREAT RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN WALES.

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.

Revival in Wales began in Cardigan-  
s. For a long time past the Welsh  
had been moved to pray specially for  
ning of religious life in their midst.  
se appears to have been sporadic and  
is. In remote country hamlets, in min-

as buried in  
eys, one man  
man would  
l upon his or  
o pray that  
Spirit might  
out upon the  
which they  
itually con-  
ere does not  
ve been any  
effort any-  
; was all in-  
local, and  
ited to the  
hood. The  
is very first  
f the revival  
o the trem-  
rance of a  
girl, who, at  
in a Cardi-  
e, was the  
and testify.  
se else will,  
it say that I  
Lord Jesus  
with all my

The pathos and the passion of the avowal  
an electric shock upon the congregation.  
another rose and made the full surren-  
re news spread like wildfire from place  
at the revival had broken out, and that  
being ingathered to the Lord. But  
I was soon to find its focus in a young  
student of the name of Evan Roberts.  
abandoned his course at Newcastle  
to carry on the work of the revival  
t Wales.

down to South Wales in the middle of  
to see for myself what was going on  
oundly impressed.

ritish Empire," as Admiral Fisher is  
of repeating, "floats upon the British  
at the British navy steams on Welsh

coal. The driving force of all our battleships is  
hewn from the mines of these Welsh valleys, by  
the men among whom this remarkable religious  
awakening has taken place. On Sunday morn-  
ing, as the slow train crawled down the gloomy  
valleys—for there was the mark of coming snow

in the air, and there  
was no sun in the sky  
—I could not avoid the  
obvious and insistent  
suggestion of the  
thought that Welsh re-  
ligious enthusiasm may  
be destined to impart  
as compelling an im-  
pulse to the churches of  
the world as Welsh  
coal supplies to its na-  
vies. Nor was the force  
of the suggestion weak-  
ened when, after at-  
tending three pro-  
longed services at  
Mardy, a village of five  
thousand inhabitants,  
lying on the other side  
of Pontypridd, I found  
the flame of Welsh re-  
ligious enthusiasm as  
smokeless as its coal.  
There are no advertise-  
ments, no brass bands,  
no posters, no huge  
tents. All the parapher-

EVAN ROBERTS.

The leader in the great Welsh revival.)

nalism of the "got-up job" are conspicuous by their  
absence. Nor is there any organization, nor a  
director,—at least none that is visible to human  
eye. In the crowded chapels they even dispense  
with instrumental music. On Sunday night no  
note issued from the organ pipes. There was  
no need of instruments, for in and around and  
above and beneath surged the all-pervading  
thrill and throb of a multitude praying, and  
singing as they prayed.

The vast congregations were as soberly sane,  
as orderly, and at least as reverent as any con-  
gregation I ever saw beneath the dome of St.  
Paul's. But it was aflame with a passionate  
religious enthusiasm, the like of which I have  
never seen in St. Paul's. Tier above tier from  
the crowded aisles to the loftiest gallery sat or



## SOME RECENT TYPES OF LIFEBOATS.

BY ALFRED GRADENWITZ.

Following account of a few of the recently invented lifeboat types is not intended to be exhaustive. Five life-saving devices on the Continent of Europe only are considered by Dr. Gradenwitz. Mention be made in this connection, however, of the gasoline motor tests recently made by the Royal National Institution of England. In tests under all conditions of weather and weighting, near the Isle of Wight, a lifeboat, newly equipped with a two-cylinder ten horse-power gasoline motor, gave complete satisfaction and is now being submitted to further tests at Newhaven, in the Channel life-saving service.—EDITOR.]

Very interesting types of lifeboats have lately been tested in Europe. One of the latest is the invention of a Norwegian. It is a life-buoy, designed by Capt. J. Engelhardt, and is especially planned to permit the crew who have left the ship to steer the buoy on the open sea toward a given point, so as to sustain themselves until help arrives. The life-buoy is a hollow sphere, from which a segment, the surface of which forms the hull, has been cut out. The sphere consists of steel plates and has a double bottom; with an anchor, reindeer cushions for seating, sails, and all the necessary accessories.

THE ENGELHARDT 21-FOOT BOAT, COLLAPSED, BEING LOWERED INTO THE WATER.

It affords, as well as sufficient accommodation for a number of passengers and food. Between the two bottoms may be stored about 560 liters of drinking water. An air-pipe traversing the top is fitted with a valve for rapid opening and closing. A manhole cover has been arranged in the top.

Experiments made by the Norwegian Department of Trade, Navigation, and Industry with this buoy gave satisfaction. The buoy, it is true, seems to be more suitable for use on board large freight steamers, as the skill necessary for its handling makes it more fit for use by experienced seamen than by passengers.

The lifeboat invented by Captain Engelhardt, of Copenhagen, Denmark, has been especially designed so as to take up the least possible space. It is unsinkable with its full complement of passengers on board, even if seriously damaged. The boat is readily transported to any part of the ship and can be launched without davits. The boat is collapsible, and two men, or even boys, can in a few seconds extend the sides by simply lifting in the cross beams, and thus convert the boat-shaped raft into a lifeboat containing the crew and passengers. The boat

THE DANISH LIFE-BOAT.

consists of a strongly constructed pontoon of wood or iron filled with water-tight cushions of kapok, which again are placed in water-tight compartments. Kapok is the product of plants growing in Java and Sumatra, which, in addition to a minimum weight, possesses the greatest floating capacity, so as to sustain from thirty to thirty-five times its own weight in water. On this boat shaped pontoon is placed a superstructure which can be folded down or erected, the whole being surrounded by a fender, which is also filled with kapok and water-tight cushions. If the collapsed boat be extended, the oars are released, an oval thwart fitted with cross-thwarts slides into position, and other parts drop into their places automatically.

Many exhaustive tests of the boat have been made by English and American authorities, and its stability has been tried from the United States ship *Illinois* in the open sea during a recent eight months' cruise in the Mediterranean, while in the Boston Navy Yard it was dropped into the sea from a height of 28 feet without

#### THE HENRY LIFEBOAT AS TRANSPORTED ON SHORE.

of the craft are its remarkable steady insubmersibility, both qualities having proved in a series of very severe tests.

Whereas in the old type of lifeboat keel 650 pounds in weight was fixed to tom about 20 inches below the water has been replaced in the Henry boat stem of sheet-iron pieces projecting from bottom, and to the lower part of which piece of the same weight is attached. leverage of the latter is about 3 feet, it more efficient in keeping the boat steady lowering its center of gravity. The keel made movable up and down, and enters water in the bottom automatically when obstacle is struck by the keel or if it comes ashore; it may, as well, be drawn up, by the aid of a winch. The insubmersibility of the boat is obtained by means of tight chambers, with light oblique walls, food, spare pieces, etc., may be stored in compartments are filled up with kapok which can be readily removed. The boat is equipped with sails and oars in addition to a gasoline motor, which is principally intended to facilitate the entering and the leaving of the water.

Though the stability of the boat seems quite sufficient to keep it upright in rough seas, there have been provided means to resist should the hardly possible event occur of capsizing. To this effect, two large floats are fitted to the end, which, in case of the boat lying keel upright, would produce sufficient stability to cause it to assume its normal position.

A series of interesting tests of this lifeboat recently been carried out in the harbor of Rochelle, in the presence of more than 100 persons among whom were delegates of life-saving societies. The boat was put into a special carriage dropped into the water from a height of 18 feet, and its steadiness and submersibility were fully tested.

#### THE ENGELHARDT BOAT EXPANDED, WITH TWENTY-TWO MEN ON BOARD, TESTING ITS STABILITY.

being in any way injured and without the mechanism being disabled.

Another very interesting lifeboat has been invented by Mr. Albert Henry, of the Rochefort (France) Arsenal. In this boat, a movable keel is made use of in conjunction with a set of water-tight compartments, and it may be operated by a gasoline motor. The most important features

ations in the non-Turkish languages in Turkish. The best-known of the files is *Servet* (Joy). It calls itself a journal, but let it be remembered that politics are only of the kind that a Sultan or his censor. *Hidamet* is another daily devoted to news and affairs. Its editor, Dr. Ibrahim Refik, a journalist. *Ahenk* (Majestic) is devoted to news and commerce. *Servetifunoun*, an illustrious, deals with science, literature, and art and has a political supplement where political news that the censor tolerates is published. It is edited by Ahmed Ihsan. There are a few other Turkish periodicals,—commercial, and literary. As we said, there are more publications in foreign languages in Turkey than there are in the Turkish language. Among these are (in Armenian) (Byzantine), edited by Puziant *Arevelk* (Orient), a political and literary journal (*Messenger*), published by Djivvelikan. *Manzoney Ejkhar* (Good) is another daily. It is edited in both Turkish and Armenian languages. Owing to the difficulty of learning Turkish script, and also the fact that nearly all Armenians under-

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In other languages there are *Armonia* (Harmony), a Greek daily devoted to literature, commerce, and news. It was established twenty-four years ago. *Anallhen* (Daybreak) is another Greek daily, which claims to be the oldest Greek paper in Asia Minor. Among the papers published in English, the most important is the *Levant Herald*, a political paper devoted to the interests of the English-speaking people in Turkey. The *Moniteur Orientale* (Oriental Monitor), another daily, is printed in the French and English languages. The *Courier de Smyrna* (Smyrna Courier) and the *Journal de Smyrna* (Smyrna Journal) are two French dailies.

O. LEONARD.

had settled all local matters, and there was no Presidential campaign, the vote in November was light.

#### THE PRIMARIES POPULAR.

There were some hotly waged contests for Congress in that year when the primary law was tried for the first time in the State at large. In the first Minnesota District, Congressman Tawney and his opponent pulled 29,467 Republican votes at the primary, and at the general election Tawney's vote was 19,371. In the Seventh District, a three-cornered contest brought out 19,376 Republican votes at the primary, and the nominee, A. J. Volstead, received 29,326 votes in November.

Hennepin County, which includes Minneapolis, made its third trial of the primary system last September. The combined Republican and Democratic vote for Congress in the county was 35,995. At the general election the two nominees received 37,846, and the total vote cast was 42,883. The primary election, therefore, brought out 97 per cent. of the combined Republican and Democratic vote, and 84 per cent. of the total vote cast seven weeks later for President.

In the city of Minneapolis, last September, the primary-election vote for mayor amounted to 34,112. The Republican and Democratic candidates at the general election received 36,634 votes. At the primary election there was an expression from 39 per cent. of all the old party voters,—certainly a fair showing of the popular will.

In the rural counties last year, the primary-

ency is expensive, and advertising is the feature. Where the voters cannot know candidates personally, they vote for the one who is best advertised. This works, of course, in favor of the incumbents, and so far it is impossible to dislodge a single Congressman at the primaries. The system results in minority nominations. To obviate this, it is proposed to hold delegate conventions to select the delegates at the regular primary. This would do away with the evil of caucuses and fraudulent contests. The primary in its pure form is only ideal, and is possible for all the voters to have a personal knowledge of the candidates.

#### THE NEW WISCONSIN LAW.

Wisconsin has been fighting over the principle for six years, and the law just passed is more radical than Minnesota's. It applies to State officers, and excludes only judges, Supreme and District courts and the office of the State superintendent of public instruction.

The machinery of Wisconsin law differs from Minnesota's in two important features, which were in the original Minneapolis law of 1899, but were rejected when the State law was framed in 1901. In Wisconsin, candidates secure places on the ballot by petition. To be a candidate for a State office one must file a petition signed by 1 per cent. of the voters in at least six counties. Two per cent. is required for a Congressional district, and 3 per cent. for a county or smaller division. The Wisconsin

popular vote which adopted it last November as proof that the voters want to give

The bitter State-convention fight of 1898, when seven counties sent double delegates, Madison, and two Republican tickets in the field, prepared Wisconsin people to reject primary. Its passage was a perjury for Governor La Follette. The governor has made it a cardinal doctrine ever since he opened his fight on the issue. He forced three State conventions to adopt the primary law, and the State Senate, dominated by his friends, blocked the bill. The third time it passed with the referendum clause, by the "Stalwart" members passed the referendum for the measure up to the people. It was accepted it.

#### HOW THE PARTY IS ORGANIZED.

Wisconsin has had State nominating conventions with the primary law, but Wisconsin does not need conventions at all, except to ratify delegates to the national conventions every four years. Party organization is maintained by the plan, each voting district selecting its delegates at the primary. The chairmen of district committees constitute the city and county committees. The State committees are elected at a meeting of all State and legislative committees three weeks after the primary. At this time, six weeks before the general election, a platform is also adopted. This plan is an experiment. The pyramid plan of party committees has been effective in Illinois, but, however, ever since the primary was adopted.

Primary-law agitation, like the Australian ballot, has been a great political educator. It is the responsibility of the independent spirit ruling among the voters. It has bred counter-machines, for machine-run conventions, machine-made candidates. It must be remembered, that the main factor in this new movement antedates primary-election reform. From the attempt of large corporate interests, usually railroad companies, to control the election through party organizations. It was when the Populist movement threatened the domination of railroad property, the success of the Republican party in the Western States was at stake, the matter of life and death to the railroads. It was attributed heavily to Republican candidates, and were the power behind the old Republican State administrations. The Democratic party amounted to anything as also a beneficiary. The party machine of the old régime got used to leaning upon

the railroads for the sinews of war. As a consequence, they were obliged to look after the interests of the companies in legislation, and even in law enforcement. The Wisconsin organization was hand-in-glove with the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In Iowa, it was the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern. In Minnesota, the Great Northern Railway was the great political power, as it still is in North Dakota. The Rock Island dominated Kansas, and the Burlington was a power in Nebraska.

#### NEW LEADERS AND NEW ISSUES.

The Populist danger is over, and the menace to railroad interests now comes from within the Republican party. The new force striving for control of the party in the Northwestern States does not assume hostility to the railroads as business interests. It objects, however, to their interference in politics and legislation. It has rallied around various reforms which the railroads do not want. The leaders of the new movement have been called "Populists" by the men of the old régime, and, in fact, they have been supported by the thousands of Populists who have drifted back into the Republican party. They are also backed, as a rule, by the majority sentiment of the party and the people at large, whenever it finds a full expression. Their programme includes measures that fifteen years ago were Populistic, but now are good Republican dogma as elucidated by Roosevelt. The leaders of the new movement have been called demagogues, and few of them are free from a certain tendency to "play to the galleries." However, that charge can be laid against every man who leaves the beaten track, and as long as these men are consistent and keep faith with the people, the charge of demagoguery will not ruin them. They have had to fight prestige, patronage, and campaign funds, and to make an effective stand it has been necessary to capture party organizations, to build up new "machines," and to control patronage. The new machines have sometimes been as tyrannous as the old ones, and the dethroned leaders of the old régime have complained bitterly of "dictatorship" and "gag rule." La Follette, of Wisconsin, has been abused as an autocrat and a tyrant.

#### THE REVOLT IN MINNESOTA.

Minnesota, however, is not only the pioneer in primary-election reform, but also holds the banner for independent voting. At the last election, out of a total of 322,692 votes, President Roosevelt received a plurality of 161,464, while John A. Johnson, Democratic candidate

*frères*, and put in action all his force, all his sentiment, all his energy, to end the sufferings, to end the cries, the tears, the maledictions. He is no longer patient, nor does he wish to be patient, for he sees clearly that it would be a crime on his part to witness the agony of his people without making an effort to withdraw them from the precipice over which their blind patience had precipitated them. He cries, "To arms! Take what is your own!" while Tolstoi advises, "Suffer and ignore the wicked, solely." Here it is that they differ.

say, for instance, that a good God has created he gave man with life the right to enjoy created by him for the benefit of mankind with all its riches, forests and streams,—a to all of us, because it is the work of God that all that is produced by the hands of to him whose hands have wrought out the product. This is the economic aspect of Russian peasants; as to the moral side, never doing evil to one's neighbor and in his toil. Daily toil does not frighten the laborer; he loves the land and values his makes his life pleasanter and more intelligent to contemplate the beauties of nature, to solutions of serious questions, to enjoy a science. This is the real Russian peasant the present time he is misunderstood by for he has not as yet had the opportunity self seen and heard.

How many Father Gapon, this have perished in Russia without help to any one except their comrades, the villagers, whose rights they have at the cost of their liberty, and often of There will be other Father Gapon others, to restore to the common heritage—their land.

#### FATHER GAPON.

(Leader of the Russian strikers in St. Petersburg talking to one of the workmen.)

It is absolutely impossible for foreigners to bring before themselves the actual condition of the peasant in Russia,—to understand his misery, his long suffering, his patience, and his great, quiet strength.

The Russian peasants say that justice (or God) demands that all human beings should be happy, that they shall have means of enjoying life without doing evil to others and without being oppressed by them. This is the justice so greatly longed for. But, beyond this, Russian peasants are bold enough to believe that they know not only what constitutes truth, but also the means of putting it in practice here on earth. They

#### REFORM IN RUSSIA!

How Pobedonostzev and Prince Mirski by open effect reforms!—From *Kladnetadatsch*







publications in the non-Turkish languages are Turkish. The best-known of the Turkish is *Servet* (Joy). It calls itself a journal, but let it be remembered that its politics are only of the kind that the Sultan or his censor. *Hidamet* is another daily devoted to news and affairs. Its editor, Dr. Ibrahim Refik, is a journalist. *Ahenk* (Majestic) is devoted to commerce. *Servetifunoun*, an illustrated weekly, deals with science, literature, and art, and has a political supplement where it publishes political news that the censor tolerates. It is edited by Ahmed Ihsan.

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O. LEONARD.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS THE JAPANESE SEE HIM

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS THE JAPANESE SEE HIM

PRIOR to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, the Japanese view of President Roosevelt as expressed in metropolitan newspapers and magazines had not been altogether favorable. Those maintaining a liberal or democratic view of the principles of government had been especially unfriendly toward him regarding him as an out-and-out imperialist whose beliefs and administration ran counter to the traditional policy of the American nation. To such journals as these President Roosevelt appealed more forcibly as a strenuous leader of "rough riders" than as the sagacious executive chief of a great nation. Even his efforts to solve some of the most vexatious social problems had not been viewed as entirely sincere, but instead had been frequently regarded as a political fiction intended to win the favor of the masses. The American President, some of the Japanese journals had believed, lightly harped on the string of democracy to enchant the working class while he was essentially the "boss" of the capitalist class and to transmute liberally, "an incarnation of imperialism."

**A JOINT AND SEVERABLE AGREEMENT**

With the growing complexity of the diplomatic situation in the Far East, the policy of President Roosevelt in collaboration with his secretaries, Secretary of State Hay, proved not only favorable to Japan, but also fair, dignified and wise. Gradually the attitude of the island nation had been changing, until the rupture of the war between Russia and Japan raised forth a storm of praise for the President. The collection of Mr. Stewart to the Presidency, the United States has witnessed Japanese feelings with an opportunity to give voice to the gratitude and admiration which the Japanese now accord to a man, manly toward Japan, Roosevelt both as a private individual and as an administrator.

and efforts in the December issue of the "New York Times" and the memory of the "special relationship" existing between the American people and Japan during the past half century. The Committee felt proud to have in the past helped peace and understanding to blossom from the relations of the President, embracing him in the most enthusiastic manner.

To the editor the President is a man  
tion, undaunted and brave, and of g  
upon whose shoulders rests the trust o  
nation of the United States. On the  
of the magazine appears a recent por  
President and on the second, his por  
age of eight and twenty-five. The sa  
contains another article, entitled "The  
President Roosevelt," contributed by A  
who has established his reputation a  
lent writer of character sketches. Ac  
this writer, the popularity of President  
is due not so much to his personal cha  
quality as to his policy, which, in fact,  
the national spirit and tendency of the  
administrative policy, which he belie  
accrues to the welfare and honor of t  
can nation, has been consciously or un  
ly one with the wishes of the Americ

President Roosevelt has extended the the United States over the western half of the has enlarged the naval equipment of his c has inaugurated imperialism as the guiding republic in its world-movement, going a s than the Monroe Doctrine. All these policies nences have appeared to the predominant American nation. The imperialism of Roo ever, is not similar to that of the Germans which is suffused with the line of the Roman of the sovereign—the liveliness of sover Mr. Roosevelt's imperialism is based upon th of popular government and aimed at th of the welfare of the people at large. Hi has never been alienated from the princip and justice. He has ever been on the aln race per se effects which are likely form the military aggression of Russia in t and has been endeavoring to promote comm only on the Pacific by fostering the open de from these two nations and finally recognize th hence an Eastern policy in consonance with th the selection of the President of a rep manding the respect and confidence of a prove to be a powerful influence in the trum and enlightenment of the world.

ATTENTION FOR THE READER'S BENEFIT

1. 凡在本行开立存款账户的客户，均可向本行申请开立定期存款账户。

tudents at English universities do not learn to 'think on their feet,' as American students do, in recitation rooms and debating halls. They admit, however, that while the Oxford system may not help to make men fluent in talk, it may promote habits of thought. Under that system the students attend many lectures and have only a single recitation a week. The tutors and literary advisers that surround them direct their reading and soften the asperities of their manners by thoughtful counsel.

Although the Americans have been welcomed at Oxford, the dons make no attempt to conceal their opinion that Mr. Rhodes made a great mistake in undertaking to educate Germans, Americans, and British colonials at Oxford on terms of equality with Englishmen. There is clearly a lack of sympathy with Mr. Rhodes' motive.

## THE WELSH REVIVAL.

Revival does give an impulse to better things. If its influence wanes and fails, it will be for the lack of that sustained nurture and spiritual discipline which are essential to moral growth. But in spite of all the inevitable failures and lapses, a revival which makes men sunk in ignorance and depravity feel even for one short week the spell and power of a noble ideal cannot and must not be condemned.

The *Saturday Review* finds many of the same old familiar features in this revival. There is, it says, the same old orthodoxy, the old fervor, and something also of the old, narrow, Puritan conception of the religious life.

On the other hand, certain superficial differences present themselves, due mainly to the spirit of the age. There is comparatively little said of eternal wrath; there are few of those uncouth manifestations of popular excitement, which unquestionably prejudiced educated opinion against the older Methodism; there is less powerful preaching, and more lay initiation. Over and above all this, however, it is clear that a religious conception directs the present movement to which the men of the earlier revivals were strangers. Their minds were fixed on the idea of individual conversion. They rushed to the chapels and field preachings to hang on the lips of a great orator who proclaimed salvation. In the movement of to-day the underlying idea seems to be the public confession of sin, and the salvation not so much of the individual as of the community. In a word, this remarkable revival is a protest against an individualistic and sectarian conception of religion, and a struggle to return to a corporate and positive Christianity.

"One thing," concludes the writer of this editorial, "is certain. Welsh religion can never again become as individualistic or sectarian as it has been in the past; and the Catholic concep-



## SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES IN RURAL RUSSIA.

Russian writers have recently recalled the famous saying of von Moltke, the war of 1870 the victory of the German the French was the victory of the village schoolmaster. They have been "stock" in the educational sphere, and melancholy results. Not only has there been educational progress in Russia in the last twelve years, but the empire has not led her own. There has been distinct reaction in every direction.

After in the leading radical monthly, *Russkoye slovo*, edited by the novelist Korolenko the "previous censorship," examines at length the condition of the popular or free libraries in provincial and rural Russia. "In a civilized country," he says, "the establishment of free libraries is heartily encouraged as the most effective ways of spreading education and culture. In Russia, on the contrary,

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allowed to be handled by the libraries, and much of the periodical literature is likewise excluded. Progressive and liberal publications are jealously kept out. One library in the Poltava province reports that the adult patrons have gradually withdrawn their patronage because they could not get the books and magazines they desired.

The ridiculous lengths to which the censorship is carried are amusingly illustrated by one reported incident. In the province of Komstomak, a rural free library was opened last year and named after the great radical poet, Nekrasov. After the dedication of the institution, one of the local seekers of culture asked for a volume of Nekrasov's works. "He must be worth reading," was the remark to the librarian, "if the library was named after him." But the Nekrasov works were not to be had in the Nekrasov Library; the censor's "index" had excluded them, along with those of other great national authors!

In this connection, interest attaches to recent data on elementary education in Russia, commented on in the St. Petersburg press. One writer points out, in the *Vyedomosti*, that Russia is behind not only every great European power in this respect, but even such small nations as Serbia and Bulgaria.

In the last six years, it seems, elementary education has actually lost ground. The number of schools has fallen from 95,000 to 84,500, and though the number of pupils has increased, the increase is wholly due to the natural growth of the population. The total even to-day does not exceed 4,500,000. The percentage of illiteracy even in the government of St. Petersburg is 45; in some districts it is as high as 88. The percentage of those who have received a higher education (including secondary-school graduates) is insignificant, being 76 in the cities and 2 in the country. A liberal Moscow paper observes that it is not strange that almost every fairly educated man in Russia is given some title, decoration, or distinction, as otherwise the educated few would be lost in the illiterate mass.

So humiliating are the facts as to popular education declared to be, and so grave the effects of illiteracy, that one St. Petersburg paper has opened a "postcard" subscription for elementary schools. It has, however, been ridiculed by its contemporaries, which regard free and universal education as the first and most imperative duty of the government, and demand appropriations amounting to many times the amount of the budgets.



## THE NATIONAL SPIRIT OF SPAIN.

in, says Manuel Ugarte, in the course of a strong article in *La Revue*, "nobody does anything, nor wishes for anything—nothing for everything." This "great general force in unknown forces" pervades all. "No one believes in the efficacy of anything; every one relies on the lottery." The Spaniard, continues this writer, is a creature of laziness and routine. "The animating spirit of Spain is 'passive—not active.'"

It does not seek; it receives, but makes no use of it; it understands, but refrains from initiative. This was not always so, but to-day Spain is herself the fatigue and irresolution of old times. The Spanish women, who sit motionless on benches, like birds on a telegraph wire, are the country, which has waited throughout centuries, not knowing for what it waited.

A spirit of intellectual and moral timidity, this writer believes permeates all Spanish character, first became apparent to him, when, upon entering Madrid. From his observations in the capital, he declares that the Spaniard is in mortal terror of two things: smuggling and a counterfeit five-franc note. The national spirit, he declares furnished up chiefly of memories. The argument in Spain is the phrase, "It is custom." Custom is for Spain a fact "superior to humanity and to life, an eternal and invincible thing which vanquishes all reason."

Wherever custom is invoked there is nothing to be said, and the Spanish people are afflicted with a chronic "custom." Custom repeats

itself; custom is opposed for this cause that it is necessary to be cautious in its preservation. Ages. The Span-

Not only are the Spaniards very, but, instead of satisfying their wants, they are in the other way, they are very little. The Spaniard, this writer, Spain on the globe. The Spaniard, is polite, right, and sincere. In any of the fundamental principles of the very muscle of the soil and the very life alone that a natural struggle of intense struggle."

to solve problems of

not to ward off perils of the future.

To Unify the Spanish Tongue of all Countries.

The project for an authoritative dictionary of the Spanish language, not only of Spain but also of Spanish-America, is discussed by Francisco Pleguequelo in an eloquent article reproduced in the *Revista Contemporánea* (Madrid) from the organ of the Union Ibero-Americana. He speaks

GENERAL AZCARRAGA.

(Premier of Spain for just six weeks.)

of the rivalry between nations to extend their various tongues, each striving to gain universal use for its own. Among the things that Spain can do is to send the teachers requested by the sixty thousand Jews of Salonika, who wish to modernize the speech they have kept so long, and to give aid to the Spaniards who remain in the Philippines, who "can help to make endure, even in small circles, a language which, if it had been adequately taught and diffused among the natives, might, perchance, have changed the fate of the archipelago." Overshadowing such efforts, however, would be the preparation of such a dictionary as is proposed by the Union Ibero-Americana, under the patronage of the academies of the different Spanish-speaking countries where existent, or of the government or the highest learned body where no academy has been organized. It would





which says that, in 1899, the government promised to include in the budget a proper "economic arrangement," but that the treasury department refused to concur. Representatives of the government and of the Catalanists arranged a compromise, which was unsuccessful. Canovas is said to have been killed to the same end when he died.

It is not that the Catalans wish to pay less or that they are willing to pay more, but that they wish to distribute the burden more equably, simply by a more effective collection of taxes, and just by means of the "arrangement" they would leave them in economic liberty to do as they please. Catalanism is, then, an economic problem. Separatists are relatively few in number. Macedonia occupies an important industrial position and her principal market is Spain, for the annexationists would gain much; but the physical and intellectual vigor of the nation requires that it be not limited.

#### Is Echegaray Not Sufficiently Honored in Spain?

In a eulogistic article on Echegaray, the Spanish magazine, *España Moderna* (Madrid), declares

that his own country has not sufficiently recognized the genius of this Spanish writer, upon whom has just been conferred, by a Scandinavian jury, the Nobel prize for literature, sharing it with Mistral, the French Provençal poet.

THE SPANISH DRAMATIC POET, ECHEGARAY, WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE.

*España Moderna* is publishing "The Souvenirs of Echegaray" as a "document" of the Spanish Academy.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE CENSOR IN MACEDONIA.

According to a French writer, who signs himself Messimy, and who is declared to be a member of the French Parliament by the *Le Réveil*, there are at present six distinct political parties striving for mastery and

causing general trouble in Macedonia. These are the Turkish, the Albanian, the Greek, the Bulgarian, the Roumanian, and the Servian parties. Each of the last four, says this writer, is encouraged and subsidized in its work by a national propaganda, political influence complete of Austria." About one million stock which

came from Asia after the conquest, with many Bulgarians, Greeks, Bosnians, Servians, and Roumanians. These people occupy the plains and valleys of Macedonia. They form compact groups in the regions of Philippopolis and Salonika, and also control all the military roads leading to the south and to the Danube or the Adriatic. They have the fortresses and strongholds. M. Messimy regards these people as, under ordinary circumstances, honest, hospitable, and kindly by nature. It is the Turkish governmental officials, he believes, who incite them to the atrocities of which we hear. With their religious passion and their irreconcilable opposition to all change, they put down all national aspirations with a ruthless hand. The Young Turkish party, however, is acquiring an influence.

Albania, we are told, is "a veritable corner of barbarism, without roads or bridges, with only armed men and a perpetual state of war." There is no government or any sign of authority which the populace feels compelled to obey other than the strongest man who is most fully armed. The Albanians speak a language which no one can write, which has neither an alphabet nor a grammar. They know three religions,—Muslim, Orthodox, and Catholic. They recognize, in reality, neither God nor man. These characterizations apply particularly to the northern portion of the Albanian country,—that is, the vilayet of Uskub. There are about seven hundred thousand

## A MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL MACEDONIAN COMMISSION TO HEAR COMPLAINTS OF OUTRAGES.

ing themselves "Sons of the Eagle." They boast that they have never been conquered, and have never submitted completely to any power. The writer declares that, in conversation with an Albanian chief recently, he asked what was the chief occupation of the people. "We are hunters of men," was the reply. The Albanians are opposed to every appearance of reform tending to restrain the liberty of their depredations, and they make up one of the most difficult phases of the Macedonian problem. They openly desire to maintain the *status quo* in Macedonia,—in other words, the *régime* of anarchy, of violence, and arbitrary authority."

It is from the most passionate of national aspirations, from an almost idealistic desire to re-establish the ancient Hellenic nation in all its glory, that the Greeks conduct their propaganda. They are the least numerous in the three vilayets which make up what is known as Macedonia. The Greek Church is, of course, "Orthodox," and its adherents regard themselves as the only real Christians, without a qualifying adjective. Their religious ideal corresponds with their political ideal. They have for their mission the regeneration of the unbelieving Orient. They aim to re-establish the empire of Byzantium, to replace the cross on the dome of Saint Sophia, and to make Constantinople the center of a

civilization much superior to that of the Orient. Of course, all the European nations must, according to this scheme, have their share in common with that of Greece, which is to dominate the entire Aegean. Not even the terrible domination of the Turk has deterred the Greeks from this beautiful dream of Hellenic hegemony. They have held to their ideal. They are the instructors of the world in art and science, and they believe their politics will yet triumph in the Balkans. They constantly disagree with the propaganda of the other nationalities; but their worst mistake of all, says M. Messimy, is that they have allied themselves with the Turks in order to secure sufficient force and influence to defeat the rebels against pan-Hellenism. A French writer hopes that, for the sake of their glorious past, Greece will not now disappoint the hopes which Europe has placed in her.

There are nearly a million Bulgarian Macedonians, who form the most numerous nationality, and, incontestably, the most numerous and most powerful. The greater number of these belong to the Bulgarian Church, or *Metoh*, which is the center and initiator of Bulgarian propaganda. This Bulgarian propaganda resembles, in its general doctrines and aims, the Orthodox Russian Church, but it is far removed from that body. There are an

**DR. GEORGIS PASHA.**  
**(Then commander of the international gendarmerie**  
**in Macedonia.)**

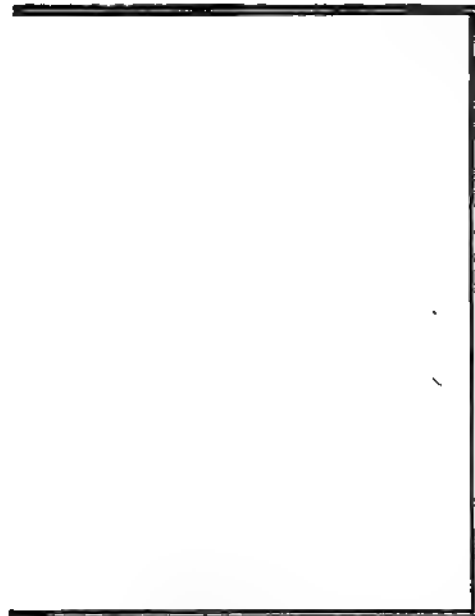
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perience. A reunion of the missionaries in European Turkey was to take place at Philippopolis, in Bulgaria, but because of the condition of the country at the time, the staff at Monastir elected to remain at its post and did not attend. On the day of the meeting, Mr. Bond sent a telegram to the assembly reading, "Greeting in the name of the Lord." The telegraph clerk accepted the message and the payment. Threedays later a police officer called at the mission. He talked about the weather for so long that Mr. Bond was obliged to ask him his business. He had come to ascertain who this Lord was. Mr. Bond explained to him at length. The Turk seemed to understand, but still he asked if the Lord was a Russian or an Austrian. "No," the missionary replied, "he was a Jew." The Turk went away, but called again the next day, and asked if Mr. Bond would kindly put his statements in writing for the commanding officer. Mr. Bond obliged the policeman with a brief statement as to who the Lord Jesus Christ was, but the telegram was never sent, nor was the money ever refunded.









JOHN KNOX.

great Scottish reformer, who "neither feared nor flattered any flesh.")

flagrant violation of the articles of capitulation, sent to the galleys:

for nineteen months he had to endure this living hell, which for long-drawn-out torture can only be compared with what the Christians of the earliest centuries suffered when they were condemned to the stocks.

He had to sit chained with four or six others to long benches, which were set at right angles to the side of the ship, without change of posture by day or night; exposed to the elements day and night alike; under the lash of the overseer, who paced up and down the gangway which ran between the two lines of prisoners; wearing the coarse canvas shirt and serge trousers of the rower; feeding on the insufficient meals of biscuit and porridge of oil and beans; chained with the vilest malefactors.

#### SCOTTISH PENITENCE AND GRATITUDE.

Principal Lindsay publishes two curious extracts from the Scottish liturgy of Knox's time. The penitential confession was to the effect that the Scottish nation ought to be slaves to the French king for the maintenance of their friendship, and that they were not to break their solemn oaths to others. The gratitude was expressed for ridding Scotland of the French king, and the sentiment is so seldom found in Scottish literature that I give it in full:

"I thank thee, O Lord, that thou hast by thy grace made us free from the French king."

tyranny of strangers, and from the bondage and thralldom pretended against us. Thou of Thine especial goodness didst move the hearts of our neighbours (of whom we had deserved no such favour) to take upon them the common burden with us, and for our deliverance not only to spend the lives of many, but also to hazard the estate and tranquillity of their Realm and commonwealth: Grant unto us, O Lord, that with such reverence we may remember Thy benefits received, that after this in our defaults we never enter into hostility against the Realm and nation of England.

#### AN APPRECIATION OF KNOX'S CHARACTER.

In concluding his essay upon the man whose voice was "able in one hour to put more life into us than five hundred trumpets continually blustering in our ears," Principal Lindsay says:

More than any other man he was the maker of modern Scotland and the typical Scotsman. His perceptive genius, his fondness for abstract reasoning which often led him astray, his metaphysical theology, are all Scotch, and cannot be appreciated by outsiders. So is the mystic streak in his character. He had not the full-blooded humanity of Luther, nor his overflowing sympathies for men, women, children, birds, and beasts; he would have scorned the great German's lute-playing, gift of song, and readiness to tell the secrets of his soul to all and sundry. He was a man of the people, not a reserved French aristocrat like the reformer of Geneva; his invective sounds coarse beside the calm, polished sarcasm of Calvin—the bludgeon to the rapier. But he was unique among the great Reformation leaders in these three things: he had a gift of genuine humor which none of them possessed; he had a genuine democratic instinct which trusted the people to the fullest extent; no man matched him in personal courage.

#### WAS KNOX AN "HONEST JOURNALIST?"

In the *Scottish Historical Review*, Mr. Andrew Lang deals with Knox as an historian, and subjects his history of the Reformation to very vigorous criticism. His conclusion is that, as a party pamphleteer, in 1559, Knox exceeded the limits of honest journalism. His plan was to deny the existence of any scheme against "the Authority," though he aimed at nothing less; to deny the intrigues with England in which he was taking the foremost part, and to accuse the regent of perfidy, by asserting the existence of terms which assuredly did not exist in the treaty of July 24, 1559. Knox, Mr. Lang believes, was occasionally too much given to following out the logical process, so that the end always justified the means. The great reformer had a personal, as well as an ecclesiastical, spite against Queen Mary. This made him almost always in a certain degree a special pleader. But he never swerved from the purpose. In his *History*, as far as I can discover, Mr. Lang concludes that Knox honestly concealed the truth on several points, and sometimes assumed the truth on others.

## THE GEOGRAPHY OF MANCHURIA.

"A COMPARISON of the campaign now being waged by the Japanese with that carried on ten years ago in the war with China leaves a very strong impression that the nature and direction of the army movements are being controlled by the surface of the country. The enemy in the former war came from the south; in this war, from the north. The former enemy was weak; this one, strong. Yet the movements of the opposing armies have been so nearly identical

far north as Montreal. This is approximate center of the country, so that the northern reaches the latitude of the southern part of Bay. Vladivostok is in the latitude of Boston to complete the scheme of analogy with America. Boston should be some 200 miles farther east.

In general the climate of Manchuria is more than that which is found in like latitudes in Europe and in North America. The winters are dry; the summer monsoons bring down

heavy rains. Forty-five inches of continuous rain has been known in the valley of the Heilong River, Usuri,—an amount sufficient to rot European crops cultivated in European style. It is said, however, that the natives have adapted their agriculture to the peculiar conditions of the country, so that there is apparently no reason why the broad valley should not become a rich cultural country of great wealth.

The boundaries of Manchuria, Professor Fenneman holds, are very vague. On this subject he says:

This country, of 400,000 square miles, has 4,000 miles of frontier with Russian territory. The Heilong River, running north and south, divides the broad and fertile

## THE HIGH GRAIN OF MANCHURIA.

(Showing a Russian cavalryman hidden from the enemy in a millet field.)

in the two cases that it has been well said that a strategic map of either war would serve to illustrate an account of the other." Beginning with these sentences, Prof. N. M. Fenneman, who occupies the chair of geology in the University of Wisconsin, contributes to the *Journal of Geography* a paper on the physical and strategic geography of Manchuria. Professor Fenneman says that there are really no reliable maps of Manchuria outside of the circle of the Japanese War Department. Manchuria, he reminds us, is a country of large dimensions,—nearly 1,000 miles long from the northernmost bend of the Amur River to the Yellow Sea, on the south.

The average width is nearly 400 miles, giving an area of something less than 400,000 square miles. Accuracy is not possible on account of the contradictory nature of maps with reference to the western boundary. Port A is at the same latitude of Washington; Harbin is as

far north as Montreal. This is approximate center of the country, so that the northern reaches the latitude of the southern part of Bay. Vladivostok is in the latitude of Boston to complete the scheme of analogy with America. Boston should be some 200 miles farther east.

nominally divides that lowland politically into two parts,—Russian on the north and Chinese on the south. To those who are familiar with the boundary lines, such a division carries the stamp of extreme weakness. Modern civilization looks out, as some one has said, that rivers are the life of communities, and not their circumference. Trade, and with it all the rest of modern life, flows toward the rivers, and there mingles and there the life of the country on both sides. Should the valley along the Amur become well peopled and cultivated it would seem as impossible to preserve one side on the north and another on the south as it would be to divide the Rhine river German on the one side and French on the other. Or, again, it would seem that the idea of maintaining separate sovereignties on the north and south sides of the Amur would be found no more feasible than that of erecting separate sovereignties on the north and south sides of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. The rivers may make very good boundary lines between administrative divisions, such as counties, states, or even, in so strong a central government as the United States, between States, where a man



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## ELECTRIC TROLLEY OMNIBUS LINES.

returns upon capital invested in railway construction. In the connection of country and suburban traffic, for which a trolley road is not feasible in many parts of Europe, this trackless trolley serves as the "missing link." While its route is permanent, its cost of construction and equipment is so low that it can operate through a sparsely settled region and still return good interest on the investment. In view of the fact that freight traffic must pay a large proportion of the profits, it should be borne in mind that the heavier cars required for this purpose are comparatively costly.

One of the most important of the trackless trolley lines in operation in Europe is the "Haidebahn," running between Dresden and Klotzsche, in Germany. This road is about two miles long, and has been in active operation for some time. Regular overhead trolley wires were strung along the highway on poles, as for an ordinary electric railway. The road-bed itself consisted of one side of the regular highway, which was smoothed out and hardened on the surface by a layer of fine stones and gravel. The cost of construction was not more than one-sixth of the ordinary cost of an electric railway of the usual type. Trolley omnibuses are running over its trackless line which have a capacity of twenty-two passengers each. These coaches are provided with broad tires, to reduce the wear and tear on the highway as much as possible. The omnibuses use about 25 per cent. more current than regular trolley cars use, but the final cost is in favor of the trackless trolley, owing to the more expensive cost of maintenance of steel-rail lines and the installation of safety devices and their operation, in addition to the saving on the cost of initial construction already noted. In winter an electric sleigh is used when snow and ice cover the road and ordinary electric omnibuses have difficulty in running. This vehicle is similar to the ordinary coach, except that the

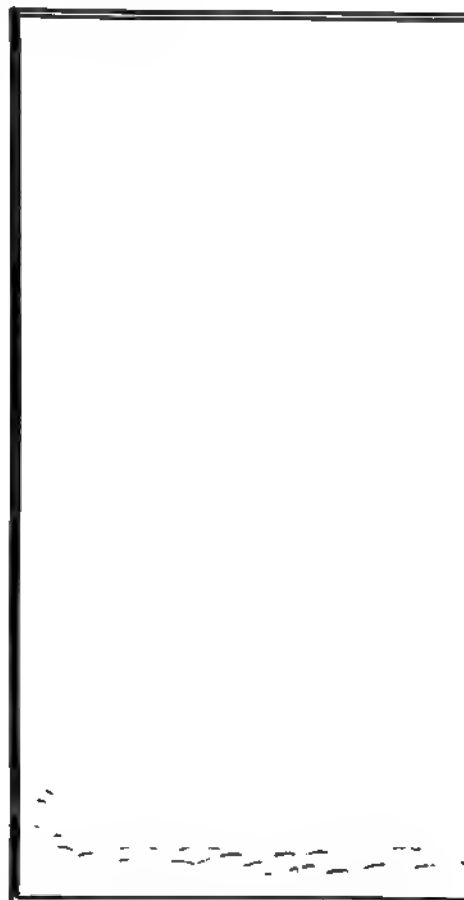
## THE EMPIRE OF ROTHSCHILD.

THE last number of the series of the great house of Rothschild have come over from Vienna to our printing and finance as they are printed in America is the occasion of an interesting letter by Dr. Abraham Phillips in the March number of the *Review*. Mr. Phillips in the letter gives an historical survey of the Rothschild power, and the greatest of modern banking houses, the Rothschilds, indeed, are not a banking house but rather as a European financial power. The only indication in the words of Mr. Phillips regards the power of the house of Rothschild is that house of finance and industry. John D. Rockefeller has said that when Mr. Rockefeller passes away his power will probably be as great as the power of Napoleon. It is important to know that are purely personal.—individual, personal and judgment and courage. What is it that leads us to suppose that the Rothschilds have created a real "empire"? Let Mr. Phillips answer: "Rothschilds come and Rothschild goes. Rothschild remains. The name may last for a few power longer than any other name in Europe except Romanoff. And, very probably when Romanoff and Hohenzollern have joined Russia in exile, or English Saxony and Prussia Savoy and Austrian Hapsburg in suppression, Rothschild will rule on in power and the potentiality of power. Only the overthrow of private property rights, the foundation of the social order, could overthrow the empire of Rothschild."

## BEGINNINGS AND GROWTH OF THE ROTHSCHILD MILLIONS.

The history of the house of Rothschild goes back to the year of the French revolution. The first of the name was one Mayer Amshel, known as Rothschild (Redshield), because his father had kept, in the Jewish quarter of Frankfurt on the Main, a curiosity shop with a red shield as its distinguishing sign. This little shop the youthful Amshel had transformed into a banking and commission house. He bought bonds in England and distributed them in Germany and also made considerable profits from a very early date. In 1806, when Napoleon was at the height of his power, the Landgrave of Hesse had in cash about five million dollars, and he asked Amshel of the Red Shield, to take care of it for him. Amshel sent it to his third son, Nathan Mayer, who was established at Manchester, England, as his agent for the purchase of cotton goods. The entire sum was, during the continuation of the Napoleonic war, at

the disposal of the Rothschilds for spec. Nathan once made a boast that in one five term he had increased his own capital five hundred times. What that capital one was is not known; but it is believed that his father given him for the London branch, not less one hundred thousand dollars. After N



NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD (1777-1836).

(Founder of the London house.)

had been dethroned, the Rothschilds offered to repay the Landgrave of Hesse, but the offer declined, and even interest at 5 per cent refused. Finally, an interest of 2 per cent year was agreed upon; no back payment permitted. The heirs of the Landgrave received their money back until 1823. Napoleon was dead and Europe appeared peace. This was what gave the Rothschild its start, but the money itself was only a factor, and without what Mr. Phillips called



growth of revenue apart from the effect of the death duties. Furthermore, it appears that the consuming and saving power of the nation increased three times as fast as the growth of population. Lord Welby does not fail to direct the attention of his readers to the rare opportunity which fell to the good fortune of the ministry. "One can imagine how a great financier, how Sir Robert Peel, or Mr. Gladstone, would have used it for the amendment of our system of taxation and for the relief of the working classes. With its aid an old-age pension scheme might have been possible, while a mere fragment of it would have swept the tea duty and given the nation that free breakfast-table so often advocated."

#### GRANTS TO VESTED INTERESTS.

But instead of using any portion of that great saving for the relief of the working classes and of the poor, the government, in the first place, increased the expenditure to the extent of £9,000,000 a year; next, they gave away £1,850,000, the greater part in doles to the land, a smaller part in exemptions from the death duties. Summing up the financial result of ten years of power, Lord Welby declares that while the government in the earlier years enjoyed record revenues and record surpluses, it really gave altogether £2,000,000 to the landed interests and the established Church, including in that sum a dole given to the clergy. After 1898, there were deficits instead of surpluses. While Lord Welby admits that deficits could hardly have been avoided during the Boer war, he makes it clear that they did not cease with the war, while the year of peace, 1903-04, showed a deficit of £5,415,000,—a sum far greater than any deficit which has occurred in any year of peace since 1840. This in spite of the fact that the taxes, imposed nominally for war but still retained, realized for the exchequer in that year between twenty-four and twenty-five million pounds. The rise in military and naval expenditure accounts in the main for this condition of affairs. In the last year of Liberal government these services cost £35,600,000. Last year they had risen to £72,300,000, having more than doubled in ten years.

#### THE NATION IS STATIONARY.

Lord Welby declares that it is a grave question whether unrest in politics at home and the great increase of taxation have not checked the orderly progress of the nation. During the ten years of Conservative government, the population has increased 10 per cent. If the consuming power and the savings of the people increased in proportion to the increase of population, the

increase in the produce of taxes should roughly, in the ratio of 10 per cent. yearly it increases in less than that ratio, the consuming power is diminishing; if it increases in that the consuming power is stationary. It is that in the first three years of the present government, the revenues increased in a greater than population by a yearly average of £1,000; in the last seven years, by only a yearly average of £1,600,000. Thus, the increase in consuming power and in the savings of the people in the last seven years has done little more than keep pace with the increase in population. Lord Welby believes that the conclusion that the nation is stationary is confirmed by evidence of the dullness of England's home trade, which is a diminished power of consumption at home finds an additional cause for uneasiness in the practical annihilation of the sinking fund. It predicts an absolute deficit of between two and three million pounds on the budget of 1905 even if the estimate of ordinary revenue is correct and that of ordinary expenditure not excessive.

#### IMMENSE NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE

In conclusion, Lord Welby declares that the efficiency of the navy has been obtained at a necessary cost, if it be true that as many as a hundred and fifteen cruisers, completed at a cost of between thirty and forty million pounds in the last few years, and which should be the prime of their power, are now held useless for war purposes. He further points out that the present naval expenditures of France, Germany, and Russia combined are calculated to be rather more than £35,000,000, while those of the United Kingdom are estimated for the year at £36,889,000; and if the sum to be added by a loan for naval works be added to this total naval expenditure will be £42,000,000. The cost of the army, too, has increased in years from £41,000,000 to £75,000,000. Lord Welby asks whether the cost of this so-called insurance of the government has not really proved the nation's means of insurance at a price of ignorance, poverty, and disease at home thus retarded the progress of the well-being of the nation.

Finally he asks, Is not this extravagant expenditure reducing the reserve of power which England must rely on in an emergency if not exhausting to no good purpose the nation's resources? Is not taxation weighing on the springs of industry, and is it not checking the consuming and saving power of the people? On all these points Lord Welby believes that there is evidence which, if not conclusive, is sufficient to arouse anxiety.



## LOOKING NORTH FROM THE DESERT LABORATORY.

to register 100° to 105° F., but there is so little discomfort attendant on the heat that the thermometer is usually disregarded. The humidity on many occasions during six weeks of July and August of 1904 was as low as 7 per cent. The only feature of discomfort described by Professor Lloyd is the intense illumination, which, for some persons, requires dark glasses; but on the volcanic hills the dark color of the ground affords relief.

The laboratory is well equipped for its purposes, and has an abundant water-supply. Regarding the considerations which led to the planting of the laboratory in this particular region, Professor Lloyd says:

Aside from the conditions for study offered by the desert laboratory as such, the matter with which the student is especially concerned is the plant life. In seeking for the right place to plant a laboratory for the study of desert vegetation, it is obvious that some practical conception of what such a vegetation is had to be formulated by the advisory board. It was necessary for this board to find a locality with a desert climate and possessed of as rich and varied a flora as possible, while still of a distinctly desert character. Since it is the chief object of the laboratory to study "drought-resistant vegetation," it would have been absurd to put the laboratory in an out-and-out desert, and but little better to have selected a semi-arid region with a rich flora. Nor would it have been foresighted to have chosen a locality which might sooner or later be threatened by irrigation. The conditions above stated may, of course,

be met in many places, but scarcely better than the hills west of Tucson, and on the adjacent slopes. The general character of the vegetation here is mainly similar to that of the mesa and rocky regions of the whole territory between Texas and western Arizona, but is, also, within the limits of distribution, the saguaro or giant cactus (*Cereus giganteus*). It is, therefore, representative in this important respect of a wide stretch of country which is of an undoubted character, the plants of which are, with the water derived from a meager rainfall and are able through long periods of drought to sustain their powers of growth unimpaired.

Two weeks after the advent of the summer, the ground is clothed with many richly colored flowers, often fragrant annuals and small perennials. Some of the latter, as, for example, *Prosopis juliflora* and a *Cassia*, persist through the dry season. The hardness explained in part, at least, by the presence of like protective layers on the leaves.

Professor Lloyd proceeds to describe the more striking of these desert plants. In his concluding remarks in conclusion that the structural development of scarcely one of them is understood, in fact, the peculiar physiology of these plants has scarcely been touched. Physiological and anatomical-physiological studies of wide extent may be carried on at the laboratory. This is one of the fruitful investigations laid open by the Carnegie Institution.







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A MONTH OF RUSSIAN HISTORY—THE DOCUMENTS

the Czar at Tsarskoe-Selo,—as well as the zemstvos of Jaroslav, Poltava, Viatka, and Moscow. Only the one from Moscow received, as may be remembered, a reply from the Czar, because it pointed out the need of a free, popular representation altogether. The other addresses were generally accepted by the Autocrat of all the Russias, being denounced as "fresh" or "old-fashioned." That denunciation was made on the 9th of October. The address of the zemstvo of Moscow was, nevertheless, framed four days later (13th), and the weak Nicholas II., who on his ascension to the throne, of being a Nicholas the Second, but a second Nicholas, not dare to pronounce this address "fresh" or "old-fashioned."

A LETTER FROM THE ZEMSTVO PRESIDENT

It is interesting to read the letter on this subject from the marshal of the nobility of Prince P. N. Trubetzkoi, to Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski. He writes in part:

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... a liberal and liberal agitator.  
... in the recent strikes.)

A ... thought into the documentary ... in St. Petersburg ... two months is presented in ... (Sunday Edition) ... by Mr. Her ... Russian, who has "in- ... It can, first of all, be posi- ... that the Russian Liberals, ... the banner of the zemstvo ... their hopes on the new ... have been bitterly dis- ... By this it is not said ... Svyatopolk-Mirski, in- ... confidence placed in him; ... put forth even ... He was himself rather a "de- ... He put his faith in the ... Czar, cherished ... and gave, also, prom- ... After per- ... of the representatives of ... obliged to de- ... this convention was held, ... in St. Pe- ... still further. He pre- ... of the conven- ... which was received by

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.  
(Permanent commander-in-chief of the Russian

prompted me to give the zemstvo permis-  
sion to assert itself. According to public opinion, in  
concur unreservedly, Russia is, at present,  
epoch of anarchy and revolutionary movement  
is going on is, by far, no mere agitation by the  
The youth stands forth only as a reflection of the  
general state prevailing in society. This state is

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

AND

terrible for our entire country, as well as for me, and particularly so for the holy person of the Emperor. It is, therefore, the duty of every truly loyal subject to ward off the disastrous calamity with any means at his disposal. A short time ago, I had the honor to be received by the Emperor, and to present to him my views on the subject. I had the opportunity to speak frankly and truly, to the best of my

ability, and to express the sentiment of the city council of Moscow, the actual concurrence in this resolution by the city council of St. Petersburg, the constitutional addresses of a whole series of zemstvos, the constitutional proclamations by the councils of the polytechnic institutes at Kiev and St. Petersburg, and, finally, a great number of other constitutional, semi-constitutional, and simply liberal expressions of public opinion, do not allow any further doubts about the sentiment of Russian society."

### DEMONSTRANCE FROM LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Besides those mentioned by Struve, the following Russian societies and institutions have also adopted resolutions, in which they protest against absolutism, and demand, together with other thorough reforms, a popular representation: the citizens of Odessa, under the leadership of their mayor; the citizens of Baku; the Polytechnicum, the Pedagogic Society, the High School for Ladies, and the Society of Engineers, in St. Petersburg; the barristers of Rostov, on the Don, etc. If we add thereto the fact that the representatives in the zemstvo congress at St. Petersburg were all great land-owners, among them being several princes, barons, counts, and chamberlains, with celebrated names, one can

### GRAND DUKE MICHAEL, BROTHER OF THE CZAR.

knowledge, about the present state of society. I had the opportunity to explain to him that what is going on is not a revolution; that the Russian people is not being driven into a revolution, which it does not want, but which can be forestalled by the Emperor. There is but one way out of it, just one, and that is for the Emperor placing confidence in the strength of the people. In the depths of my soul I am convinced that if the Emperor only wanted to group these powers around himself, Russia would free itself from all the terrors of the impending anarchy, and would support its Czar, his will, and his absolute sovereignty. In view of the state of the people, who are filled with fear and distrust, the things referred to above, it is really a great human power to refuse them to speak about the things which are vexing and tormenting everybody so fear-

fully. "The Russian society," says Peter Struve, in the paper of *Osvobodzhdenie* (Liberation), the organ of the Constitutional party, "is, with few exceptions, dominated by the inflexible purpose to carry through reforms. The historical resolu-

### GRAND DUKE ALEXIS. (High admiral of the Russian navy.)

It is hardly doubtful any more that it is no longer an uprising of the hot-headed youth, but a struggle of the whole Russian society against absolutism. An industrial nation cannot endure an autocratic form of government, and it is industrial Russia, with intellectual Russia, which is rising against the autocracy.

## IS A RUSSIAN REVOLUTION POSSIBLE?

Among the many review and magazine articles on Russia's internal condition and possibilities of actual revolution in the especially noteworthy is a long and doleful still hopeful, paper by Alexander Ular, appears in the *Contemporary Review*. This on politics and economics states that the von Plehve had been decided on twelve months before it occurred, and the event being known by all the educated classes in the country prepared for the vigorous revolutionary movement on which has actually occurred. He declares that autocracy has been a mere fiction

Capacity was the sole means of promotion. "Within a couple of years the middle classes had invaded all official positions." The writer asks, "Is it not an astounding fact that during the last quarter of the nineteenth century there have been, among several dozen ministers in Russia, only four noblemen?" Mostly self-made men, they have found a keen pleasure in keeping out men of great family or high standing. They have formed a powerful army of officials, "the sole glory and the sole moral principle of whom is what the French call *arrivisme*, an awful mixture of egotism, cynicism, cupidity, and insolence."

## THE "REVENGE" OF THE JEWS.

The policy of pan-Russianism has antagonized all the non-Russian peoples, and pushed the Jews to the front. Their capital gave them power:

Even in the Jewish zones the brute sway of Russian bureaucracy was soon paralyzed by the astute arm of corruption. Jewish towns became literally schools of bribery. Thus, anti-Semitism had for its immediate consequence a progressive demoralization of officials. But, on the other hand, it had far more serious results. Jewish wealth, oppressed and spoiled by irresponsible small despots, could not possibly—as it has done elsewhere—join the governing caste in order to oppose the social aspirations of the masses. Its riches and its brains deliberately took the rôle of seconding, and later on of heading, political disaffection. In fact, there is hardly any great revolutionary organization in the country the leading men of which are not Jews. Even the so-called Liberals, a party of constitutionalists, the members of which belong to the highest classes of society, cannot do without the assistance of Jewish effort.

## THE FLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE.

In the insolence of bureaucracy toward all subjects of the Czar, without exception, the writer finds the secret of the combination of men of all ranks and grades against it. "This horrible oppression of denial of justice is perhaps the sole tie which holds together the various elements of the revolutionary movement." He goes on to say that "no essential or even useful reform is

## QUO VADIS?

BETTER ARGENT, "PEACE": "You have lost a golden opportunity, Sire; is this the end?"—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

the reign of Alexander II. The Czar is, at present, only allowed to read extracts from the papers which are typewritten every morning and revised by the minister of the court. M. de Witte remarks that it is one of the most striking features of the present anti-autocratic movement in Russia that it is headed by the nobility. The latter, however, are likely to become in the Russian Revolution what the *Tiers-Etat* was in the French. It is this singular fact as a result of the autocratic reforms of Alexander II. When the nobles were admitted to the great schools, the aristocratic régime came to an end and a bureaucratic caste was formed.

possible except by the complete destruction of present Russian law," which is simply legal arbitrariness. The number of persons proceeded against during the last ten years has increased twenty-seven times; 11,000 cases, not one of which has been treated in court, have been "terminated by police administration." Corruption is confessedly an essential feature of bureaucracy, and quietly accepted by the Czar. Alexander III. is said to have described as a dunce a man who refused to earn large sums "aside" as director of the Imperial Bank. The writer states that a fifth of the budget is the annual amount stolen every year. Meantime, the people are starving. Russians consume only 425 pounds of corn per annum per head; Germans, 1,125 pounds. Russians eat three times less than Germans. He quotes a confidential report on central Russia to the medical board: "In general, the consumption of bread remains, on an average, about 30 per cent. below the physiological standard that is necessary for maintaining the strength of adults." The peasants pay about two-fifths of their gross income in taxes to the government, and have, in addition, local rates to pay. Their illiteracy is also appalling. In the government of St. Petersburg, only 55 per cent. of the population can sign their names; in Kars (Armenia), only 9½ per cent. In six districts, absolute illiterates amount to two-thirds of the population; in fifteen, to three-fourths; in five, to four-fifths; in fourteen, to nine-tenths. The number of illiterates is 28 per cent. for priests, 30 for nobles, 10 for the middle classes, including workmen, and 89 for peasants. Nine-tenths of Russia are, intellectually speaking, on the verge of barbarism.

#### THE COMING "PACIFIC REVOLUTION."

Out of these desperate conditions the writer sees an easy way. The bureaucratic reforms, such as a liberal press law and the like, are now decided on, and may serve to gain time for a few months. Then will come the great change—the pacific revolution. First, the oligarchy and the Moscow group will be destroyed; then it will be proved to the Czar that without a constitution violent revolution is unavoidable. The leading statesmen—above all, M. Witte—realize this necessity perfectly well. The Czar will be gradually led to understand that it is barbarism and illiteracy that hinder the life of the empire, and he will, it is expected, give up bureaucracy for a constitution. The consequences of these important steps are thus outlined:

For the first of all economic measures to be taken by an "institution of natural control" would be to lower the taxes, to make peace in Asia, and to accomplish

the most necessary of all reforms,—to disentangle the finances, and prevent the export of corn. I need hardly say that, if such is the course of events pointed out by the interest of Russia, good-luck has it that its general consequences on the politics of the world will be no less happy. Russia will simply disappear for ten or twenty years from the stage of international struggle, and, at the same time, there will disappear not only the awful war cloud which hangs over Europe, but also the stronghold of political reaction, which at this moment is still the principal bulwark of political oppression in Germany, Austria, and Turkey. This, however, is to change the equilibrium of the great powers from top to bottom. The political and military importance of the Franco-Russian alliance will fall to pieces, but, at the same time, Germany will lose all interest in seconding Russia for dynastic reasons. Asiatic expansion being abandoned—unless the yellow peril come forth—the center of world politics will again be placed in Europe, an Anglo-Russian understanding would easily be obtained, and if there should still remain some clouds on the political horizon, they would hang only over Germany.

M. Ular concludes his paper with the confident expectation

that the bureaucracy will soon be crushed by the Czar, who is its slave, in order to procure for himself the real moral power of a constitutional sovereign over a self-governing nation, and the satisfaction of seeing his great empire develop from starvation and moral servitude into welfare, prosperity, and conscious power.

#### "Revolution Impossible in Russia."

Mr. A. S. Rappoport, the London correspondent of the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a paper in which he denies most emphatically that Russia is on the eve of a revolution. The only possible chance for liberty in Russia is for it to be introduced at the sword's point by western Europe. Mr. Rappoport is very emphatic:

A Russian merchant, asked by a foreigner whether the Russians have already had a revolution, replied, "No, we have not yet had any ukase from the Czar to this effect." A constitution may be granted by the Autocrat, but the muzhik will have to accept it "by order of the Czar." By himself he will never do anything to obtain it. Heine says somewhere, "The Englishman loves liberty like his lawful wife, the Frenchman like his mistress, the German like his grandmother." The Russian muzhik, he ought to have added, is too weak to love at all. A constitution in the dominions of the Czar will never be obtained by the Russian nation by means of a revolution, let it be stated once for all. The reason is very obvious, because the nation will never revolt against the Czar. Let the revolutionary agitators in Russia and elsewhere understand it, once for all, that it only depends upon Europe to force the ruler of the European China to grant individual liberty, freedom of speech, and social reforms to his subjects.

Mr. Rappoport can hardly be serious in thus suggesting that Europe should make war upon

o force upon Russians a system of government which he declares is absolutely hateful out of every ten men in the country :

ussians," says no less an authority than Daniloff no attraction in power, and although he considers it as a fault, we, for our part, see no fault in it. For this reason, too, Russia is the only country which has never had (and never will have) a social revolution." Non-resistance and Buddhist annihilation were chief traits of the national ideal long before the Sage of Kyassnaya Polyana took it from his arm-chair. But historical facts show the cause in the temperament of nations. The slavish disposition of a people that bows its head but looks askance at a ray of liberty, makes a social revolution an impossibility. People who, by

nature, are inclined to look up to an authority dwelling high above them on some Himalayan height, who are crushed in the dust by a continuous sense of sin and their own nothingness, feel quite at home in a state of tutelage. They breathe more freely, paradoxical as it may sound, in an atmosphere of oppression. The horror of servitude, the eager desire for self-government which is the result of a highly developed sense of self-reliance, have now been deeply rooted in the national character of the English. In Russia, it was quite the reverse. Had the inhabitants of Russia been distinguished by such traits of character, the princes would not have enslaved them, and autocracy would long ago have crumbled to dust. Unlike the Englishman, the Russian is unhappy if he is left to himself, but as long as he can account for some external superior power that tortures him, he is satisfied.

## EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF RUSSIA.

RY striking article, in a way a review of the past year of Russia's internal and external relations, appears in the *Russkiya Vyedomosti* of Moscow, by the editor, who represents the conservative Liberals of Moscow society, known to be a true patriot. Several days ago his remarks would have been proper in the censor. Russia, he declares, faces the darkest year of the war with apprehension. "The war is terrible ; but, on the other hand, the movement born of the self-consciousness of our society, which has just awaked from the slumber of centuries, inspires us with new courage. The passing year, he declares, has been respects a red-letter one for the empire.

course, the old maladies of the state appeared with greater virulence than ever and the ulcers of the state organization were laid bare to their very heartrending war, full of terrible losses and has proved conclusively that even in military matters our bureaucracy is behind the times and is not up with the new conditions of affairs all over the world. The events in the far East offer indisputable proof of the lack of preparation and the lack of energy, and of the incapacity of our bureaucratic system in the sphere of internal government, also, and of such unwarranted interferences with liberty on the part of the police that it was clearly all right-minded people how necessary was a protest against such an unrighteous abuse of power and social liberty. Abuses and lawlessness in the various forms of oppression, violence and robbery many decades, have driven society to such extent, in spite of natural timidity, it has begun to speak in loud tones its rights, its ideas of free equality, and even its intention to demand a reform of the laws of the state.

g the history of the formation of Liberal and Social Democratic societies, the editor of the *Vedomosti* discusses the issue of the imperial ukase of De-

cember 12 last, promising so many measures of relief and reform. He questions whether the council of ministers will carry out the reforms in the spirit in which it was intended by the Czar. Bureaucracy certainly, he says, will not do so. One of the greatest requirements of the present day in Russia, he says, is the improvement of public education.

But a broad growth and development of national education is not in keeping with police wardship, with the absence of academic freedom, with obstacles in the way of educators, nor with a censorship which, in high-handed fashion, puts prohibitions and limitations on the press. A civilized and enlightened government understands the necessity for the freedom of the printed and spoken word, a freedom of meetings and unions which should be limited only by law, the open courts, and public opinion.

Patriotic Russia, he continues, sees with sadness that success, so far, in the present war has been on the side of "those with whom public education is on a broader basis and who are better prepared in the sciences." He gives credit to the Japanese for their fine military organization and their full preparation for the war, which included an exhaustive understanding of topographical conditions. "On our side," however, he says, "there was displayed no preparation, complete ignorance of the aims and forces of the enemy, an inadequate acquaintance with topography, and an extreme procrastination in adopting necessary measures, as a consequence of which we suffered terrible losses, to retrieve which is now extremely difficult.

One of the chief factors in these failures has undoubtedly been the lack of education and enlightenment, a lack which is in greater or less degree inherent in all the leaders in the struggle, including the great mass of the troops.

## GERMANY AS RUSSIA'S WORST ENEMY.

IT is generally believed that the relations between Germany and Russia have been friendly and cordial in late years, and since the outbreak of the war in the Orient many have charged the Teutonic empire with open benevolence to Russia, if not with violations of neutrality in her interest. In the daily press of Russia, including the aggressively "Nationalist" organs, the habitual attacks on Germany have practically ceased. It is all the more surprising therefore to find in a very conservative and respectable Slavophile journal, the *Slaviansky Vilk* (Slav Age), Moscow, a bitter and violent assault on the whole policy of the German government toward Russia. According to the writer in this journal, I. V. Kawensky, Germany's apparent good-will masks the most selfish and perfidious designs. He says:

We do not doubt that, with all her heart, Germany desires Russian victory over the Japanese,—and not merely a victory, but complete conquest of Japan and the destruction of that power as a power in the Orient. But why does she desire this? Because in that event Russia would have her hands full in the far East, and nothing would prevent the west and south of the Slav Empire from falling into Germany's lap. Some scold Japan for her aggression and impudence; others blame Russia for short-sightedness and stupidity; still others accuse England of malice and a deliberate policy of provocation; but no one has pointed out that, in reality, it is our good neighbors, the Germans, who have lured us into this war by tempting us with the retention of Manchuria. Not without reason have the Japanese complained that Russia and Germany robbed them of Port Arthur right after their successful war with China. And it is Emperor William who raised the "yellow peril" cry and at the same time guaranteed our security on our western frontier by his proffer of a benevolent neutrality. Go, my dear friends, go East—as far East as possible, and take away from proximity to my possessions your land and naval forces. Later we shall see what to do; meantime go on, on to the far East. Friendship is friendship, and politics—politics. With all the German friendship for Russia, that honest broker, Bismarck, refused to allow us to acquire Constantinople, and thereby compensate our losses in the war with Turkey, in the seventies. We have no occasion to expect better treatment in the future.

Other writers, however, declare that this view of the situation is far from representing the true state of affairs, and that there is nothing insincere or treacherous in the present pro-Russian attitude of Germany.

## German Views of Russia's War Prospects.

Since the surrender of Port Arthur, a number of leading German newspapers have changed their view of the war situation. Whereas they formerly predicted Russia's final triumph, they have latterly taken the position that Russia is as

good as defeated, and that time and further effort will not enable her to reverse matters in Manchuria. There are, however, some dissenting opinions in the press. The most prominent of the Teutonic publicists who believe that Russia has not necessarily lost, and is still likely to retrieve everything and emerge successful and victorious, is Maximilian Haarden, the editor of the independent *Zukunft*, one of whose early articles on the far-Eastern war we quoted here several months ago. Russia, says this publicist, has no more disgraced herself in Manchuria than England did in South Africa, in the war with the handful of Boers, or Germany in West Africa, in a war with the wild natives. The Japanese achievements discredit, not the Russian nation, but the St. Petersburg bureaucracy, which has been unequal to its task, and which has relied on verbal successes and arguments instead of on guns, shells, and bayonets. Russia's preparations for the conflict did not extend over a year; Japan's took five years. The Japanese victories are founded on the blindness and guilelessness of the Russian bureaucracy.

But what now? asks Haarden. Japan, apparently, has her heart's desire. She has avenged the vetoed treaty which she concluded with China in 1894; she has Korea, Dalny, Port Arthur, maritime Manchuria; she appears to have won. But she has not won. She lacks the main thing—the assurance that what she has achieved will not be completely wiped out by the future course of the war. The war, with or without the Rojestvensky fleet, may be indefinitely prolonged. The Japanese will stay in Port Arthur, the Russians in Manchuria proper. Kuropatkin will increase his army to 600,000, and the struggle will go on. Russia has no choice; she *must* win; she cannot possibly accept Japan's peace terms. Meantime, Japan's means are nearing exhaustion. She cannot wait. Not only are her finances in an unsatisfactory condition; she has other dangers to consider. The racial consciousness of western Europe will sooner or later prevail over Russophobia, and complications will arise. "As for Russia, she is still mighty. Our half-baked politicians affect to consider her cause lost, but the value of her securities is a better index to the world's sentiment, and that points to faith and confidence in Russia's vitality."

Similar opinions are expressed by the *Ham-burger Nachrichten*, which concludes a review of the situation thus, "We think it but just to state that the whole course of the military operations does not permit any doubt as to the final and, for Russia, favorable outcome of the war."









sessions of the republic. This writer goes on to confess that before the Russo-Japanese war Frenchmen were almost completely ignorant of Japan. They knew Russia through the works of her realistic writers; but their limited knowledge of Japan was supplied by the literary work of Pierre Loti, which, admirable as it is, gives no adequate idea of the Japan of politics, economics, and war. During the past year, he points out, gradually, but surely, the popular conception of Japan has changed from that of an artistic, mild-mannered, flower-like people to that of a conquering warrior. Have you noticed, asks M. Prevost, that "during the past year, the illustrated journals have greatly increased the stature of the Mikado's soldiers, until today, they make them as tall as Europeans?" This war is from Japan's standpoint a war of necessity. M. Prevost insists that if Russia should only really want badly enough to conquer, she could do so. Victory, however, is not so essential to her in this war; but for Japan it is a war of necessity. And afterward, if she be victorious, Japan will inevitably seek other wars. Military pride and conquest will run in the blood. No enterprise will appeal to the Japanese as noble, as profitable, as exalted as war. Japan will be the Prussia of the Orient. "The people who imagine that after the actual fighting Japan will devote her energies to commerce and arts have but imperfectly read history." The old nations of Europe, he continues, are those which desire peace. Young, vigorous, new Japan will still wish to try the edge of her sword. If all of France's possessions were around the Mediterranean, then, says M. Prevost, the republic could look with equanimity upon the ambitions of Nippon. Unfortunately, however, he concludes, we Frenchmen are a far-Eastern power, and there is a real and great peril for France's Asiatic empire in the advance of victorious Japan.

**The Centenary of Eugène Sue.**—In December, the French celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of Eugène Sue, author of the two famous works, "The Wandering Jew" and "The Mysteries of Paris." A descriptive article, with reproductions of paintings, busts, and documents, treating of the life of Eugène Sue and his work, appears in the *Revue Universelle*, contributed by M. Edouard Pepage. Sue, he reminds us, was born in Paris, in 1804, although the exact date of his birth is not known.

**The Needs of Italian Agriculture.**—A comprehensive review of agricultural conditions in Italy is given in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) by Signor Antonio Ciacchieri, who bases his observations on a recently published book. This volume is "Agrarian and Alimentary Evils in Italy," by Prof. Italo Giglioli, who served as a juror at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The reviewer thinks that this is the most important work of its kind issued during the past quarter of a century. From it we learn that the consumption of wheat in Italy is only three and three-tenths bushels per capita, while the average for the other countries is six and three-tenths bushels. Taking all the cereals into account, Italy's consumption is six and eight-tenths bushels, as against nineteen and five-tenths bushels in other countries. Professor Giglioli compares Italy with Great Britain and Germany, both in the front rank agriculturally. He finds their superiority chiefly due to the importation and use of chemical fertilizers, in addition to the best organic manures, and also in agricultural in-

struction. Germany and France, he points out, increased their vineyard yield from 20 to 30 per cent fertilization. He reviews the progress in Germany the scientific reclamation of swamps and bogs, points out dolefully that Italy is cut out from advances by practically prohibitive taxes on sugar alcohol. Professor Giglioli opposes the present privilege duty on wheat. But it is not alone in the consumption of cereals that Italy stands low,—in the use of she is behind all other civilized countries, including Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and Greece; and her consumption of meat and rice is growing less. In forestry also, she lags behind. In his comments on the Signor Ciacchieri urges the better utilization of the superb Italian climate for the culture of fruit, and its preservation and shipment. In this connection refers to the benefits of the cooperative methods of California, and to the use of the fig-fertilizing in that would enable the culture of Smyrna figs in Italy. A state initiative and cooperation are absolutely necessary for progress in Italian agriculture. Signor Ciacchieri in conclusion, urges that the increase in certain industries be devoted to reforestation, irrigation, and the bettering of agriculture in general.

**Should the Old Masters Be Restored?**—In *Revue Bleue*, M. Raymond Rouyer has a plea for great masterpieces of ancient art,—painting, statuary, and architecture. He recounts the efforts to restore ancient Greek art in its shape and color, and while admitting the loftiness of the aim, deploring the idea, cannot really restore these works, he declares, and concludes with this question, "Not to restore the works of the old masters—is not this the only true way of serving them?"

**Hard Lot of the German Workman.**—A rather depressing picture of the conditions surrounding German laboring classes is presented by the Berlin correspondent of the *World's Work and Play* (London). He admits that the masses of the German people undoubtedly advanced in wealth and well-being during the last generation. "Their wages are higher, their savings have enormously increased, the working hours are shorter, and social legislation has done much to insure them against accident and the disabilities of age." But, though the German workman's position has improved, it will take another quarter of a century to place him on the British level. "His wages are lower, his hours are longer, his life is shorter, his prospects are less bright, and, above all, he is crushed to the earth by the burden of militarism, and by the class feelings of his race. German labor is still largely unorganized." The reviewer says that he knows the German coal-miner; he has been in his home and spoken with his wife and children, and if there is any class of men in the world than ever deserving pity, it is he. His wages average £41 to £60 in the year. The iron-ore miners receive an average of £35 to £45 a year; these averages are on the last three years; 2.19 per thousand of German miners are killed annually at their work, against 1 British miner. The health of the German people is growing feebler. The glassworkers in the Upper Silesia work 110 to 112 hours,—an average of 10 hours a day, sometimes receiving as low as 12s. or 13s. a week. Compare this with the 46 to 54 hours a week of the British glassworker, with his 40s. to 55s. wages





## THE NEW BOOKS.

### NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

#### NEW BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

**W**HATEVER Mrs. Alec-Tweedie writes, no matter if the subject be remote, cannot fail to be interesting. She has the delightful, but uncommon, quality of an interesting style wedded to a real knowledge of how to carry it. Those who read "Through Italy in Carts" will find a Sunny Sicily" by her successor (Llan). The volume is illustrated with maps (most of them taken by the author) and a map. Edgar M. Condit, a wife, having spent 30 years in travel about the world, has written an unusual experience, have written a fiction of these entitled "Two in Three Continents" (Revell).

MRS. ALEC-TWEEDIE.

Adventure of exploration has, perhaps, seldom been so interestingly presented as in Mr. Dillon Wallace's *Are of the Labrador Wild* (Revell), the story of a daring expedition conducted by Leonidas Hubbard, who, it will be remembered, perished of hunger and exhaustion in the wilds of Labrador last year. Hubbard's survivor presents, in a graphic, literary and tragic story. It is more than the record of a man's trip for "copy,"—it is the chronicle of high purpose and achievement, and it appeals to the rest, and most virile in man. Mr. Wallace was one of the three who made the expedition,—he and Mr. Hubbard being the leaders,—accompanied by a half-breed Indian, who is described as intelligent, quick witted, resourceful, and of fine character. A series of illustrations from photographs, with three maps, accurate maps, add to the attractiveness and clarity of the narrative.

#### LITERARY AND OTHER BIOGRAPHIES.

A biographical and study of "Theodore Watts-Dunton: the Critic" has been written by Douglas and edited by John. One important thing about this book is the collection of reminiscences of the English critic's life of distinguished friends and

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

associates among the artists and literary workers of this generation.

The latest issue of the series of "English Men of Letters" (Macmillan) is "Thomas Moore," by Stephen Gwynn. The volume is uniform with the others already noted in these pages. Moore's fate, says the author, is a capital example of "sudden fame acquired with little difficulty, followed by a period of obscurity after the compelling power which attaches to a man's living personality has been removed."

A new and "worth while" Shakespeare book is Mr. Tudor Jenks' "In the Days of Shakespeare," one of the series of "Lives of Great Writers" which Mr. Jenks is preparing for A. S. Barnes. This little volume consists of a personal picture of the Stratford boy, and the London actor and man of affairs. There is also added a helpful explanation of some of the principal plays, with suggestive comments.

The "Letters of Aubrey Beardsley" have been collected and published (Longmans, Green), with an introductory note by the Rev. John Gray, of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. These letters are interesting as throwing side-lights upon that remarkably sensitive, artistic soul, who, after years of struggle with consumption and fighting against religious conviction, finally "submitted, like Watteau, his master, to the Catholic Church."

LEONIDAS HUBBARD, JR., AND DILLON WALLACE.

(From a photograph reproduced in the book, "The Lure of the Labrador Wild.")



## SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

Ernst Haeckel attained world-wide fame by his *The Riddle of the Universe*. The success of this has encouraged him to continue in the making books, and has just brought out another volume, *Founders of Life* (Holt), which takes in detail many bio-questions only lightly touched upon in his former work. This volume Professor Haeckel, who occupies the chair of zoology at the University of Jena, writes of organic life, under the aspect of the knowledge of its nature, function and history of its development. The translation is by Joseph McCabe. J. S. Kingsley's *Elements of Comparative Zoology* (Holt) has been revised and issued in a second edition. Professor Kingsley occupies the chair of zoology at Tufts College. His scholarly little work only serves as an introduction to the serious study of the subject.

ERNST HAECKEL.

## A RECORD OF BRITISH ART.

A story of English arts development, and a story in which almost all the art personalities of the past three centuries of a century in England are the characters, is told in *The Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones* (Holt). This work, in two volumes, is by "G. B. J.," which, of course, stands for Gertrude (?) Burne-Jones. The influence of the Burne-Jones family upon English art cannot be over-estimated, and the debt of the world to the pre-Raphaelite movement is beginning to be fully recognized. This handsome two-volume work is copiously and appropriately illustrated with portraits in tint of Burne-Jones and most of the prominent personalities connected with the art movement of the past century in England. It includes William Morris, Algernon Charles Swinburne, John Ruskin, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Philip James de Loutherbourg, and reproductions of a number of famous works.

EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

## A USEFUL MANUAL OF GYMNASTICS.

It has been chiefly through the untiring exertions of Pierre de Coubertin that there will be a series of annual Olympic games in 1908. There will be a preparatory congress and gatherings, including sport and physical correction congress at Brussels in the present year, to be presided over by his Majesty Leopold of Belgium; a meeting of the Inter-

national Olympic Committee at Berlin next year, under the Emperor's patronage,—and the fourth Olympic Games of the modern era, to be held at Rome in 1908. Baron de Coubertin has spent years of effort and thought upon this project, and his enthusiastic devotion will probably make this a success, as it has made other ventures successful in which he has been interested. Baron de Coubertin has just written a very interesting little book, entitled *Gymnastique Utilitaire* (Useful Gymnastics), which has been issued by Felix Alcan, in Paris, as one of the library under the general title, *The Education of the Youth of the Twentieth Century*. This little volume is dedicated to President Roosevelt. It covers the entire field of sports and physical exercises which can be of any possible use. The three divisions which the author makes are (1) Rescue, (2) Personal Safety, and (3) Locomotion. Fencing, boxing, horse-riding and yachting are considered among the sports.

## BOOKS ON RELIGION AND ETHICS.

Paul Bourget's latest work is ostensibly a novel, but to English readers it will appear as a purely pathological presentation of the relation between the Roman Church and its adherents in the matter of divorce. The book is entitled *A Divorce* (Scribners). M. Bourget's theme is the working out of the moral law of the Church upon the ecclesiastical sin of a woman in taking a new husband, according to the laws of France, when the Church forbids such a thing. It is really the story of an intense mental and moral struggle between religion and love.

PAUL BOURGET.

Dr. Wayland White, author of *Gleams From Paul's Prison*, has prepared a little inspirational volume entitled *Home Ideals* (American Baptist Publication Society). It consists of a number of chapters on the closest relations of life, including some helpful words on what husbands, wives, brothers, and sisters should be in the home.

"I searched up and down the earth—and found it in my own soul. I implored heaven and hell—and the field daisies answered me." This is one of the prayers, by Muriel Strode, in *My Little Book of Prayers* (Open Court Publishing Co.).

The work done by the Union Pour l'Action Morale in France is being extended by an extensive campaign of publicity. One of the recent noteworthy issues of this organization is an illustrated account of the hard life led by the Newfoundland fishermen. This appears under the title *Pêcheurs de Terre-Neuve* (Fishers of Newfoundland), with a preface by Paul Desjardins, and some graphic illustrations by the French artist E. Yrondy.

Still we have books by Pastor Wagner. *My Appeal to America* (McClure, Phillips), with an introduction by Dr. Lyman Abbott, and notes and appendixes, has just appeared. Dr. Abbott characterizes Pastor Wagner as a man who, in a preëminent degree, has given to the world "vitalized truths." The famous Frenchman's



message to the American people is a call to active goodness and "the simple life." Another of the early Wagner books, "The Busy Life," has been translated and published (Ogilvie Publishing Co.), with the sub-title, "The Quest of Energy." This REVIEW has already commented more than once upon the sane, helpful value of Pastor Wagner's works.

Dr. T. K. Cheyne, Canon of Rochester, England, has written a small volume, entitled "Bible Problems and the New Material for Their Solution" (Putnams), which he sub-heads as "a plea for thoroughness of investigation addressed to churchmen and scholars."

#### CHILDREN, AND ABOUT THEM.

A very handsome book typographically, as well as a daintily written one from a literary standpoint, is Mr. Edward S. Martin's "The Luxury of Children and Some Other Luxuries" (Harpers). Mr. Martin, it will be remembered, is the author of "Windfalls of Observation," "A Little Brother of the Rich," and other books. His text can be seen in the first sentence of the volume, "I don't know of any aspect in which earth appears to better advantage than as a playground for small children." The very "fetching" marginal illustrations in tint are by Sarah S. Stillwell.

A series of delightful pictures of real children, with

a story to match, have been published under the title "The Age of Innocence" (Dodd, Mead), by Walter Russell, author of "The Bending of the Twig." Mr. Russell has made the pictures and the text himself. The frontispiece is a colored portrait of Miss Ethel and Master Archie Roosevelt.

#### BOOKS OF HUMOR.

One poor mortal, who has been afflicted for years with rheumatism, has written an exceedingly humorous book on his experience with cures, under the title "Being Done Good" (The Brooklyn Eagle Press). The author, Mr. Edward B. Lent, recites, in genuine humorous style, his experiences in being cured of the rheumatism, with "comments on the advance made by medical science during the past 5,500 years."

Evelyn Gladys is a new writer of vigor and point. She has just brought out a work, entitled "Thoughts of a Fool" (Chicago: E. P. Rosenthal & Co.), with a sub-title, "Twenty-six Chapters of Good Stuff." It is made up of chapters of rugged philosophy on the facts of every-day life. Its general spirit may be seen in the following sentence: "It seems to me if there is anything wrong in the physical or social world, it would be better to remove the cause, and until the cause is removed, let us have as much discord as possible."

### OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

**Astrology.** By M. M. MacGregor. Penn.  
**Backgrounds of American Literature.** Hamilton Wright Mable. Macmillan.

**Book of Symbols, The.** By Henry A Wisewood. William Ritchie.

**Business.** By L. de V. Matthewman. Lippincott.  
**Consumption.** By Samuel H. Linn. Rochester, N. Y.  
**Courtesies, The: A Handbook of Etiquette.** By Miss Eleanor B. Clapp. Barnes.

**Cranio-Muscular Origins of the Brain and Mind.** By Philip H. Erbée. Promethean Publisher.

**Cyr's Graded Art Readers.** Ginn.

**Daily Cheer.** By M. Allette Ayer. Lee & Shepard.

**Defoe's Robinson Crusoe.** By Clifton Johnson. Macmillan.

**Dog, The.** By John Maxtee. Penn.

**El Cautivo de Doña Mencía.** By R. Díez de la Cortina.

Jenkins.

**Epitaphs.** By Frederick M. Unger. Penn.

**Ethical World-Conception of the Norse People, The.** By Andrew Peter Fors. University of Chicago Press.

**For People Who Laugh.** By Adair Weckler. 331 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

**Fosser's Practical German Conversation.** Ginn.

**Germelhausen.** (Gerstäcker). By Lawrence A. McLouth. Holt.

**Graphology.** By Clifford Howard. Penn.

**Handbook of Plant Morphology.** By Otis W. Caldwell. Holt.

**Homophonic Vocabulary in Ten Languages.** By Charles B. Waite. A. C. McClurg.

**Incense of Sandalwood.** By Willimina L. Armstrong. Baumgardt Publishing Company.

**Laboratory Manual of Physics.** By Edwin H. Hall. Holt.

**Latins Hymans (The Student's Series of Latin Classics).** By William Merrill. Sanborn.

**Le Livre Français.** By Josefa Schrakamp. Holt.

**Los Puritanes y Otros Cuentos.** By W. T. Faulkner. William R. Jenkins.

**Margueritte Strasbourg.** By Oscar Kuhns. Holt.

**May Irwin's Home Cooking.** By Francis Brook Farley. Stokes.

**Nameless Women of the Bible.** By Rev. Theron Brown. American Tract Society.

**Napoleon.** By Ralph Waldo Emerson. Jennings & Graham.

**Notes for the Guidance of Authors.** Macmillan.

**Out of the Northland.** By Emille Klip Baker. Macmillan.

**Rebels of the New South.** By Walter Marion Raymond. Charles Kerr & Co., Chicago.

**Struggle for America, The.** By R. P. Brorup. North and South Pub. Co.

**Threefold Path to Peace, The.** By Xena. The Grafton Press.

**Trolley Honeymoon, A.** By Clinton W. Lucas. M. W. Hazen Company.

**Twin Immortalities, The.** By C. E. Russell. Hammersmark Publishing Co.

**Upward Leading, The.** By James Henry Potts. Jennings & Graham.

**Verse-Book, A.** By Webster Perit Huntington. Fred J. Freer, Columbus, Ohio.

**War Between Russia and Japan.** By Count Tolstoy. Stokes.

**Waterloo.** By James F. Rusling. Jennings & Graham.

**Well Ordered Household or the Ideal City, A.** By William Arthur. Omaha, Neb.

**With Puritan and Pequot.** By William Murray Graydon. Penn.



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EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

CXL

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1905.

No. 4.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The winter has been one of such severity,—and of such unwonted and stubborn persistence far into the March,—that the reluctant dawn of spring, in the minds of at least half the people, a matter of deep and positive fact in the northern half of the country, brought records of low temperature and snowfall that reminded the oldest in the orthodox weather of his boyhood, climate had changed. The South was old waves and snowstorms. In parts of the snow blockade caused the fuel-adj., so that in some places the farmers sowed corn, and in others their fences were still there remained in hundreds of populated streets of New York City ice of discolored and unwholesome ice, from the time of the so-called "ice" of January 25 and 26. The gradual melting of the filth-laden snowbanks was

thought to be the cause of an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, or "spotted fever," that developed in New York last month, and that led to the official appointment of a special investigating commission of leading medical experts.

So bad was the condition of these streets through at least seven or eight continuous weeks, that in many of them it was practically impossible for fire engines to make their way. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars had been spent for snow-removal, with good results on a few main thoroughfares, but otherwise little or no achievement. Thus, the longer days, with warm rains and spring sunshine, were anxiously awaited by the people of the most densely crowded metropolis in the world. Meanwhile, the population of New York has seemed to be increasing day by day, with an ever-intensifying pressure upon the resources and facilities that are peculiar to that city. The great office buildings, central mercantile establishments, and many-storied clothing and other factories in the middle and lower part of Manhattan Island are constantly being multiplied, and are thus increasing the day population of this district of concentration. At the same time, the tenement-house capacity of the upper end of the island has been growing at a corresponding pace, while the number of people coming across the East River from Brooklyn and adjacent districts has been greater from week to week. The same thing is true of the swarms of workers who cross each morning from Jersey City, Hoboken, and the various New Jersey suburbs; while there is a moderate but constant growth in the number of people who come to town from the northern suburbs by the several lines of the New York Central system and by the New York, New Haven & Hartford trains, as well as by extensions of the elevated and street railway systems.

#### A WELCOME CALL.

as at last to rescue Father Knickerbocker from of winter.)—From the *World* (New York).

Photograph by the New York World.

AN ORDINARY NEW YORK STREET, LAST MONTH.

(This is not one of the worst, and is comparatively passable.)

*The Transit  
Problem in  
Acute Form.*

The result of all this has been, during the months of February and March,—when inclement weather drove everybody to the use of street-transit facilities even for short distances,—such a congestion of the local means of transportation as the world has probably never seen before under any circumstances. The crowds going to and from the world's fair grounds at St. Louis on the days of greatest attendance, and those moving back and forth from Jackson Park at the time of the Chicago exposition, were not to be compared with those that New York witnessed every day, without special occasion, during March and

*Some  
Practical  
Results.*

The results of this experience in the metropolis of America were found in their character. An opinion has been created which, among things, has already compelled the gov-

February. To en- most unbearable there came, early a strike on the ne rapid-transit lines, the elevated railroa which is under management as the And although it proved futile and d long, it succeeded hampering and retu business of taking and from their h demoralized the a weeks. Never be the people of New painfully,—with a ship and suffering ered their dependi means of street tr thing almost fundi their existence. not forget the obje

Photograph by the New York American.

STAGE-COACH SPECIALLY CHARTERED FOR TELEPHONE GIRLS LAST MONTH, BY THE EMPLOYING COMPANY, ON ACCOUNT OF OVERCROWDED STREET CARS.

Photograph by the New York World.

HABING TO THE 'JAR PLATFORMS, A REGULAR NEW YORK LAST MONTH.

*a New York American.*

A NEW YORK STREET-RAILWAY SCENE OF LAST MONTH.

company of important franchises for round railway system which will operate of tunnel tubes under the Hudson . will connect on the west side with sit lines to all the important New Jersey. On the New York side, it will reaching into the heart of the business. The situation has further given and impetus to plans for the rapid and development of the lines of the present subway system, and important legislation Albany will have authorized the grant of other franchises to the most favorable subway lines not yet undertaken. In the New York Central system is with rapidity the work upon its stupendous terminal facilities, and will add new to be operated for rapid and frequent urban service, for a distance of thirty miles. The New Haven system also has great in hand, and the Long Island system is to be transformed into a network of lines for suburban business. The Pennsylvania is at work upon its great plan for its trains under the Hudson River into of New York, and other systems from abroad are in their turn entering upon

policies of a similar nature. Brooklyn's best talent has been engaged all winter upon the problem how to make the new bridges carry electric cars and trains in such a way as to accommodate the greatest number of people with the least delay. It is practically agreed that there must, on the New York side, be something in the nature of great loops connecting bridge terminals and sweeping out toward the heart of the city in such a way that there can be a continuous movement of hundreds of street cars and elevated and subway trains, across the river by one bridge and back again by another, with a corresponding development of terminal and connecting facilities on the Brooklyn side.

*Huge  
Engineering  
Outlays.*

No city in the world has ever had to face such difficult problems relating to transit as those which have lately confronted New York, and in no other city has there ever been so tremendous an outlay for the engineering and construction enterprises that belong to transit and similar services as those now under way in New York or soon to be entered upon. Great as is the Panama Canal in its vastness as a public work and in its probable cost, it falls far behind in these respects when

**HON. FREDERICK C. STEVENS, OF THE NEW YORK STATE SENATE.**

(Chairman of a joint legislative committee investigating the gas situation.)

compared with the magnitude and cost of the engineering projects now under way or in immediate contemplation relating to the public services of the metropolis of New York. And with so much at stake having to do with the future comfort, well-being, and prosperity of millions of people, and with the present expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, it is not strange that there should be a growing interest in the principles of government and administration that are involved, and an even keener interest in those commercial phases of politics that are always to be found where public franchises are at stake and huge contracts for construction work are to be secured.

*New York's  
Pressing  
Concerns*

This municipal situation has been pressed in many ways upon the attention of the legislature at Albany during this year's session. Every year it grows more plain that metropolitan affairs ought to be fully in the control of the people of the city, and relieved from the domination of committees of the State legislature. The fundamental remedy would lie in dividing New York into two States, one of them to comprise the existing New York City and adjacent territory. But

such a division, with all its theoretical tangles, is not to be thought of as a practical thing. There is nothing to do, therefore, but to take the cumbersome machinery that now exists and use it for the best results that can be obtained from it. Even with a lack of self-government, and the difficulty of interference from the State legislature, an immense difference to New York's elements are in control of the municipal government. Thus, at present there are grave difficulties in connection with the contracts for light streets. It is charged that the Tammany administration has been paying the high monopoly an excessive and needless price for public service. The matter was taken up by the legislature at Albany, and after much discussion and many charges of undue lobby influence was decided, by an almost unanimous vote of the legislators, to investigate the light situation. This vote was taken on March 17, and investigation began in the following week.

*The  
Evils of  
Tammany.*

If Mayor Low had been reelected there had been a continuance and development of his efficient administration. The public-lighting question would by now have been satisfactorily solved and would have been avoided. In a number of respects, Mr. McClellan's administration offended the best sense of the community to such extent as it was offended by former many governments. Yet Tammany is the same, however its viciousness may be modified. Thus, the Democratic papers have been in alliance with the Republican press in accusation effect that the leaders of Tammany have been profiting in all sorts of ways from their monopoly over franchises and quasi-public work. It has been pointed out that Mr. Murphy, the Tammany boss, is connected with contracting firms which are engaged in doing work to the amount of several hundred million dollars, chiefly for corporations which have had to secure franchises and obtain municipal consent before they can begin upon their projects.

*An  
Election  
This Year.*

The reasons which in the recent elections have convinced most of the citizens of New York that party government has no place in city government are more plain this year than ever before. A mayor is to be elected in the coming autumn, and a candidate of the utmost strength should be brought forward. Those who will be most active in nominating such a candidate are, however, wise to see that nothing could be gained by a choice, but that the winter and spring

ent in securing every possible aid to better municipal conditions from the legislature at Albany. Hard efforts in that direction will have accomplished a great deal when the results of the session are summed up. The pressure brought to bear by great corporations and special interests upon the members of the Legislature was not confined to representatives of the city; and it seemed at an earlier stage of the proceedings to have accomplished its purpose.

But there were men of clean courage and quick decision who snooked out the rampant members of the Legislature on their behavior, and helped to secure legislative action of a substantial sort for the well-being of the great masses of people living and toiling in New York City.

There will be cheaper gas, better methods in the development of transit systems, probably some comprehensive plan of dealing with the problems of water supply, and progress in several other directions, as a result of recent work in which the Republican leaders of New York have been notably active, together with bodies like the City Club. Among acts of the Legislature from which good results are

MR. JACOB H. SCHIFF.

(Who served last month on a committee to report on New York police conditions.)

hoped may be mentioned the amendments to the Raines liquor law, by means of which it is declared that several thousand of the most harmful and vicious resorts may be put out of business. The problems of a city like New York are of appalling magnitude, yet they need not be despaired of. Never before were so many men of intelligence, high character, and strong conviction interested in trying to deal with these affairs. When great financiers like Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, with all their cares and interests, stand ready to give thought and sympathy as well as money to promote the advancement of the community, it is clear that we are moving steadily toward the time when the best business talent will administer public finance, and when the welfare of the people will be as carefully considered by the ablest minds as in the years past has been the welfare of the money-making corporations.

Chicago's  
Great  
Contest.

The municipal election in Chicago occurs on April 4. The personalities of the two candidates for mayor stand out boldly, and the issues, while technical and complicated, relate to one paramount subject.

JORGE RAINES, OF THE NEW YORK STATE SENATE.  
(Leader in liquor legislation.)



If Chicago really means to go into the business of passenger transit on municipal account, Mr. Harlan's plan of doing it would seem to promise better results for the people of Chicago than Judge Kane's method, for in one case the public money would have been expended in the acquisition of an obsolete service, while in the other every penny of the city's money would be put upon wholly fresh additions to the transit facilities of Chicago. This would compel the existing companies, or their successors in ownership, to modernize their service under the pressure of municipal competition. Thus, the transit would have secured a doubled or quadrupled extent of transit service, all up to the latest standards. The people of Chicago are urged to the point of doing something of first importance, regardless of expense, in securing for their city an up-to-date system of street cars and rapid-transit lines; and they seem to have learned how to protect their own interests against the greed of monopoly corporations. In principle, their fight for the public interest is not so different from that which the people of New York are carrying on, and which in some form or other is to be found going on in every large American city.

There is nothing destructively radical in the recent self-assertion of the people of the cities of New York and Chicago against the great public-service corporations. The companies have made hundreds of millions of dollars out of capitalizing the rights and privileges that belong to the public itself. New York, for example, where excessive rates are paid to the lighting trust for the electric illumination of the streets, and where the city pays a dollar per thousand feet for its gas, and large dividends are distributed upon light securities that sell at fancy prices in the market and that represent in volume several times the money actually invested in the light business. It is expected that new legislation bringing the price of gas down to 75 cents or less; but it is also likely that this will be done gradually upon a sliding scale, in order not to offend too rudely with so-called vested interests. Much will depend upon the results of the investigation by the legislative committee. The committee promises to be vigorous and thorough, and the agitation will go into various phases of gas and lighting in New York City. In all the agitation in American cities and American States against the greed of corporate monopoly, there seems at the present time a remarkable sane and equitable disposition on the part of those who represent the public interest.

*Kansas and the Oil Business.* These movements in New York and Chicago, however, although they involve vastly more in value, and also in their relation to the actual comfort and well-being of large populations, have not attracted nearly so wide notice as the comparatively novel and sensational action of the Legislature and governor of the State of Kansas in dealing with the subject of the shipping, refining, and sale of the product of the oil wells of the State. All the salient facts will be found in an article contributed to the present number of this REVIEW by Mr. Charles M. Harger, of Abilene, Kan. Mr. Harger gives an account of the opening of the Kansas oil fields and the growth of the industry, and relates the circumstances under which the State determined to assert itself against the methods of the Standard Oil monopoly. The one thing most widely commented upon throughout the country has been the appropriation of money for the building and operation of a State oil refinery. A more thoughtful study of the subject, however, would seem to make it clear that the building of a small public refinery to be worked by convict labor, while interesting and significant for a number of reasons, is not a matter comparable in importance with the other legislative steps just taken by the people of Kansas. They have dealt in such a way with the question of transportation as to give independent shippers the same rates and advantages that belong to the Standard Oil Company.

*Securing Equal Chances.* This they have done by making the oil pipe lines common carriers and by taking measures to secure equal railroad rates. Such steps cannot be complained of by the Standard Oil Company. It is not prevented from carrying on its business with every opportunity in the State of Kansas; but, on the other hand, any capitalist or company may now engage in the business of transporting or refining petroleum with the same access to common carriers that is enjoyed by the Standard Oil Company. Unquestionably we have entered, in this country, upon a period of business operations upon the large scale by great corporations. There are advantages in this, and there can be no serious harm in it, provided there is no infringement of the rights of smaller companies or firms to a like use of facilities that are in their nature public and common. Kansas, therefore, is not likely to teach us so much by the operation of her oil refinery as by her vigorous application of the sound principle that common carriers must give everybody a square deal. Already, before the end of March, the maximum oil-rate law had resulted in the starting of a dozen independent refineries.



## MR. GARFIELD GOES A-CALLING.

Commissioner of the Bureau of Corporations, having his examination of the beef trust, has instituted a rigid examination of the Standard Oil Company, the *Times* (Minneapolis).

of a class of writers engaged in furnishing articles of the "frenzied" sort to widely read magazines. However sincere these may be,—and however dramatic and convincing their way of telling what they have found—they are very far from being engaged just conducting a scientific investigation. Furthermore, sensationalism is their stock in trade; they would be out of business at once if they could attempt to tell the truth in a well-known way.

There are two diametrically opposite points of view. First, there is that of the people who have conceived of an industry like what they call the "beef trust" as an entirely oppressive and a public evil,—a conspiracy to bring about abnormal conditions. To them it is simply a giant monopoly existing in an industry in which it may control the market and permanently depress the prices to be paid the farmers and stockmen for their cattle, while maintaining at unduly high levels the prices exacted from consumers for their necessary supplies. The enemies of the monopoly thus look at it as exacting a first large profit from the cattle men and a second large profit from the consumers, while managing to get a third profit from wrong and illegal relations to railroad companies, and a fourth or perhaps a fifth large profit from the many-sided development of industry that grows out of utilizing the by-products of the slaughter-houses. The opposite point of view is that which is held

by those engaged successfully in the beef industry, and their apologists. They think of themselves as having so eliminated the waste of old-fashioned competition, and of business on the small scale, that their improved methods have become a great and positive boon to the cattle men of the West and the beef-consumers of the East. They believe that their facilities for transportation and cold storage, and their methods of packing and distributing fresh meat and of preparing and marketing other food products, are of positive benefit to the consumers, and that the public gains a great deal more than the Armours and Swifts and Morrisses gain from all this development of improved methods.

## Finding the Economic Mean of Truth.

Now, as between these two points of view, the plain, unsensational truth is to be found, by such an investigation as Commissioner Garfield undertook. Neither of the extreme points of view is wholly correct. The report transmitted to Congress by the President just before the session closed ought to be highly reassuring to everybody honestly concerned. There are some real problems respecting the carrying on of large industries that we shall not solve in this country this year or next. The Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce has no destructive mission. Whatever may be wrong, under existing United States laws, in the way in which the beef industry is carried on by the half-dozen largest packing firms is already in the hands of the Attorney-General for unsparing prosecution. The Department of Commerce and Labor had principally to ascertain facts in accordance with the resolution of Congress adopted in March of last year relating to prices of cattle and dressed beef, and the organization, conduct, and profits of the corporations engaged in the beef industry. This work has been well carried out by competent men, with impartiality. In so far as the subject is one that requires further attention, it will not be dropped.

## Publicity and Its Results.

The greatest advantage to be derived from investigations like this, and from the ever-growing publicity that now envelops the affairs of large corporations, is one that is as yet almost unperceived. It can be stated in one short sentence: Company after company is setting its house in order as respects things that would not bear inspection. It would not be difficult, for instance, to mention here a number of important companies that, as a matter of fact, no longer accept any railroad rebates or special favors as against smaller competitors. They feel that they cannot afford



rs Kean and Dryden, of New Jersey, are ed to have important connection with inancial and other corporations, and the il elements in New Jersey are not radical ir corporation attitude. But there are umbers of individual citizens in New Jer- io agree with the President, and who do well to make their views known to ntlemen who represent their State in the . Mr. La Follette will doubtless turn up Wisconsin with strongly formulated and adical views already well known. The y would be more interested in finding out ' what position so influential a Senator as league, Mr. Spooner, will take when the d subject is really brought to a focus in ate Chamber toward the end of this year.

In several States, it is to be remem- bered, the legislatures are to be chosen in November which will have States Senators to elect. In some of States the popular choice for Senator is ined at primary elections. In others, the s fought out practically in the nominating ecting of members of the Legislature views on the Senatorial question are . In a number of States, preliminary rial contests are going to be affected by estion whether a candidate is supported : railroads and great corporations or is ig for the public interests. The present : singularly favorable for a calm, search- : cussion by the newspapers and the people ry phase of this subject of railroads and rial corporations in legislation and politics. ie thing, these subjects can just now be ed with less bias of partisanship than at any time in the past. President Roose- attitude upon such matters is not partisan nature. It is true that by the claims of and by the reproaches of others, he has redited or charged with having gone over emocratic position. But the real cleavage ; public men on these questions does not the party lines.

When Congress adjourned, on the remained on (with and the of con- l, especi- Domingo a variety to make ator or ort could

not be rallied ; and this subject also went over, to be taken up again next autumn or winter. Here again we have a topic of great importance upon which, if one estimates correctly, the preponderant opinion of the country supports the President and the administration, in the new policy toward Santo Domingo, as explained in these pages last month, and thoroughly described and defended in the article by Prof. John Bassett Moore. Some of the Senators opposed the treaty because they frankly avowed their desire to annex Santo Domingo to the United States and regarded the proposed arrangement as one that would bring about so good an adjustment of Santo Domingo affairs as to obviate the demand for annexation. This, certainly, was an intelligible position, and an honest one ; but although these Senators may wish to annex Santo Domingo, one does not find any strong tide of public opinion setting in that direction. Other Senators opposed the treaty because they declared that it brought about a relationship which would inevitably lead up to annexation,—the first step toward which they were determined to oppose with all firmness. This was not a sound position.

*Precedent versus Practice.*

There were still other Senators who professed to be willing enough to deal after the manner of this treaty with Santo Domingo but for the fact that we might thus have established a precedent which would prevent our dealing upon their precise merits with analogous situations that might arise

#### ONE THING TO AVOID.

"In this collection business don't play at the cat's-paw act."  
From the *Brooklyn Eagle* (New York).

in other Latin-American republics. The simple fact is that all our recent experience shows how directly we deal with such problems upon their individual merits, regardless of precedents. We have made Cuba an entirely independent republic, but have given her some commercial advantages and stand sponsor before the world for her internal good order and external solvency and honor. In the case of Venezuela, we have worked out an arbitration plan for adjusting foreign claims and a financial plan for paying off the claims as adjusted, and this we have done without impairing independence and self-government in Venezuela. At Panama, we have countenanced the creation of a new republic under our auspices and protection, and with relations to our government not based upon any precedent. Far earlier than any of these arrangements, we had come into unwritten relations with Mexico of an intimate and mutually beneficial kind under which Mexico is safe from foreign aggression and practically guaranteed against serious domestic instability.

*Our Mission in San Domingo.*

Now, the case of Santo Domingo is not so much one of theory as one of acute practical conditions. Circumstances have made us the one interested power that can, to everybody's satisfaction, assist in straightening out the disordered finances of the Dominican Republic and in carrying out a plan for adjusting foreign indebtedness and gradually paying it off. It will cost us nothing to do this useful piece of work, and it will positively promote those causes of peace, friendliness, and good order in the world that sensible and far-seeing men have at heart. Most of the objections that have been brought against the protocol have been quibbling and far-fetched. In any case, under the terms of the arbitration of last summer, we shall continue for some time to come, as we have already begun, to administer several of the Santo Domingo custom-houses, in order to work out the adjudicated claims of the San Domingo Improvement Company. With Santo Domingo's entire concurrence, we could just as well as not use the same machinery of financial intervention to satisfy the European creditors and thus to prevent what will otherwise be quite likely to occur,—namely, a seizure and occupation of Santo Domingo by one or more European powers.

*Our Place in the Caribbean.*

Then would arise the danger that such occupation would not be abandoned in the near future, and that it would lead to the gradual development of a European naval base in West Indian waters, which are now regarded as our own chief naval

rendezvous. As to precedents, and the assumption of future responsibility for debt-collecting in other republics, it is needless to borrow trouble. If similar situations should arise,—for example, in the little Central American republics,—it would be the merest incident of administration, in so far as any cost or effort were involved, for our government to act as receiver and liquidator. But, the very fact that such steps might be taken would have a wholesome effect upon the methods of reckless finance in these small republics. The existence of Uncle Sam's approved machinery for passing revolutionary republics through bankruptcy proceedings would act as a deterrent, and would thus diminish the need for applying the remedy. In no case would we ever be likely to have to use our influence in these matters excepting in what is already coming to be pretty well established as our own peculiar sphere of influence around the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. A glance at the map will help to make the situation clear. When we acquired the mouths of the Mississippi, a hundred years ago, our full control of the Gulf of Mexico became inevitable. And our interest in the Caribbean Sea became so important as to aid in the evolution of the Monroe Doctrine as it was originally expressed. That concern for our naval supremacy in the Caribbean has steadily grown until,—through the expulsion of Spain from Cuba and Porto Rico and our acquisition of the Panama Canal,—we have made the Caribbean Sea our own for naval control as completely as the Gulf of Mexico. We have, indeed, become so dominant there that our sense of duty must be aroused.

*Two Latin-American Groups.*

Everything we have done for Porto Rico, Cuba, and Panama has been at once for the well-being of the inhabitants and the improvement of larger relations. We shall extend our influence to Santo Domingo and Haiti and to the small republics of Central America. In due time we shall obtain the warm good-will both of Venezuela and Colombia and shall be given the opportunity to render both of those republics substantial help in getting upon such a basis of business prosperity and political stability as are enjoyed, under our neighborly influence, by Mexico and Cuba. It would perhaps be well to drop the term "Monroe Doctrine" as applying to our present policy toward the countries extending from Mexico down the isthmus and including Venezuela and Colombia as well as the Greater Antilles. We have a part to play within this sphere that is more than negative. It is to this group of countries that the views laid down so broadly





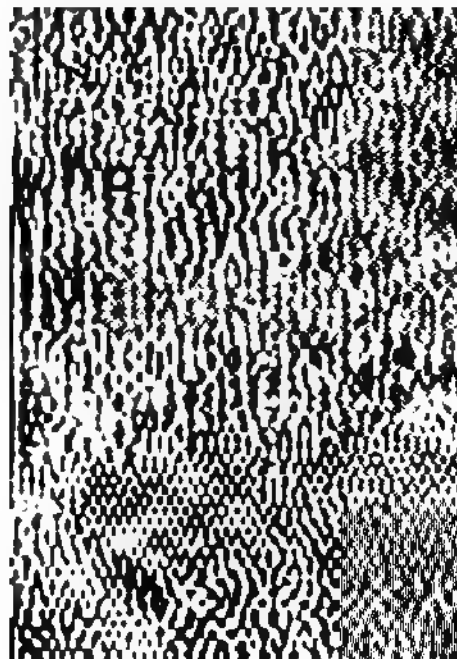






mind, and moral purpose; and the felt the inspiration of his superb man- his dignity was flawless, yet his dem- rectness and friendliness and sincerity lent to all.

He has entered upon his new term with brilliant prospects. Those who have been saying that President t has hard and troublous times before ly misunderstand the man and the po- nation. It is absurd to suppose that any "war" on between Mr. Roosevelt Senate. The President is in earnest in that he sets forth but what he does as a an is all in his day's work. He has no trying to coerce the Senate, and is not un- lightest temptation to do anything that ake what is called a "break" between and that body, or between himself and orial leaders of his own party. He will nd to Congress what he thinks right, ountry will hold Congress responsible ay in which it exercises the powers that nably belong to it as an equal and co- branch of the Government. Mr. Roose- ould seem to us, has before him every of a very useful, happy, and harmo- nization. He made several speeches esses in March, one or two of them at



HON. FRANK H. HITCHCOCK.  
(First Assistant Postmaster-General.)

MAJ. WILLIAM WARNER.

(United States Senator-elect from Missouri.)

New York, where he came to attend a banquet on St. Patrick's Day; and these speeches, like most of his recent utterances, have had a well-recognized bearing upon wholesome progress in the social life and condition of the American nation. As these pages make their appearance, the President will probably be on the point of starting for Texas, whence, after a reunion with his old regiment and a possible rabbit hunt or two, he will proceed to the heart of Colorado for several weeks' hunting of bear or mountain lion in the wilderness. His main object will be to obtain fresh air and that toning up which comes to him with hardy out-of-door life in the unmodified wilderness of the great Western mountains.

Meanwhile, the affairs of government at Washington promise to go on smoothly, even with some dispersion of department heads. Mr. Hay sailed for the Mediterranean on March 18, for a number of weeks of much-needed rest. Mr. Cortelyou has taken the helm at the Post-Office Department, and his thoroughgoing methods will in due time begin to show their effects. He is so fortunate as to have secured for the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General the services of Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts. Mr. Hitchcock, like Mr. Cortelyou, has made his way through sheer personal merit, without any reli-





*The British  
Parliamentary  
Situation.*

The interminable dispute between England and Ireland, which is so largely a question of apparent in-eradicable differences of race and religion, has demanded another sacrifice in the resignation of the Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland and one of the most popular members of Mr. Balfour's ministry. This had been brought about early in March by the hostility of the Irish press which had been aroused over the efforts of Sir Antony MacDonnell, in behalf of the so-called Danvers scheme, involving a moderate concession of Home Rule to Ireland, and including a grant for university education on Roman Catholic lines. The ministry had issued a statement that Sir Antony MacDonnell had gone beyond his authority and that he had been reprimanded. Subsequent revelations, however, had brought out the fact that Sir Antony had really acted under the authorization of his superiors. This had aroused distrust toward the Balfour government, and had resulted in the resignation of Mr. Wyndham from the cabinet, although Sir Antony MacDonnell still remains under-secretary. Upon a motion (March 3) to adjourn Parliament, the government then triumphed by a majority of only 42. Early in March, Mr. Walter Hume Long had been appointed as Mr. Wyndham's successor. It was then felt that the fall of the ministry was near at hand. Public sentiment throughout the kingdom and all the efforts of the united opposition had been in the direction of forcing a ministerial crisis, and an appeal to the country, particularly on the fiscal question.

*Resumption of  
Fighting  
in Manchuria.*

With the exception of a very few minor outpost encounters, there were no land operations other than fortifying between the two armies in Manchuria from the time of the battle of the Sha-ho, ending October 17, for four months. General Mishchenko's Cossack raid to the southward, and General Gripenberg's attack, had been without result, and the latter had ended in disaster for the Russians. The three Japanese armies had maintained the same relative positions in which they had fought their way from Hai-Cheng northward. Kuroki's was the right, Oku's the left, and Nodzu's the center. By the middle of February, Marshal Oyama had been reinforced by Nogi's one hundred thousand veterans of Port Arthur, hereafter to be known as the fourth Japanese army, operating to the west of Oku. A somewhat mysterious fifth army, under command of General Kawamura, had been operating somewhere between Kuroki and Vladivostok, and, while its movements had not been

known definitely, it had been expected to threaten General Kuropatkin's left. Both Russians and Japanese were within a few miles of Mukden, the sacred city of the Manchins. This city of half a million people lies in a plain—really the valley of the Hun River—with the Hun and the Liao rivers twenty to thirty miles west and southwest. Eastward are the Ma-Tien Mountains, extending along the line of the Port Arthur & Harbin Railway. Before the general engagement began on February 20, the Russian and Japanese lines had formed a huge bow, or crescent, the Japanese to the southward, extending over a hundred miles of plains and hills from Chang Tan eastward across the railway to Lone Tree-Puller Hill, almost all the strong positions being held by the Russians.

*The  
Battle of  
Mukden.*

On October 2, General Kuropatkin, in a pompous proclamation, had announced to his army a general advance, and had declared that "the time has arrived for us to compel the Japanese to do our will." On March 8, five months later, he had sent two telegraphic dispatches to the Czar.—one reading, "I am surrounded;" the other, "Our armies have escaped." The campaign of five months, which began with the disastrous Russian repulse on the Sha-ho River, had ended with the terrible Russian rout at Mukden and Tieling. The end of winter had seen the remnants of the Russian army in disastrous retreat to Harbin, with General Kuropatkin recalled in disgrace. In the series of engagements known as the battle of Mukden, extending over the period from February 20 to March 15, the Russians had lost more than 150,000 soldiers dead, wounded, or prisoners, and 70 large guns. By the middle of March, the shattered Russian forces, which had fought a rear-guard action all the way from Mukden to Tie Pass, had been somewhat reorganized by the veteran General Linevitch, whom the Czar had appointed as General Kuropatkin's successor, to make another stand against the pursuing Japanese. Marshal Oyama, commander-in-chief of the five Japanese armies of Kuroki, Oku, Nodzu, Nogi, and Kawamura, had paid the price of between 45,000 and 50,000 men for his victory. Immense stores had been burned by the Russians, and the Japanese commander had announced that among the spoils were 70 large siege guns, 60,000 rifles, many railroad cars and wagons, 2,000 horses, and a vast supply of ammunition, clothing, and provisions. The total casualties on both sides had been more than 200,000 men, of which more than 50,000 had been killed.

*Some  
Geographical  
Facts.* A glance at the  
accompanying  
map, and a few

figures of distances between the principal points mentioned, will give a clearer understanding of the vast size of the country fought over (as large as Germany and France together), and of the stupendous tasks of the rival commanders. From Port Arthur to Liao-Yang, on the railroad, it is 232 miles; from Port Arthur to Sha-ho, 258 miles; to Mukden, 276 miles; to Tieling, 318 miles; to Harbin, 617 miles. From Mukden to Tie Pass, the distance is about 40 miles. From Tieling to Harbin, the distance is approximately three hundred miles, this representing the Russian army's line of retreat after its defeat on March 16. From Harbin runs the main line of the Siberian Railroad, westward to Russia, eastward to Vladivostok. Harbin and Kirin are the large, important cities, the former being a busy milling town at the junction of the Port Arthur branch with the main line of the railroad. Harbin, a city of about 300,000 inhabitants, is of modern growth and is the distributing point for the rich grain lands of Manchuria. Possession of Harbin would give the Japanese the power to cut off Vladivostok completely by land just as they did Port Arthur, while Admiral Togo could again blockade the harbor. Kirin is southeast of Harbin and off the railroad. It is, however, a Russian stronghold and a large center of Chinese caravan trade. By March 21 the Japanese advance guard was reported within two days' march of Harbin.

*Kuroki and  
Nogi Flank the  
Russians.* It was the old Japanese game of flanking again. While the Japanese right, under General Kuroki, crossing the Sha-ho River, swung around the Russian left, driving it from the mountains in the vicinity of Tie Pass to Fushun, an important fortified post (and the Russian coal depot) on the Hun River, Nogi's force had attacked General Kuropatkin from the west. Nogi had marched through the neutral zone south of the Liao River, to Sin-Min-Tun, a violation of neu-

MAP OF MANCHURIA, SHOWING THE COUNTRY TAPPED BY THE TRANS-SIBERIAN AND CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAYS.

trality against which the Russians and Chinese had protested. This neutral zone, however, had already been used by the Russians as a base to forward coal and supplies to their army, so the Japanese Government claimed that the neutrality had become null and void. On March 3, Nogi rolled up the Russians in flight, and his advance was not checked until his right wing had come into touch with Oku's left, only about eight miles south of Mukden. While the armies of Oku and Nodzu continued to pound the Russian center, with tremendous losses to themselves and to the enemy, Nogi's left, after a forced march of forty miles, fell upon the Russian center. Through this Oku and Nodzu drove a wedge, and, although Generals Linevitch and Kaulbars had made a desperate defense and General Rennenkampf's Cossacks had performed prodigies of valor, the Russians had found themselves (by the end of the first week in March) attacked in so many places on the north of their flanks that it had become a question with Kuropatkin, not only of retreat, but of saving large bodies of troops from being surrounded and annihilated. One large army of about one hundred thousand Russians had been completely isolated, and up to the middle of March its fate was not known.





Levitich.

Kaulbars.

Rennenkampf.

Bilderling.

Stakelberg.

## KUROPATKIN'S SUCCESSOR AND HIS GENERALS.

found that this man of simple, honest, who cared for his men and never himself, had performed an almost super-sk in saving as much of his army as he face of official corruption, lack of sup-opposition at home. Almost all of his spatches, it is alleged on reliable French had vehemently reproached the home s for lack of supplies, and had ex-lmost desperate condemnation of the y and quarrelsome, unsoldierly con-s officers. At best, General Kuropat-a hard task, since his home govern-been stupidly ignorant of the forces it re to meet in a real conflict with Japan. fificant to note, in this connection, that ese have nothing but admiration and r the Russian commander, and that rd the war up to date as a tribute to genius of General Kuropatkin. The taff at Tokio knows infinitely better Czar's government knows the diffi-d obstacles which have faced General in. They regard his masterly retreats did resistance as the real achievements r. His successor, Lieutenant-General , is a bluff infantry officer who has n the ranks by force of his own per-rgy. He has an excellent record, and ially complimented by the Czar for his of the Russian contingent at Peking Since then, until the outbreak of the Japan, he had been military command-army in Manchuria. In the retreat to Linevitich's regiments had entered Tie effect order, with their bands playing. an was the only one of the Russian gen-had made a perfectly orderly retreat.

## Peace Prospects.

What effect will the battle of Mukden have on the question of peace? It is Russia's boast that her answer to defeat is always reinforcements, and, at an imperial council of war, held immediately after the Japanese capture of Tie Pass, the culmination of the terrible Russian defeat at Mukden, it had been decided to mobilize another army of 450,000 men and send them at once to the far East. The Czar and official Russia were still talking war, but it is not easy for the rest of the world to see how, in view of her crushing defeats in Asia and the deepening unrest at home, it will be possible for Russia to carry on active operations much longer. Nor can the world easily understand how this vast army, if once raised, can be transported to Harbin, when this must be done in the face of the opposition of the Russian people to the war, as shown by the frequent mutiny of reserves, and the great strain already upon the Trans-Siberian Railroad. During the past year Russia has not been able to maintain more than 400,000 men in a constant series of reverses and retreats in Manchuria. How, then, can she expect to transport and support nearly half a million more men for offense? It had been reported and denied that twice during the past six months the Japanese Government had made, through France and the United States, a general statement of the terms upon which it would be willing to conclude peace. These terms had been variously stated, but they had all included Japanese control of Korea, Port Arthur, and the Liao-Tung Peninsula, the retrocession of Manchuria to China, and the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway by an international commission. Since the victory at Mukden, dispatches from various

European capitals, supposed to be officially inspired, had declared that Japan would also demand the cession of the island of Saghalien, and a war indemnity of at least \$500,000,000.

*The French Bankers and Peace.*

This question of indemnity had been the one which, reports and official utterances said, Russia would never consider. It had all along been contended by Russian statesmen and generals that Japan was to be defeated because of the eventual exhaustion of her resources. Hence, the determination to send another large army to Manchuria. It would seem, however, that the inexhaustible Russian resources are not inexhaustible after all, and the action of the Paris bankers in refusing (early in March) to make further loans to the Russian Government under existing circumstances would seem to be evidence that the empire's ability to borrow money abroad had about reached its limit. In 1890, Russia, at the instigation of Bismarck, was shut out from any further loans in Berlin. Since then, by clever use of the alliance with France as a patriotic motive, she has been able to place loans in Paris footing up approximately \$1,600,000,000. When the St. Petersburg government (late in February), however, endeavored to secure an additional loan of \$20,000,000 in Paris, the bankers of the French capital (at the suggestion, it is generally believed, of the government) declined to float the loan unless the intentions of Russia with regard to the prosecution of the war were made clearer. Later, it had been reported, the bankers decided to make the loan, but on much less favorable terms than formerly. This is the first time that French investment houses have refused to take a Russian loan since Russia first turned to Paris. With Berlin still hesitant, Paris skeptical, London impossible, and New York unsympathetic, there is no European financial center, not even Vienna, to which the Czar's government can turn with any assurance of financial support, except upon conditions such as it would not be willing to accept. The action of the French bankers in denying Russia the sinews of war on such easy terms as heretofore has undoubtedly made for peace.

*Japan's Triumph a Solid One.*

Those who wonder why Japan, since she boasts that she could put a million men into the field in a comparatively short space of time, has not done this and annihilated Kuropatkin, but has permitted him to escape each time from the clutches of her generals, forget that the Japanese Government and general staff have been always counting on the effect of the victories upon European Russia.

The question of beating Kuropatkin's army and getting him out of the way is a secondary consideration. The great purpose of Japan has been not to win victories so much as to impress upon the Russian Government the absolute futility of Russia maintaining in the far East such an empire as would menace the national existence of Japan. With each successive blow, Japan knows that Russia's danger at home increases. The Tokio government has aimed to gradually force the Russian armies out of Manchuria, and several facts, perhaps not sufficiently emphasized, will indicate that winning battles on the field is only part of the task of the sons of Japan. Among the ablest "brains" of Oyama's army are Generals Nisshi and Hasegawa. General Nisshi is now at Dalny; he is military and civil commander of that part of Manchuria which the Japanese have conquered, and his headquarters hereafter will be at Port Arthur. General Hasegawa, commander of the famous Imperial Guard, is military and civil governor of Korea, subject, of course, to the fiction of the authority of the Korean Emperor. What the Japanese armies have marched over, Japan has made her own, and the presence of these two of her ablest executive and vigorous, brainy men in the occupied territory back of the fighting armies is sufficiently indicative of the fact that the Japanese Government realizes to the full the importance of all the factors in the problem before it.

*The North Sea Commission's Verdict.*

The two features of the naval situation in the war during February and March had been the verdict of the North Sea Commission and the intentions of the Russian Government regarding the Baltic fleet. On February 25, the international commission appointed to investigate the facts in the case of the firing on the Hull fishermen by the Russian Baltic squadron on October 21 had made public its report. The verdict had, in general, favored the British contention that Admiral Rozhdestvenski's act was unwarranted, but this decision had been softened somewhat by a vague and not entirely congruous observation as to the military valor and humane sentiments of the Russian admiral and of the officers of his squadron. The gist of the decision is given in the following paragraph:

The act of firing on the fishing fleet when no torpedo boats were present was, in the opinion of the majority of the commission, unjustifiable. The Russian commissioner dissents from this opinion and holds that the action of unknown vessels was responsible for what happened. The majority consider that the firing, even accepting the Russian version, was unduly prolonged. The fishing fleet was in no way guilty of hostile action.

ie circumstances, ssion believes that tozhestvenski was in continuing his out pause, but the regret that the ad- not inform the ig maritime pow- at had occurred." ity of the commis- der that the Rus- ral's precautions een excessive un- circumstances, al- ay hold that there pedo boat in the Upon the publi- the verdict, in e with Russia's ad- sment to indemnifi- l fishermen, Count orf, the Russian or to Great Britain, e paid over to the reign office £65,- : \$325,000).

Despite the per- sistently repeat- ed report that tozhestvenski had lled, it had been on March 17 that a Baltic fleet would ts course to Chi- a. The Czar had o order Admiral nski to meet Ad- go and make one- t to destroy Ja- l power, thus cripp- communications

er armies on the Asiatic mainland some base. Most of the careful stu- ie war believe that Russia cannot pos- it Japan on land, and that her only victory lies in destroying the Japanese

Without securing command of the ich Russian leaders as Admiral Skryd- iming that it will be impossible for crush Japan. Up to the middle of : naval losses of the two powers, as rom official statistics, had been : Rus- ships, 13 cruisers, and a number of als ; Japan, 1 battleship (the *Hatsus*), lass cruisers (the *Yoshino*, the *Miyako*, *simon*), and 2 coast-defense vessels (the *Saion*).

#### THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

The little girl to the extreme left in the picture is the Grand Duchess Tatiana (born 1897) ; below her is the Grand Duchess Marie (1890) ; next to her is the Grand Duchess Anastasia (1901) ; and standing up beside her father is the Grand Duchess Olga (1895). In his mother's arms is the Grand Duke Alexis, heir to the throne (born August 12, 1904).

#### The Vacillation of the Czar.

Nothing, perhaps, could illustrate the vacillating and non-effective policy of Czar Nicholas better than his two official utterances of March 3. In the morning he had issued a manifesto calling upon the Russian people to rally around the throne and defend it against a domestic enemy. This manifesto was couched in terms of a plea calling the people to obedience to the Church and to the autocracy. The manifesto, as it afterward transpired, had been prepared by Pobiedonostzev, the Procurator of the Holy Synod (or at least under his direction), and had been published in the *Official Messenger* without the knowledge of the Czar's ministers. Characterizing the reformers, the Czar said,



# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From February 18 to March 30, 1905.)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

18.—The House passes the pension appropriation bill, including an appropriation of \$4,500,000 under President Roosevelt's Order

20.—The prosecution in the Swayne impeachment before the Senate closes its case.... The House passes the naval appropriation bill, retaining the provision for two battleships.

21.—The Senate passes the Military Academy bill.... The House passes the Philippine bill and a measure providing for the return of Confederate battle flags to the States.

23.—The Senate passes the Panama Canal bill.... The House passes the river appropriation bill.... The Senate passes the Interior Department bill.... The House passes the Osage oil

25.—The Senate passes the Panama Canal bill.... The House passes the State conference bill.... The Senate considers the civil appropri-

27.—The impeachment of Judge Swayne before the Senate is decided in favor of acquittal.... The House passes the articles of impeachment.... The House passes the naval appropriation bill.... The House passes the sundry civil appropriation bill.

HON. JAMES B. FRAZIER.  
(Senator-elect from Tennessee.)

28.—The Senate passes six bills, previously passed by the House, providing for safeguarding passenger vessels.... The House debates the general appropriation bill.

—Both branches hold day and night sessions on the Post-Office, pension, river and harbor, and efficiency appropriation bills and the Philippine bill.

—The Senate passes the sundry civil appropriation bill, after striking out the House amendment providing for mileage for the "constructive re-creation" bill.... The House adopts a resolution for a committee inquiry.

—Senate and House reach agreements on all appropriation bills.

—The Fifty-eighth Congress comes to an end.

## CALLS SESSION—SENATE.

The Senate of the Fifty-ninth Congress convenes at 10 o'clock, Vice-President Fairbanks presiding. President Roosevelt

presented nominations of cabinet members, ambassadors, ministers, and others, and a message urging prompt ratification of the Dominican protocol.

March 8.—The Senate confirms the diplomatic and consular appointments made by President Roosevelt.

March 10.—Funeral services for Senator Bate, of Tennessee, are held in the Senate Chamber.

March 13-17.—The Dominican protocol is debated by the Senate in executive session.

March 18.—The special session of the Senate ends without reaching a vote on the Dominican protocol.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

February 17.—Governor Hoch, of Kansas, signs the bill passed by the Legislature appropriating \$400,000 for a State oil refinery (see page 471).... Secretary Taft recommends the government control of the opium traffic in the Philippines and its abolition after three years.

February 21.—A special federal grand jury is drawn at Chicago to investigate the beef combine.... The President and his cabinet approve Secretary Hitchcock's plan for leasing the Osage oil lands so as to protect the Indians.

February 24.—The police commissioner of New York City is enjoined by Justice Gaynor from enforcing street-traffic regulations.... The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City authorizes the expenditure of \$600,000 for a site to be occupied by a municipal lighting plant.

February 25.—Chicago Democrats nominate Judge Edward F. Dunne for mayor on a platform declaring for the municipal ownership and operation of the street-car lines.... President Roosevelt appoints Senator Joseph V. Quarles federal judge for the eastern district of Wisconsin.

February 26.—The engineering committee of the Panama Canal Commission unanimously recommends a sea-level canal, to be constructed in twelve years at a cost of \$230,500,000.

February 27.—Four members of the California State Senate are expelled on the charge of accepting bribes.... The United States Supreme Court upholds the validity of the Kansas anti-trust law.

March 2.—President Roosevelt appoints H. A. Gudger, of North Carolina, to be judge of the Supreme Court of the Panama Canal zone, in place of Judge Kyle, of Alabama, resigned.

March 3.—President Roosevelt transmits to Congress the report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the meat industry (see page 464).

March 4.—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, are inaugurated President and Vice-President of the United States.... William M. O. Dawson (Rep.) is inaugurated governor of West Virginia.

March 6.—President Roosevelt nominates George B. Cortelyou, of New York, to be Postmaster-General, and renominates the other members of his cabinet; for In-



3.—The Czar announces his decision to convene a congress of representatives of the people, which will exercise legislative power....A new Cuban cabinet is formed, with Francisco O'Farrell as secretary of state and

4.—The entire Italian cabinet resigns because of the resignation of Premier Giolitti.

5.—Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, resigns from the British ministry.

6.—In the British House of Commons, a motion for remedial measures for evicted Irish tenants is carried by a vote of 220 to 182....Because of the failure of the Russian government to send delegates, the Czar dissolves an commission to investigate labor troubles.

10.—The Cuban Congress adjourns, deferring important measures till next session.

12.—In the reorganization of the British cabinet, Hume Long becomes chief secretary for Ireland and the Marquis of Salisbury president of the House of Commons....General Valencia renounces the presidency of Colombia.

13.—A committee's report to the French Chamber of Deputies urges a speedy separation of church and state.

17.—The French Chamber of Deputies votes to extend the active term of service in the army to two years.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

17.—A parcels-post treaty is signed between the United States and Great Britain.

18.—Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia agree to accede to Prince George's proposal for the autonomy of Crete by Greece.

19.—Peru lodges a formal protest against the proposed treaty between Chile and Bolivia.

21.—The powers accept the proposal for uniform Turkish customs duties on condition that the total revenue shall be devoted to reforms.

25.—The North Sea Commission finds that there were no hostile vessels near the Dogger Banks; English trawlers were fired upon, but that the Germans' fears of attack were justified; Admiral von Skudlowski is held responsible.

27.—The British House of Commons votes an amendment to force the government to interfere in Macedonian affairs.

1.—Assurance is given to the Haitian minister plenipotentiary that the United States has no intention of interfering in Santo Domingo.

6.—President Roosevelt nominates the following senators: Whitelaw Reid (N. Y.), Great Britain; John A. Bland (Ill.), France; George V. Lusk (N. Y.), Russia; Edwin H. Conger (Iowa), Mexico; Henry White (R. I.), Italy; and the following cabinet ministers: W. W. Rockhill (D. C.), China; Elihu Root (N. Y.), The Netherlands; Henry L. Wilson (N. Y.), Belgium; William M. Collier (N. Y.), Spain; John D. Long (Ky.), Switzerland; Thomas J. O'Brien (N. Y.), Denmark; Charles H. Graves (Minn.), Sweden; John D. Long (Ky.), Paraguay; John R. Jackson (N. J.), Greece; Montenegro; John W. Riddle (Minn.), Roumania; and Samuel R. Gummere (N. J.), Morocco.

17.—The French Government sounds the alarm as to the course to be pursued by this gov-

ernment in the matter of Venezuela's failure to pay the French claims.

March 18.—President Roosevelt appoints Edwin V. Morgan, of New York, minister to Korea.

#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

February 22.—St. Petersburg reports Kuropatkin flanked from Sin-Min-Tun and forced to retire from Shakhé positions.

February 24.—General Kuropatkin reports that twenty Japanese torpedo boats and a large warship are proceeding to Vladivostok....The Russian prisoners in Japan number 44,400.

February 25.—Russians report capture of Beresneff Hill by General Kuroki after fierce fighting and with heavy loss.

Photo by Hal-eutcht.

THE LATE MRS. JANE STANFORD.

(One of the founders of Stanford University.)

February 26.—The Russians sustain a severe defeat at Tsen-ho Cheng....Japanese drive back Russian advance forces and apparently prepare to attack passes forming part of Russian line on the east.

February 27.—St. Petersburg reports that Japanese have crossed Shakhé River, both flanks of Russian Tsinkhetchen line have been turned....Newchwang reports Japanese shelling Mukden, causing great damage beyond Russian lines.

February 28.—Mukden reports severe fighting along entire line....Kuroki holds Tie Pass....Russians under Rennenkampf sustain heavy defeat in action near Tsinkhetchen.

... ..

March 20. - Nearly one hundred persons are killed in a fire resulting from an explosion in a shoe factory in Brockton, Mass.





system, who emphasizes the apotheosis of the military machine, Marquis Oyama is certainly the man. In putting him at the head of the Manchurian campaign our country has paid the highest tribute to the military genius and ability of General Kuropatkin. Every movement of this campaign has been planned like so many different component parts of a huge piece of machinery. No place was given for the flash-light,—for the volcanic eruption, so to speak, of the military genius of individual commanders.

Picture to yourself a man sitting among his friends in a modest Chinese hut or in a tent, fifteen miles from the front,—a genial old man. The hut is the converging center of many hundreds of telegraph and telephone wires. The officers of his staff are silent at the receiver. Now this and then that officer turns to him. The entire mission of his life seems to be to take things with ease and comfort. It is not exactly a picture of an heroic soldier on the firing line, such as the military tradition of Russia seems to have a certain weakness for even in this day. You see in this old man an engineer-in-chief, whose brain is in touch with the farthest wheel of the huge piece of machinery called the Manchurian army of Nippon. The name of the master engineer is Marquis Oyama.

He was born in the clan of Satsuma, in the thirteenth year of Tempo,—that is to say, in the Christian year of 1842. Singularly fortunate must have been the star of Oyama Iwao. He was born in the death-hour of the historic era of Tempo, a Satsuma samurai. This is not a long phrase, but it tells a volume; and of a Roman in the proudest hour of the world-reign of Rome you could hardly say a happier thing. The tutor of the tender years of Oyama was Saigo Nanshu, unquestionably the greatest military genius Nippon has produced since the days of Iyeyasu.

Iwao was close kin to Saigo. And when I assure you that Oyama, Kuroki, Togo (men of Satsuma all), and, in fact, all the leaders of the military Nippon of to-day, are a rather thin shadow of the master-genius of Saigo you can see how great was this master.

In the Japanese war of restoration—as those troublous days of half a century ago are called to-day—when the imperial forces fought against the men of the Shogun for the restoration of the sovereign power of the land to the emperor,—at the battle of Fushimi, up the Tokaido, and beyond the Yedo,—Oyama fought in the ranks, under Saigo, then the commander-in-chief of the famous brocade banners of His Majesty. After the war of restoration, when the era of Meiji,—the enlightened reign,—was still young, Oyama,

with many another Satsuma youth, under the great minister of war, Saigo, received official honors and positions. Then came the civil war of the tenth year of Meiji, when the Satsuma men, headed by Saigo Nanshu, rose against the imperial forces.

Oyama Iwao was one of the rare few who remained with the men of the imperial army. In 1877, at the head of a division of the imperial forces, he took field against the master whom he worshiped, against the tutor of his youth, against the very glory of his own house and blood. One thought consoled him,—he knew that the revolt was none of his master's making. His military experience and education had been made larger by his schooling in Europe, and through the Franco-Prussian War he had been one of the military attachés. All of this, however, did not count much against Saigo and his men; and none knew it better than Oyama himself,—provided, always, Saigo played the game with his heart in it. And this civil war was the first stage which called forth what was within him,—called into flower of action all the military education at home and abroad which he had enjoyed. His steps were already upon the top rounds of his young manhood,—he was entering upon his thirty-fifth year.

It was a pale break of day upon a ghastly night. Saigo's men had beaten the imperial army and cut it into such and so many unsightly pieces that the men had no little difficulty in remembering the proud, original force of which a few days ago they had been a part. Oyama was with the battery which brought up the rear; the salvation of the army was in the keeping of the few guns which were dragging their shattered wheels over the heaps of dead. Tired, worn, their clothes tattered and covered with blood, and some of them with wounds, those men of the rear guard were,—although you would never have believed your own eyes,—in a storm of merriment all the while. Laughing and bubbling as if they were so many school-boys out on a stolen frolic, they did not seem to know that the storm of their laughter was vying with the storm of shells which was hounding them and their comrades. And the soul of the boisterous mirth was the division commander, General Oyama. "I had to keep them in good humor," he said, speaking of that memorable day, "or it meant death to us and annihilation to the army." I do not know whether it is because death to the men and annihilation to the army are not the most pleasant thing in the world to think of, or because Marquis Oyama has a decided weakness for levity. Of one thing I am sure. He enjoys the

n, especially among the men of the at in camp he does not seem to be en-;—with that whole-souled boyish enth-ich is his,—for anything save the friv-l farcical.

of police, associate minister of the in-ce-minister of war, he has been, with n, and in 1882, in his fortieth year, he the portfolio of minister of war. In was appointed chief of the general staff. s later, in the Chino-Nippon War, he field as the commander of the second o it was intrusted the work of besieg-educing Port Arthur, which was at the sidered almost impregnable. Exactly ays after the landing of the army the rm of Oyama was carried through the f Port Arthur on the shoulders and is men. In nearly twenty-four hours cceeded in taking the impregnable by

lerstand," said an American friend of other day, "that the brain of Oyama's feneral Kodama and the commanders of ent army corps. Why was Oyama placed ad of them all?" Field Marshal Oyama ad at the head of the Manchurian army n because—(1) there is no one who re fittingly represent the supreme com-f the Nippon army and navy, His Maj-Emperor, than does Marquis Oyama ; use he is the Abraham, the patriarch, e soldiers of Nippon, and because he is c tradition of the Satsuma samurai in a d living personality ; (3) because to him ief commanders under him are as chil-his own rearing ; because to him are ll the strength and foibles of all his ause among the living men fit to take there, is none who can act as the master-with quite as much grace, great good-nd intimate knowledge as does Oyama ; with the field marshal at the head of churian army the sad picture of the vided against itself is an impossible ; (4) because of the commander of the rmy in this war is expected a great othing less than the salvation of Nip-the ultimate and permanent peace of ast,—and it was necessary that he be a broad horizon, a man who understands nctions in the proportion of things, a h a gift for modifying the sugges-is officers to advantage without reject-outright ; (5) because the field mar-singular man in that his calmness of eems to increase with the increase of s and the sunshine of his good-humor

to brighten as the storm of reverses frowns more darkly all about him.

Some one has compared Marquis Oyama with the head of his staff, General Kodama, and likened them unto an ocean and a diamond point of a rugged cliff with a bright sun playing upon its sharp ridges against the sky. No one knows better than Oyama himself how much better, how much more brilliantly, General Kodama would play at the game of tactics than he. But why should he be troubled about it? Has he not Kodama at his elbow to do that for him? None better than he knows that, in the matter of Manchurian geography, with all its topographic vantage-points for the campaign, in the knowledge of local conditions in Manchuria and Siberia, of the character of the people there, of climatic conditions, and in the knowledge of the Russian soldiers and officers, General Fukushima surpasses the field marshal so far that there is no comparison between them. Oyama knows that Kuroki, Oku, Nodzu, Nogi, are wiser in the orders that they issue to the men under them than he could possibly be. But, again, why trouble himself with these things, since he has men under him who can do all these things better than he? It is enough for him and for his country to know that in the doing of the large thing, in having a wider horizon and vaster vision, none of his officers pretend to compete with him.

Remarkable man that he is in so many respects, he is a little more than remarkable in one thing. Here is a son of Satsuma, a soldier, a product of the transition period of Nippon. He had been reared upon the far-Eastern ideal of a great man in whom a great or heroic deed is always supposed to cover a multitude of sins. There he stands to-day in his sixty-third year. Judged by Christian, or Buddhist, or Confucian ethics, his home life is without a stain, and altogether he is a gentleman the like of whom it would be hard indeed to find among the leaders of Nippon.

The historian whose eyes see beneath the surface of things might, in his hunger after truth, look for the reason of it all in the person of the Marchioness Oyama. A graduate of Vassar, her life is a living history of the progress of Nippon womanhood, quite as much as that of the field marshal is of militant Nippon. She was one of the first band of young girls sent abroad by the Tokio government as the pioneers of world-wide education among the daughters of her country. Her international culture has given her rare qualifications to be one of the leaders of our women. And it is no secret of our history that upon her women has always rested the greatness and glory of Nippon.

PART OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, MOUNT HOOD IN THE DISTANCE.

PORTLAND AND THE LEWIS AND CLARK  
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

BY EDGAR B. PIPER.

(Managing editor, Portland Oregon)

**P**ORTLAND is about to celebrate in an international exposition the centennial of the exploration of the Oregon country by Lewis and Clark. The title of Port and to be the seat of so important an undertaking rests on the fact that it has been not more than fifty years the chief city of the Pacific Northwest. It was identified with the early and successful struggles of the American pioneers to wrest the whole territory of Oregon from the dominion of Great Britain, and with the related rise of the great state when the *Beaver and Reivers* of the Pacific were driven to the sentimental refuge of the mountains and the hold the

7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 104

[illegible]

settled by flipping a coin. The town grew slowly, and in 1850 a newspaper was established, and a *Portland Free Press* was dispatched to Oregan in the Oriental trade with Pacific coasts. The immigration of 1840, following the passage by Congress of the Oregon law, Portland then sprang into its rivers, of which once it was the largest, and assumed position as the metropolis of the Northwest. As it was a center of trade for a sparse but growing population, it became the leading commercial, mercantile, and manufacturing city of the entire Oregon coast. The present Portland is the industrial, social, and commercial Northwest may best find it in the Northwest no other place in Oregon. With a population of its 130,000 people, it is one of the most prosperous towns in the Northwest, and by the competition of its numerous rivals on Puget Sound, its merchants is a strong and growing financial institutions.



standing timber reaches the almost incredible aggregate of 250,000,000,000 feet, or about one-half its area of nearly 100,000 miles. In 1904, Oregon cut, approximately 2,405,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at 650,000. The mills of the Columbia have manufactured 600,000,000 feet, the Portland 413,559,285 feet. The cargo trade at 164,564,015 feet. The sawmill and the then, pioneers of industry in a remote area, became potent factors in its progress in the era of railroads.

#### A HARBOR FOR OCEAN SHIPPING.

Portland is on the Willamette River, five miles above its confluence with the Columbia and one hundred and twenty miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is at the foot of the Willamette valley on the south and of the Columbia area drained by the Columbia River to the east. Its location at the head of deep navigation on fresh water and in its adjacency to a productive agriculture is therefore ideal. But it has not kept its tributary valleys on the one hand and commerce of a great ocean-going fleet on the other, without persistent and expensive endeavor. The Columbia River carries a greater volume of water than the Mississippi. Its tendency in places is to shoal, and need maintaining an open deep-water channel to the sea is imperative. It was long ago obvious that the United States Government could not be relied on to do the work alone, and it was taken by a local organization known as the Portland Commission. The commission, altogether, expended in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000 in diking and dredging the river in cooperation with the Government. It has thus developed a spirit of unity and determination to overcome all obstacles is rare in any community.

The number of vessels in the forest loading lumber at Portland in 1904 was 100 in the coasting trade, one hundred and thirty in the foreign trade. The city has, besides, a semi-monthly steamer service to the Orient. A great portion of the cargoes carried by Puget Sound steamers to China and Japan is provided by Portland's lumber mills. In the expansion of the Pacific then, Portland has played a prominent part and is confident that it will have much to do in the future.

#### OREGON'S VARIED INDUSTRIES.

It is impossible to describe in detail the lines of industrial activity for which Oregon and Portland are notable. Portland does

#### "THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN."

(Bronze statue by Herman A. Mac Neil, erected in City Park, Portland, by the family of the late D. P. Thompson.)

exporter. Here is the location of the largest flour mill on the Pacific coast. The proportion of wheat raised for export as wheat and flour in the Northwest is large,—much larger than in the middle West, where it goes mainly into domestic consumption. The total shipments from Portland, in 1904, when the crop was smaller than the average, reached 12,000,000 bushels, the entire yield of the State being 13,000,000 bushels. The average annual shipments for the past five years have been in excess of 14,500,000 bushels, and of the 1900 crop in Oregon and Washington, Portland handled 18,000,000 bushels. It must be understood that three Northwest States find, through Portland, a market for their grain, loading more vessels here than at any other port.

#### THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

If there were no agriculture in Oregon, a great commonwealth might be supported by the manufacture of lumber alone. The timber resources of the State are enormous. The typical tree is the fir (Oregon pine), but the supply includes cedar, spruce, hemlock, and the like. The State's







and, including forest, parks, and  
 ens, while 60 acres forms a penin-  
 ce. Guild's Lake is a fresh-water  
 as in extent, separated from the  
 row span of land. The grounds  
 utes' ride by electric car from the  
 land. It is not too much to say  
 atire history of expositions they  
 rivaled. The scenic outlook is  
 he immediate environment most  
 f the exposition will be unique in  
 it will be in its striking combina-  
 and water effects. The exhibit  
 for the most part conventional in  
 are carefully built, architecturally  
 very finely grouped. They com-  
 ain structures, special pavilions,  
 building, auditorium, State, Ter-  
 oncessions buildings, and various  
 s. The cost and dimensions of the  
 lings are as follows:

	Dimensions.	Cost.
Building.....	206 x 100 feet.	\$30,165.18
ing.....	308 x 100 "	55,485.00
s Building...	480 x 210 "	69,130.00
tricity, and	408 x 100 "	51,720.00
Building...	500 x 100 "	29,540.00
ditorium)...	108 x 120 "	12,534.95
ry Building	200 x 100 "	14,820.00
l Industries	240 x 375 "	29,216.00
.....	25 x 175 x 150 feet.	
	(L-shaped) about	10,000.00

States Government Building, to  
 the peninsula, will cover three  
 \$250,000. Occupying a reserva-  
 wn, the Government Building is  
 as an exposition in itself. The  
 ade an appropriation of \$475,000.

MR. H. W. GOODE.

(President and director-general of the exposition.)

which is to be expended under its own direction  
 and for the purpose of making its own display.  
 Appropriations made by various States to cover  
 the cost of participation already foot up to  
 \$790,000, while large additions to this total are  
 expected from legislatures now in session.

#### THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

One feature that will perhaps attract greater  
 attention than any other is the Forestry Build-  
 ing. It is altogether unique in design and con-  
 struction, and is in itself visual evidence of the

Mr. Oskar Huber.	Col. H. E. Dosch.	Mr. Harry E. Reed.	Mr. J. A. Wakefield.
(Director of works.)	(Director of exhibits.)	(Secretary of the expo- sition.)	(Director of conces- sions and admissions.)

SOME OF THE MEN WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE FAIR.

1011 4000-0000 0000 0000

planted timber in corners of the Oregon room.  
It is made entirely of low all of giant  
gumwood. Reduced to the exact reality of  
nature, there was used in its building two  
hundred and eighty and extended to legs eight  
hundred and thirty and many tons of shakes and  
plank wood. The floor said to be not  
less than six weeks of six two tons in  
the room. A great deal of other wood.

1. The first group of variables includes the demographic characteristics of the respondents, such as age, gender, and education level. These variables are used to control for potential confounding factors that may influence the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

and they have on average a higher talent. The men have been able to get that attracted faculty at St. Louis and the unimpo-  
uninteresting. They rely on overwhelm- but on single fe-  
merit and interest. not be under-stand-  
policy is to reproduce the word  
Louis show, or en-  
low its plan. The

aim of the Lewis and Clark ~~man~~  
to create an exposition individual  
tive, expressing with fidelity and  
the sentiment, history, and life of the  
Northwest; and their direct relations  
cient. Many things, no doubt, will  
here that have been seen elsewhere  
and part of the exposition will  
be over the art and animals of the  
Northwest, and all the exhibits, fa-  
cilities, and conveniences all hav-  
ing been provided for the man-  
agement of the exposition, and the  
exhibition of the Northwest. The  
exhibition of the Northwest is the  
first of the kind ever held in the  
United States, and it is the first  
of the kind ever held in the  
Northwest.

[illegible]









Capt. William Clark.  
(The best-known portrait in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.)

Capt. Meriwether Lewis.  
(The best-known portrait.)

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, THESE MEN OPENED THE WAY ACROSS THE CONTINENT TO OREGON.

did *not* exist. Gray named the Columbia his ship. No doubt the motive of the navigators, in persuading themselves no river where Gray discovered one,

was to throw discredit on Spanish explorations. For Heceta, the Spanish navigator, had seven years before sighted, at a distance of many miles, what he said was like the entrance to a river here; but Gray, the American, was the first to discover this river, and to enter it. This, and the purchase of Louisiana, put the American Government in the odd position of owning territory east of the Rockies and a river west of the Rockies, but not knowing in the least what lay between the Columbia River and Louisiana. And then Baranof, governor of the Russian Fur Company, the little Czar of Alaska, was pushing Russia's claims farther south. It will astonish most readers to be told that Russia's plans for supremacy in the Pacific materialized to the extent of a large fort in California, fur-trading stations in southern California, and two forts in the Sandwich Islands. If Louisiana extended to the Pacific, it was time to prove it. Hence the Lewis and Clark expedition.

#### LAST OF THE GREAT PATHFINDERS.

Lewis and Clark were the last of the great pathfinders. They were the meeting-point between the heroic days of the adventurers, who essayed the wilds for gold or fur, and the pioneer days of the patient nation-builder. All who came after them,—Astor, with his fur trading company of the Pacific; Fremont, Jean de Smet, Marcus Whitman,—were either pioneers or explorers, not pathfinders in the true sense of the

C. FREMONT, PIONEER, EXPLORER, SOLDIER.





SOOTY TERNS, TAKEN ON BIRD KEY, DRY TORTUGAS.  
(Thousands of them thus hover over the heads of visitors.)

## BIRD-HUNTING WITH THE CAMERA.

BY HERBERT K. JOB.

Author of "Among the Water-Fowl" and "Wild Wings" [forthcoming: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York and Boston]. Photographs by the author, selected from "Wild Wings.")

THE true sportman goes hunting not because he loves to kill, nor (ordinarily) because he after the fleshpots. Interest in the observation of wild life enters also as a factor, together with the satisfaction of matching wit against nature in the chase as a game of skill. Why, then, do we employ shotgun or rifle as the implement when there is another which, to say the least, fulfills all these requirements and has other advantages besides.—the camera?

I wish, at the outset, to enter the claim that I am, as a sportsman, not as a fanatic, in honor of advocating the substitution of the camera for the gun in the greatest possible measure. Being a vegetarian in practice, nor an ultra-mentalizer, I am aiding and abetting the saving of domestic animals for food through their account at the meat market. Hence I can consistently claim that it is a sin in itself to take the life of a wild animal for what may be considered a really useful purpose. As a student of ornithology, I own a gun, and occasionally—though seldom, of late,—use it for the securing of some bit of scientific information. In the past I have hunted with it considerably, and believe that my friends consider me quite a shot, so that it is not a case of "sour grapes."

Thoroughly conversant with both gun and camera, I deliberately choose and prefer the camera for genuine sport and the greater enjoyment.

I do not deny that I am in part influenced by what any thoughtful person tends more and more to feel as the years go by, a growing distaste for the shedding of blood and destroying life. As in my own case, there are thousands who love the excitement of the chase, and yet cannot help feel the pang of sympathy for the conquered victim, so beautiful and so worthy to live,—unless it be one of the noxious "vermin" on which we are compelled to wage war.

Another element entering into the problem is the economic one of the decrease of game and of wild life. This is an age of nerve strain, and more and more people need the sport of the field in order to keep well and to live. Population increases by leaps and bounds. We need the interest and beauty of wild life to entice us afield, but if any considerable proportion of us wish to shoot, even in moderation, soon there will not be any wild game left upon our continent. Agriculture, our basal industry, becomes menaced by the spread of insect pests in proportion as the balance of nature is overthrown. People are awakening to these facts, and every year sees

Fortunately, on the other hand, there are offsets to the discouragements. As creatures are not the only "game" to win, in fact, one had better not plan to be a hunter. First, one should practice the art of photography, if possible, with the assistance of some experienced friend, and buy one of the many booklets of simple directions. Then go hunting with the camera, and a gun too if one must. Photograph the game,—a selected bit of scenery, a glade, a wooded lake, a rocky gorge, a trail, a fine tree, the scenes at camp, and

Next work on the nests of birds, young birds or animals, all of which genuine hunting to discover, but which found, cannot escape, and yet can do nothing to baffle the attempt to their pictures. And here comes in one vantage of this new hunting,—that it is out of season. Hunting with shotgun is a sport only for autumn or, in a small degree, winter, whereas there are no times nor laws to restrict hunting with the Springfield. It is, in fact, a season that to lead to a really honest people is good. But it is not for the summer,—the

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.





raiture in captivity, or one may follow and to his traps. Try the sea-gulls from t or wharf, if you are near a coastwise attempt wild ducks from an ice-blind. e many photographic problems besides ich ingenuity may suggest or overcome. the advent of spring subjects multiply. ing-season of the birds begins by early n the latitude of New England, with . horned owl, which uses a platform of tall trees in the woods. After many . I have been able to conquer and have its likeness from the wary, savage crea- here are other owls, too, and by April ce begin to nest, from which there are istic camera trophies yet to be won.

**GREAT HORNED OWL RETURNING TO NEST AND YOUNG.**

(Part of a rabbit lies on the edge of the nest. The camera was rigged up near the nest, in a neighboring tree, and the exposure made at an opportune time by a thread from a bower 100 yards off in the woods. So far as known, this is the first photograph of the great horned owl from wild life.)

There are yet many species of which no individual has hitherto been photographed, and a good picture even of the commonest bird or animal is of great value and interest. Hardly any two are ever alike. If one be especially fond of the regular "game birds," why in the world is it not just as fine sport as shooting—and better—to hunt out the secreted nest and photograph the bird on the nest? Here is genuine sport with regular game for spring and summer. I

**COOPER'S HAWK INCUBATING.**

nest up a hemlock tree. This bird was probably never photographed before in a wild state.)

and cunning one may accustom even so bird to the camera, and screwing it up lofty nest, pull the thread from a bower, ceasful result. I speak from experience. first of June the great host of the birds g, and "what is so rare as a day in or in May, either,—with the camera! tent improvised from an old umbrella, socket-stand driven into the ground and oth canopy fitted over it, dyed to the the surroundings, can be pitched be- nest of a bird or the hole or burrow of imal, and experience will prove that waiters are no losers" in this sport.

**PAIR OF NODDIES ON NEST.**

(Bird Key, Dry Tortugas, Gulf of Mexico. Their frail nests of twigs are built upon the bay-cedar bushes. A warden, hired by the Audubon societies, protects this great colony of sooty terns and noddies throughout the nesting season.)









lay as it was nearly a century ago. The  
crowded with those big-leaved plants  
phant ears—that served as shelter for  
us snail family in the fairy tale. It re-  
far stretch of the imagination to see  
of that mystic stream the water sprites  
fairies which hold high revel in the  
Andersen's wonder-stories. Walk along  
on an evening, as the descending shad-  
p everything around as with a cloak  
nd there, against that great tree trunk,  
easily picture to yourself the soldier  
bout to do the errand of the witch and  
hollow of the tree where is the treas-  
ld and silver. The great water-wheels  
lonk's Mill, at the foot of the narrow  
the same name, send forth their foam-  
mass as in the years gone by. Near  
y still be seen the identical stones which  
er of the future poet used as her wash-  
r only means of making a livelihood  
elder Andersen was called to his fa-  
nd it was here, says the son in his au-  
dy, that "an old woman, who rinsed  
n the river, told me that the Chinese  
was situated straight under the very  
Odense, and I did not find it impossible

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

My Life," "it was possible to go out on the roof,  
where, in the gutter between it and the neigh-  
bor's house, there stood a chest filled with soil,  
my mother's sole garden, where she grew her  
vegetables. In my story that garden still blooms."

A stone's-throw from the house stands the  
House of Correction, which Andersen incorpo-  
rated in many of his stories. Farther down,  
fronting the river, is the bishop's garden, with  
the ecclesiastical residence, just as it appeared  
when the poor boy watched it longingly from the  
bank of the stream, opposite. Years afterward,  
when the Odensians paid their tribute to his  
world-wide fame, he was to be the guest of honor  
of the bishop in this very place. That was the  
hour when, as he says, "I was to fulfill the  
prophecy which the old woman made to my  
mother when, as a boy, I left my birthplace.  
Odense should indeed be illuminated for me."

The eternal democracy of humanity decreed  
that Odense, the most patrician city in Denmark,  
should become known to the world because of  
the genius of one most lowly born. A fascinat-  
ing literature has sprung from the historical  
records touching the place as a church center.  
Down through the centuries that followed the  
founding of the city, the origin of which can be  
traced as far back as the year 987, chivalry and  
conquest were the two predominating traits of  
Odense. The splendid Church of St. Canute

## THE MARKET SQUARE OF ODENSE.

at a Chinese prince, some moonlight  
an I was sitting there, might dig hum-  
ugh the earth up to us."  
rise in which Andersen was born was  
n shortly after his birth. The poet  
d any recollection of the place. But  
ling that now bears the tablet in his  
identified with his early life up to the  
n he started away from home to seek  
and fortune. Here it was that his  
on conceived "The Snow Queen." "By  
a ladder," he tells in "The Story of



# THE CRISIS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

BY DR. M. BAUMFELD.

(American correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*.)

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of emper-  
at to-day he

is inclined than ever to shirk his duties. In foreign countries there seems to be little notion of the important fact of his thor- ough participation in the government. Essential in the best sense of the word, it

is ultimately his will by which the empire is gov- erned. It can be stated that his ministers have become accustomed to be freely subservient to his will in the most difficult situations. This naturally arises from two facts. First, there is

FRANCIS JOSEPH I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND KING OF HUNGARY.

his experience of nearly sixty years as monarch, an experience which only a fool would undervalue. To be an excellent monarch it is not absolutely necessary to be an ingenious statesman. The art of government can be learned, as can any other, by any one with but mediocre endowments. There is, however, this distinction, that, with the undeniably business-like turn which this art to-day has taken, experience is an unsurpassable teacher. No wonder, therefore, that even self-conscious ministers do not hesitate to acknowledge the infinite superiority of this monarch, who represents so important an epoch in history as regards his broad-featured power of perception and his acuteness of grasp in difficult situations. Equipped with a marvelous memory, always accustomed to be ruler not only in word but in action, familiar with the smallest, most obscure details of the governmental machinery whose secrets are being carefully guarded in the state archives, Francis Joseph must, beyond a doubt, be characterized as one of the best and most reliable connoisseurs of the intricate conditions of his empire.

His absolutely impersonal sense of justice, the honest good will which he so uniformly bestows upon his subjects, however, are of even greater importance than this experience. Possibly it is the emperor alone who, throughout the entire years of his rule, has inwardly clung to the idea of a just distribution of power to all the component nations thereto entitled. If, out of the present crises, the idea of a settlement, which even to-day cannot be considered improbable, between nation and nation and not between politician and politician should prove itself a successful expedient, it may positively be stated that, with it, Francis Joseph's fundamental idea of government will celebrate its greatest triumph. For, judging from his entire character, he is mediator for the empire, an honest arbitrator in the highest sense of the word.

#### THE PROBLEM OF THE SUCCESSION.

In addition to these political motives, personal ones come into consideration in the question of a possible resignation, which, to be sure, are political in a further sense. By the death of the crown prince, Rudolph, a most difficult situation has arisen. The difficulties of this situation have considerably increased since the presumptive heir to the empire, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, made the morganatic love marriage with the Princess Hohenberg, formerly Countess Chotek. Much as we may honor the man for this marriage, he thereby increased the difficulties of the critical situation arising from his successorship to the throne. The empire of Austria will

on his accession receive an emperor, but no empress. This emperor will have a wife whom he dearly loves, but whose equivocal position will give rise to no end of painful considerations, memories, and feelings. Moreover, the Princess Hohenberg is a woman whose ambition, regardless of imperial renunciations and imperial regulations, is centered on this one thing,—a crown to which she can never attain; a woman of energetic cleverness, with strong political inclinations, and entirely of that type of whose art in intrigue Bismarck so often bitterly complained. Many claim that it was solely by her political cleverness that she captured her husband, for the countess has but few physical attractions.

The Archduke and heir-apparent then overcame the difficult obstacles and gained the sanction of his imperial uncle for this marriage, to which the so-called higher public reason was so strongly opposed. This opposition would perhaps have been crowned with success if Countess Chotek had not been considered such a faithful daughter of the Church. In order to insure her assistance for the future, the Church exerted its all-powerful influence in her behalf.

The Princess Hohenberg, however, is not only decidedly Clerical, but also a fervently patriotic Czech in her sentiments. By birth and blood relationship closely connected with several of the most powerful families of the Bohemian nobility, she naturally looks to these not only for support, but also as valuable aids in furthering her ambition. In this connection it should not be forgotten that the Emperor of Austria is, at the same time, King of Bohemia, although Francis Joseph, to the disappointment of the Czechs, has always declined to be crowned as such in Prague. Francis Ferdinand will perhaps not have such strong constitutional feelings. Perhaps he will not seriously consider the joint interests of the empire's politics when (which will undoubtedly be the case) his wife will persuade him that no imperial house-laws and no renunciations can prevent her being crowned with him Queen of Bohemia. That would be one crown. Even the other, far more resplendent,—that of the sacred Saint Stephan of Hungary,—the shrewd princess may one day succeed in placing on her head. The Magyar parties which have made entire separation from Austria their principal idea have all along contended that, neither the laws of the house of Hapsburg nor the Archduke's solemn renunciation of all claims to the crown by the children of his marriage with the Countess Chotek can prevent Hungary from acknowledging her as their lawful queen, and crowning her as such.

## FRANCIS FERDINAND, HEIR TO THE THRONE.

can deny that the Archduke Francis I has an absolutely honest nature, even in his candor which people standing so close to the throne are hardly privileged to show. He is utterly ignorant, as he has frequently violated traditions, and gives entirely no expression to his sympathies, and even his antipathies. Therein lies great danger to the monarch who, in the fullest sense of the word, must act in as strictly a constitutional manner as must the Emperor of Austria-Hungary. He is, moreover, further peril for so cold and self-conscious a nature as is that of Francis Ferdinand. There was a time when, before his accession to the throne was seriously considered. It was supposed that, for personal motives, as well as in the interest of the country, he would desire to avoid the difficulties which would inevitably arise from his marriage. He has become heir to the enormous fortune of the house of Modena-Este, which inheritance would pass over to his brother, Otto, upon his accession to the throne. For a long time he was considered possible that he would waive his rights to the throne in favor of the claims of his brother, the young Archduke. It was held that Francis Ferdinand, never been credited either with great ambition, did not covet the power which the throne of Austria-Hungary offers to-day.

His notion proved to be a mistake, with serious consequences. The Archduke tried various methods, good and bad, to remove these difficulties and undertook with conspicuous stubbornness to destroy the myths regarding his personality in this question. He developed his ability, and this, too, in a good and bad way. He endeavored, with admirable ardor, to make up all that had been neglected in his early preparation for the highest dignity. In a few years he became an industrious, serious man, who, in a comparatively short time, had mastered different foreign languages, laws and political sciences, and those diplomatic questions which are indispensable to a modern monarch. Persons who have been to him as instructors have repeatedly remarked the force of his intelligence, his power of persuasion, but also of his stubbornness of persuasion, his ambition, his strong, quick temper. He will most certainly be an uncompromising hater, and a man who will be most loath to relinquish one particle of his law. The same opinion I have heard from

experienced generals, who relate with astonishment that, as a soldier, Francis Ferdinand stands much above the average, but that even in that capacity his impetuosity causes him to be absolutely unrestrainable. In a word, the development of this generally underrated man into a strong personality is to-day universally acknowl-

## ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND, HEIR-APPARENT TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

edged. But think of the problems which will confront him when he ascends the throne!

It is not only useless but senseless to attempt to deny or even mitigate the seriousness of the conditions at present existing in the dual monarchy. A combination of crises of all kinds has arisen, sparing not even the foundation of the empire's existence. These crises seem to be constantly and intensely combining into one single, unsurmountable one. It is difficult in the limited space at my disposal to explain these crises in all their complexity. In Austria the principal question is one of nationality, particularly the relations between the Germans and the Czechs in Bohemia, which has brought about a complete standstill of the parliamentary government. Par-

liament has been repeatedly dissolved. During the interim, administration has been based principally upon the emergency clause embodied in paragraph 14 of the fundamental law of the empire, which stipulates that when Parliament is not in session, and the needs of the state demand it, urgent laws may be provisionally passed by the government with a view to their ultimate ratification by the Diet. Most of the statesmen whom Austria has at present in her service have exhausted their resources in these attempts to bring about ultimate ratification by the Parliament. By means of the so-called "obstruction" tactics, which enable even a small minority to prevent the majority from carrying through its motions, the Germans and the Czechs have alternately suspended the actions of the Parliament. In this way they actually permitted absolute rule, which was compelled to make the most important decisions without any consideration for the rights to which the people are entitled. It is an extraordinary proof of the genuine ability of the Austrian officials that, during this time of extra-parliamentary government, a series of equally important as well as progressive laws could be passed. It should also be emphasized that, in spite of the serious political crises in the empire, economic and industrial progress of all kinds has been brought about. It is, however, impossible for an empire to be ruled for any considerable length of time by an emergency government. The *Ausgleich* with Hungary, as well as the negotiation of the new commercial treaties, absolutely demand parliamentary action.

#### HUNGARY DOES NOT DEMAND SEPARATION.

The situation in the dual monarchy has been aggravated to a very considerable degree by the recent elections in Hungary, which, to the general surprise, resulted in so overwhelming a victory for the Opposition. The Liberal party, which has been in power for many years, suddenly finds itself overwhelmed and defeated. This is the first time in Hungary that, through election results, a cabinet has been compelled to retire, as was the case with the Tisza ministry. Now, however, it is a question of a complete change of system. The victorious party is the independent one, which is devoting all its energy to the execution of its programme of a commercial and partially political separation from Austria. I wish to emphasize the fact that this is not a question of a formal separation of the empire. While discussing this question I will quote from a very competent expert, Count Albert Apponyi, one of the most successful leaders of the Opposition. During his stay here in the United States, in the fall of the past year, in an address

delivered at the Art and Science Congress, held at St. Louis, on the juridical nature of the relations between Austria and Hungary, the former president of the Hungarian Parliament declared:

I should not like to be misunderstood. My strong insistence, my whole country's strong insistence, on her national independence does not in the least imply a will—or a wish—to break away from Austria. We mean to keep faith with the reigning dynasty. No nation in its dominions is more absolutely certain in that respect. We mean loyally to fulfill our compact of mutual defense with Austria. In a word, what our forefathers agreed to as being obligations freely accepted by Hungary we mean to adhere to, as honest men should. All we want is that equal faith should be kept with us, that those equally binding enactments of the "Pragmatic Sanction," which make Hungary secure of her independence as a sovereign nation, as a kingdom,—*nulli in rebus vel populo subditum*, as the law of 1791 puts it,—should be fulfilled with equal loyalty.

Francis Kossuth, the leader of the Independence party, has also assured the world, not only of his loyalty to the imperial house, but also of his great faith in its ruling abilities. It was an event of far-reaching historical importance when the son of the man who had declared all rights of the Hapsburg house annulled was received by the same Emperor, Francis Joseph, against whom all this enmity had been directed. It is characteristic of the sense of duty of this monarch that he did not hesitate for one moment to receive the son of his most dangerous enemy when, through what was, doubtless, a demonstration of confidence on the part of the Hungarian people, he came as the bearer of their wishes.

The famous *Ausgleich*, or, in English, "compromise," between the two powers, Austria and Hungary, can be primarily considered a creation of the Hungarian statesman, Deak. After a long and painful study of all existing old Hungarian laws, and with the strictest adherence to all the privileges conferred on this nation by its former rulers, he succeeded in making a treaty which to this day forms the basis of the relations between Austria and Hungary. This compromise is embodied in the law of the year 1867. This law primarily repeats the most important principles of the historic "Pragmatic Sanction" through which the question of hereditary rights is settled. Since the year 1686, hereditary right to the Hungarian crown has been conferred on its male lineage. Charles VI., who had but one daughter, afterward Empress Maria Theresa, succeeded, in 1723, in enforcing the acceptance of that law in Austria and Hungary which, under the name of "Pragmatic Sanction," insures the hereditary rights to the female descendants.

Furthermore, by the compromise of 1867 the right is granted to the people of Austria and

Count Frankenthurn (Austrian),  
recently chosen Austro-  
minister.

Count A. M. A. Goluchowski (Pole).  
Privy-councillor and minister of for-  
eign affairs for Austria and Hungary.

Count Albert Apponyi (Hungarian).  
Former president of the Hungarian  
Lower House.

THREE EMINENT AUSTRIAN STATESMEN OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES.

have control over their own respec-  
tional functions. It secures the or-  
those branches of administration  
l the common affairs of both coun-  
lation in foreign and military af-  
assenting to international treaties,  
on the conditions of military ser-  
vicing, etc., is expressly reserved to  
dent action of both legislatures.  
However, expected to agree on these  
provide for these common affairs,  
n departments of ministry exist,—  
s, finance, and war. The expenses  
tments are jointly to be borne by  
s, and both countries are to have  
over them. Their financial rela-  
titled as follows: common expenses  
, from the income through customs,  
of the balance to be borne by Aus-  
er cent. by Hungary. During the  
rs, owing to new, careful calcula-  
roportion has been changed by 3  
Austria's favor. The compromise,  
as to be agreed upon for ten years  
it through negotiations thereby ne-  
ween the two countries, the possi-  
nges was expressly provided for.  
mon treaty of customs and com-  
ween concluded. The question of  
led. The monarch was henceforth  
Emperor of Austria, King of Hun-

gary, and the monarchy the Austro-Hungarian  
Empire. In the very roughest outline these are  
the contents of that compromise, the continuance  
of which is now endangered by the last victory  
of the Independent party in Hungary. Since  
the year 1868 the compromise has undergone  
repeated and extensive changes, even in regard  
to military questions, which are particularly  
near to the heart of the Emperor, who is an en-  
thusiastic and experienced soldier.

Though the Emperor seems decidedly opposed,  
even at this date, to those demands of the Hun-  
garian radical party which pertain to the re-  
placing of the German language (up to the pres-  
ent time the sole official one for the entire army)  
by the Hungarian for those regiments stationed  
in Hungary, the radicals also demand that the  
Hungarian flag shall take the place of the im-  
perial one, the Hungarian hymn that of the im-  
perial. The great struggle, whether it should  
be "imperial-royal" or "imperial and royal," is  
ended. The Hungarians have won the "and,"  
have been given their own court dignitaries, and  
the Emperor of Austria resides in Budapest for  
a considerable length of time each year as King  
of Hungary. All these were concessions which  
could readily be made without ceding one par-  
ticle of the idea of a joint empire. They did  
not stop here. The movement for a complete  
separation was again and again brought into the  
army, which, for political and practical reasons,





PRESIDENT EDWIN A. ALDERMAN.

chasm that so long separated American and American scholarship is being er. of sketch, based upon printed and iations of President Alderman's character which seem thoroughly genuine ontaneity, may perhaps suffice to in-line of reasoning followed by those ay for him a brilliant career as the read of the University of Virginia. have met President Alderman in , those who have read his utterances mal matters,—for, although not a pro-thor, he knows how to wield his pen.—all, those who have been charmed by onse, hearty humor and sympathetic at mark his eloquence, have grounds

for their belief in his future that transcend formal reasons, and are perhaps more convincing because more contagious. At the approaching inauguration ceremonies these friends and admirers of the new president will join with chosen alumni of the University of Virginia to express their confidence in the man, in the institution, and in the future of education in the South and in the nation. President Alderman has the opportunity of extending the limits of the university's work while preserving that tradition of faithful, single-hearted labor in the pursuit of knowledge which has been the crowning glory of the institution founded by the most alert-minded of all our Presidents. It is a great opportunity, which, if seized, will give us a national university of modern type in the South.

his ideas home in personal talks with farmers and tradesmen, lawyers and legislators,—in short, conducted a true crusade, none the less romantic because it may never be celebrated in fiction or in song, a crusade that has been oftener attempted with fair success in the South than outside friends of that non-self-advertising section are perhaps aware of. This local work was the best possible basis for Dr. Alderman's career, because it not only brought him in contact with all the elements of his native State, but also caused him to gain the sympathy and support of the leaders of the new education both in the rest of the South and in the nation at large. In the years that have followed he has never let go his hold upon the confidence of the South or his grasp of Southern conditions; yet at the same time he has never allowed his absorption in State and sectional problems of education to limit his interest in other matters of concern to the citizen or in the affairs of America as a whole. He will make all the more successful Virginian because in his formative years he was so loyal a North Carolinian, so broad-minded a Southerner, so true an American.

#### AS UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR AND PRESIDENT.

While Dr. Alderman was thus laboring as an educational pioneer and thus developing as a man and as a citizen, he was also, as was natural, being advanced from position to position of increasing importance. In 1886, he was chosen to be president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly; from 1889 to 1892 he served as assistant superintendent of public education for the State. In the latter year he became professor of history in the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, and shortly afterward he was transferred to his *alma mater*, the University of North Carolina, as professor of the history and philosophy of education. His holding these two chairs for a period of four years when he was just turned thirty must have been an important factor in Dr. Alderman's development. It gave him an opportunity to formulate the views of life gained during the years when he was going up and down the State in his educational crusade; it broadened and deepened his culture by concentrating his mind upon two great and interrelated fields of inquiry, by allowing him to indulge his taste for reading, by bringing him in intimate contact with a picked body of students and teachers. How well he improved these opportunities is shown by the fact that in 1896 he was unanimously chosen president of the University of North Carolina.

Another period of four years followed, during which Dr. Alderman's reputation as an orator

and an educational leader increased both at home and abroad. It was a period of great confusion in State politics, yet he managed to alienate not a single faction from the university,—surely a signal proof of his tact. The institution grew in numbers, in influence, and in material resources, and faculty and students according to competent testimony, became more and more conscious of a common unity of purpose. It was not surprising, therefore, that in the spring of 1900, after the death of Col. William Preston Johnston, the trustees of Tulane University, at New Orleans, should have called Dr. Alderman to the vacant presidency of their well-endowed institution.

#### AN ORATOR OF NATIONAL REPUTE.

He accepted the call, and entered upon another four years' period of usefulness. What secret relation exists between his career and that mystic number may be left to the consideration, or rather to the contemplation, of those versed in occult matters; it is more to our purpose to emphasize the fact that, as at the University of North Carolina, Dr. Alderman's four years of presidency meant progress and unification for the institution under his care. He is reported to have liberalized the programme of studies, to have quickened the corporate life of the students, and to have done much to awaken the interest of the citizens of New Orleans to the importance of the university, not merely as a group of handsome buildings occupied by an earnest body of scholars and students, but as a true center for the intellectual life of the entire city. While thus active in his local duties President Alderman was no less alive than he had always been to his responsibilities as a representative of the South in the educational life of the nation. He spoke frequently in the North, gaining special applause for his speeches at the installation banquet to President Butler and at the ceremonies attendant on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Johns Hopkins University. He also entered heartily into the work of the Southern Education Board, becoming director of its efforts in the Southwest and winning the warm respect and affection of his colleagues in that important enterprise. Thus, when, in 1904, he accepted the call to be the first president of the most widely influential university in the South, he entered upon his task as a speaker of national reputation, a trained college executive, and a mold of educational opinion. His standing as a representative Southerner has been recognized by President Roosevelt, who has consulted him in matters of importance,—one among many signs that the





tening force, was appointed. This academy  
ce gave way to a more pretentious founda-  
to be known as Central College.

• another interesting coincidence, in the  
year (1816) that Central College was estab-  
d by an act of the Virginia Assembly, the  
er of these legislators was tried with refer-  
to the establishment of the university.

bill, in which the name University of  
inia first occurs, was defeated, but by so  
w a margin that one of its opponents  
d that the bill be printed for the informa-  
of the people. The site of Central College  
chosen, and the erection of one pavilion  
flanking dormitories ordered begun. But  
did not satisfy the friends of education,  
the battle raged again in the legislative

. Joseph Cabell, with unerring tact and  
ilrous patience, led the contest, which his  
friend and chieftain planned in long and  
t letters. The outcome of this protracted  
te was the appointment of a commission to  
• a report as to the proposed university and  
te. This commission assembled in a small  
dry in Rockfish Gap of the Blue Ridge  
ains.

ere were twenty-one commissioners present  
iat opening August day in 1818,—among

Jefferson and Madison and many others  
ng distinguished names. The first impor-

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

(Founder of the University of Virginia.)

tant business was the choice of a site. The origi-  
nal bill had named some place west of the Blue  
Ridge. Jefferson wanted it on the east side of



the original faculty was composed of Long, Blaetterman, Bonnycastle, and Dungleison, returned from England, with Emmett and one representing American scholarship. In next year Lomax was elected professor of law.

#### THE HONOR SYSTEM.

At the course of the new university did not smother. The independence of the schools, purely elective system, the severe written of thoroughness, and the democratic form of government were primal signs manual cut into its very being, but that high spirit of manly control now prevalent did not manifest itself in these early years. It was true then and now students are assumed to be incapable of hood, and a student's word is considered sacred to his oath. In spite of this frank recognition of manliness, and the desire of the professors to accord every student this treatment, the new-found scholastic liberty was misshapen. The American opposition to the English professors began to betray itself in petty meanisms which, accumulating and growing, came to open rebellion during the first year of the university. This gave occasion for a vivid spectacle, when the members of the class of visitors called the students together, with words of strong reproof made stronger appeals for more manly conduct. The love of truth was in evidence when one after the other confessed guilty made his confession. This appeal for self-government was only temporarily effective then, but it gave the key to which in years the life of the whole institution was shaped.

A stricter government was attempted, but many rare and artificial provisions, notably one requiring the constant use of a uniform, were rejected. This resentment, aggravated by uniform in dealing with slight infractions of the

#### THE ROTUNDA, AS REBUILT AFTER THE FIRE OF 1805.

law, so increased the tension that on November 12, 1835, there took place a military rebellion of a somewhat serious nature. Students of like spirit celebrated the anniversary of this event for the next ten years. Gradually, nevertheless, the forces of manliness and truth were waxing so strong that in 1842, when Mr. Tucker proposed the honor system of conducting examinations, it at once met with cordial endorsement and received the potent support of public sentiment.

This honor system, rooted in the principle of self-government, ingrafted upon the university from the beginning, is now generally interpreted elsewhere to mean some sort of convention among students by which all who cheat on examinations are to be expelled by the students themselves. The attempt is made to create artificially this state of affairs by some faculty action or class resolution. The honor system here is not an enactment of a legislative body, nor a principle applicable to a single episode in a student's life—the examination. It is a spirit permeating the whole student body and giving firmness of fiber and vigor of tone to academic life. It mightily reinforces the one practical rule of discipline the university knows,—namely, that every student must conduct himself as a gentleman. It is true that this system is inexorable with any form of subterfuge, fraud, or falsity on examinations, and no mercy is shown by his fellows to the student who violates his word of honor, but the writer has known the same principle applied in other matters. The most recent manifestation of this spirit is most interesting and promising. A student who had been insulting in his demeanor to his landlady was, after a careful examination made into all





STUDENTS FROM MANY STATES.

the period from 1866 to 1875 the university's fortunes were variable, and always precarious to give her friends cause for regret. But she remained unswervingly faithful to her high standards, with no thought of compromise for popularity, and grew steadily in reputation for the honesty and thoroughness of her instruction.

As her distinguished alumnus, Dr. Broadus, once put it, the very genius of the university was "Fear God, and work." With the celebration of her semi-centennial in 1875 came a revival of interest in her welfare. The changing conditions of the South, with the growth of other universities, made her position in a territory once largely her own, led to some decline in her numbers. But her efforts, however, were commanding attention, increasing respect, so that her position in the Southern States was almost made up for the gain she was making in other quarters. Her alumni had become known. On her rolls were and are names from almost every State, from many foreign countries, while her unique distinction of being the only university in the South with nearly half of its enrollment from other States.

THE BURNING OF THE ROTUNDA.

As rapidly rising with growing success, a great calamity befell her. It was on a Sunday morning in October (27, 1895) that a fire was discovered in the upper end of a wing annexed to the rotunda. By noon

this annex was in ruins and the rotunda gutted, while the adjacent wings were badly damaged by dynamite. Never did the unquenchable spirit of the university assert itself more gallantly than in this crisis. On that Sunday afternoon, in an old-fashioned community where Sunday is carefully observed, the faculty met, arranged a provisional schedule, and reapportioned the remaining lecture-rooms. On Monday every class was met as usual, and duties were performed without pause or repining. Out of this seeming disaster there came so much good, that, with the single exception of irreparable library losses, it would be difficult to find any respect in which the university did not profit by this fire. Within the next three years about \$150,000 was expended in restoration, in equipment, and in adding the new buildings that now complete the quadrangle.

It is not strange that this destructive fire, with the necessity it entailed of much outside work and enlarged executive duties, should have led again to the proposal to elect a president, but the faculty and alumni, wedded to the old and tried form of government, were not yet ready for the change, and so the projected action of the board was relinquished. In 1898, the new buildings were opened with appropriate ceremonies, including a thoughtful and encouraging address by the Hon. James C. Carter, who lately passed to his reward.

ELECTION OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

In this restoration period of the university the progress was in many ways satisfactory, but the public as well as the authorities had become accustomed to the discussion of the wisdom of changing the old form of government to one in keeping with the demands of a more highly organized and active life. Finally, the visitors determined upon this course, and bent its energies to its difficult and delicate task. How well they solved their problem in the election of Dr. Edwin Anderson Alderman is known to all. Of this first president, who in September last entered so earnestly upon his duties, and who will be formally installed on April 13, 1905, more will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

For the first time in the history of the University of



failure can be no disgrace, but graduation an honor. In accord with this attached to earned degrees, no honor has ever been conferred.

The emphasis is put on the quality of not upon the time of residence. The lion of the curriculum meant not only election within certain limits of sub-studied, but total freedom as to the which these may be pursued. As a o this, the completion of the pre-urces in whatever time, not the pur-um for any given length of time, is f graduation.

The honor system guarantees honesty d the *bona fide* possession of the knowl-n in the examination papers. This onor, which is the very essence of col-; opinion, saves the university from etty annoyances or more violent out-When students are treated as men, even in roll-calls as "Mister," believed ession, and trusted without any es-ey cannot tolerate unmanly hazing, estruction of property, or acts of gross r to their associates or professors.

ck of multiplied rules of discipline. ple that every student is expected to man is the source; and that of any

man's standing. Under this principle, student self-government is established and maintained, not by class courts or organizations of students, but by individual assent to this condition of college citizenship.

Sixth, close contact of professor and student. The comradeship, the frank and friendly association, the mutual respect of rights, make life here not only practically free from all cleavage, but actually cemented with lasting personal friendships. And this constant mingling of old and young ministers to the youthfulness of age and to the maturity of the young.

The final word must be that of grateful and loving optimism. Under the leadership of our president, too sane an idealist to prove disobedient to the vision granted him of the university's possible usefulness, too practical a man of affairs to waste time upon mere chimeras, the forces within and without will surely unite to place this institution with the foremost leaders of educational thought. This position the University of Virginia deserves by the achievements of her splendid past; in this place she can best serve the present generation, and from this vantage ground she can best labor with all leaders and with men in the ranks for a fuller consecration to the cause of *educating all the people*, each for his separate task.

# THE WASHINGTON BUST BY DAVID D'ANGELIS

BY CHARLES E. FAIRMAN.

**T**HERE have been many portraits of Washington. Prominence is always a shining mark for the painter or the sculptor. Portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, and by Rembrandt Peale, and dozens of artists, sculptors, and engravers of lesser rank, are abundant, and yet it has been the opportunity of a noted French sculptor, David d'Angers, to give to the world the most important portrait of Washington, the man, yet produced. This portrait was formally presented to the American people by the republic of France through the French ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, on February 22, 1905, and now occupies an honored position in the rotunda of the nation's Capitol.

Where other artists have given us a serene, companionable Washington, they have failed utterly in portraying any character of the man except his great dignity. In the portrait bust by David we have an interpretation of the absolute char-

acter of the man who passed through the scenes of the Revolution. We have a sense of that heroic manhood that could rise

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the true, real Washington and his companion. He collected a large number of portraits of Washington, and watched closely the work of the model in plaster, making from time to time helpful suggestions and point-

THE WASHINGTON OF DAVID D'ANGELIS

Presented to the American people on February 22, 1905.

portfolio of por-  
characteristics as  
best represent his  
trade. The bust,  
was finally pre-  
re United States,  
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ngress, the only  
ailable at that  
re exhibition of  
orks. Unfortu-  
s bust was de-  
fire, which oc-  
ne library on the  
December 24,  
ire also destroyed  
nber of valuable  
t, among them a  
fayette, also by

s, the native town  
t, are preserved  
odels of this re-  
lptor, which were  
to the museum  
by the artist at  
his death. David  
re, for in the days  
ggle for recogni-  
recognized his  
had afforded him  
rue his studies  
in an annuity of  
1 francs per an-  
aid enabled him  
his studies with  
ness that he soon  
ze of Rome, and  
ime he was able  
for his own ex-  
is daughter, Ma-

erme, is still a resident of Angers,  
much of her time in the museum con-  
models of her distinguished father.  
accustomed to sign his works David  
Some have said that this was done  
a confusion of his name with that of  
painter. It seems more probable  
a proper gratitude for the assistance  
im, and for this reason substituted  
f David d'Angers for his baptismal  
erre Jean David.

of the bust in marble was deeply  
sculptor and by the French nation.  
in exile when the news of its destruc-  
ought to him, and he bemoaned his  
condition and the loss of a work  
ad considered a masterpiece.

THE PROFILE VIEW OF THE DAVID D'ANGERS BUST OF WASHINGTON.

Love for the United States has not dimin-  
ished in France. A short time since the proj-  
ect of again presenting to this country a bust  
of Washington by David was commenced; the  
plaster model being still in existence, the work  
was finished in bronze. As in 1826, this work  
was subscribed for by citizens of the French  
nation, and it is a memorable fact that the three  
names heading the list of subscribers are those  
of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and De Grasse, de-  
scendants of the persons of these names who  
were valued allies of the United States in the  
struggle for independence.

By this act the French nation has honored  
the foremost American of his day, and the love  
of the people of France for David is also em-  
phasized.



of teaching faculties,—a cultivation of the spirit among students and instructors upon the younger men especially he is peripatetic philosophy of life and out some of the evils of intellectual inactivity, or retention of the childish mind by imperfect nutrition, and progeria, in old age immediately succeeds childhood, for which he regarded an early life of academic air and diet as the most potent antidote. At this point Dr. Osler raised the question of a time limit for appointments to college and university faculties, remarking that it was a serious matter in our young universities that all of the professors growing old in time. Then followed the paragraphs of the address to which the newspapers have so much attention:

all known to my friends, which I sometimes bore a heavy burden on this important comparative uselessness of age. This may seem a trifle, but the world's history is the sum of human action, in art, in literature—above forty, and while we are even priceless treasures, we are to-day. It is a far-reaching conquest of a given to the world by a man who was still shining. The work of the world is done before and forty,—these fifteen years are anabolic or constructive years, a balance in the mental scale.

In medicine there has not been much change. Vesalius, Harvey, Virchow, Lister, Koch,—

years were yet upon their heads when their highest studies were made. To modify an old man is sane morally at thirty, rich mentally and spiritually at fifty—or never. The young should be encouraged and afforded every possible advantage. If there is one thing to be learned upon which the professors of this age are to be congratulated, it is this very sympathy with their junior associates, upon which in many departments,—in mine, certainly,—has fallen the brunt of the work. And herein lies the value of the teacher who has passed his life and is no longer a productive factor,—he can be a midwife, as Socrates did to Thesetetus, mine whether the thoughts which the young are bringing to the light are false idols or true and valuable.

Dr. Osler announced as his second fixed idea the uselessness of men above sixty years of age, and the incalculable benefit it would be to social, political, and professional life if, instead of course, men stopped work at this

age." It was in this connection that Dr. Osler, after alluding to methods employed by the ancients for disposing of sexagenarii, referred to the chloroform scheme proposed in Anthony Trollope's novel, "The Fixed Period." It was at this jocose reference that most of the shafts of Dr. Osler's opponents in the discussion that followed the delivery of the address were specifically aimed.

It will be remembered that Trollope's plot suggested a college into which, when the age of sixty was reached, men retired for a year of contemplation before the administering of chloroform. Dr. Osler declared that the benefits of such an arrangement were apparent to any one who, like himself, is nearing the prescribed limit, "and who has made a careful study of the calamities which may befall men during the seventh and eighth decades."

Still more when he contemplates the many evils which they perpetuate unconsciously and with impunity! As it can be maintained that all the great advances have come from men under forty, so the history of the world shows that a very large proportion of the evils may be traced to the sexagenarians,—nearly all the great mistakes politically and socially, all of the worst poems, most of the bad pictures, a majority of the bad novels, not a few of the bad sermons and speeches! It is not to be denied that occasionally there is a sexagenarian whose mind, as Cicero remarks, stands out of reach of the body's decay. Such a one has learned the secret of Hermippus, that ancient Roman who, feeling that the silver cord was loosening, cut himself clear from all companions of his own age and betook himself to the company of young men, mingling with their games and studies, and so lived to the age of one hundred and fifty-three, *puerorum habitu refocillatus et educatus*. And there is truth in the story, since it is only those who live with the young who maintain a fresh outlook on the new problems of the world.

The teacher's life should have three periods,—study until twenty-five, investigation until forty, profession until sixty, at which age I would have him retired on a double allowance. Whether Anthony Trollope's suggestion of a college and chloroform should be carried out or not, I have become a little dubious, as my own time is getting so short.

Our readers will doubtless be interested in the facts that Dr. Osler is fifty-six years old (having been born, in Ontario, in 1849); that he is the author of a number of standard medical treatises, not one of which, it appears, was published before his fortieth year, although we must assume that all were written before that time, and that the charm of his literary style,—the admiration of all his coworkers, young and old,—was never displayed to better advantage than in his most recent volumes, "Science and Immortality" (Houghton) and "Æquanimitas," a series of papers and addresses (Blakiston).

# THE BEEF INDUSTRY AND THE GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION.

BY EDWARD DANA DURAND.

(Special examiner in the Bureau of Corporations.)

**I**N conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted in March, 1904, the President, on March 3d, submitted to Congress a report of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield on the beef industry.

This report is significant, not only in the facts it contains regarding the particular subject, but also as a practical indication of the policy of the Commissioner of Corporations outlined in his first general report, published last December. The keynote of the report is accuracy of investigation and freedom from prejudice.

## METHODS OF THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

Since the beef report is the first published result of the economic investigations of the Bureau of Corporations, some account of the methods of inquiry will be of interest.

The first step was to get a bird's-eye view of the field to be explored, to ascertain the chief sources of information, and to formulate the problems. A digest was made of the more important material already published in government reports, periodicals, and financial publications regarding the alleged trust and its constituent members, and regarding prices and conditions in the cattle and beef business. Preliminary tables of prices of cattle and beef and of the leading by-products were compiled from trade publications. Statistics of the supply of cattle, of the local distribution of the slaughtering industry, of the proportion of the business done by the leading packers, and the like, were compiled and analyzed.

## INVESTIGATIONS OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

After these preliminary investigations, the bureau entered upon its own first-hand investigations on a comprehensive scale. Skilled special agents were sent to the leading cattle markets, where they interviewed commission agents handling live stock, cattle-raisers, small slaughterers, buyers of cattle for export, officers of stockyards, and others familiar with the various phases of the business. Agents also visited the cattle-raising and cattle-feeding sections, from Illinois to California and from Montana to Texas. They not merely learned the complaints of the

cattlemen and the evidences which they offer regarding the alleged combination they also inquired widely into the condition of production and supply in their relation to the situation of the cattle-raisers. These personal investigations were supplemented through circulars, sent to several thousand cattle-raisers and cattle-feeders. The information thus secured concerning the cattle business has not yet been published by the bureau. It appears that changes in the conditions under which cattle are raised have had much to do with the competition of both the producer of cattle and the consumer of beef.

The special agents of the bureau also visited the leading centers of beef consumption throughout the country. They interviewed local slaughterers, retail dealers, inspection officers, and secured extensive statistics and estimates regarding the source of beef supply and sale and retail prices. These inquiries were supplemented by circulars. The bureau intended to publish its findings regarding retail prices, but it is intimated in the report already published that some of the complaint of excessive increase between cattle prices and beef prices is due to a misunderstanding of the relation between the wholesale and retail prices of particular cuts of beef and the price of the carcass as a whole.

Still other representatives of the Bureau of Corporations visited the capitals of the States under whose laws the great packing companies are organized or admitted to do business. They compiled from the State records a large amount of information regarding the organization, capitalization, and officers of these companies and their numerous subsidiary or concerns.

## EXAMINATION OF THE PACKERS' BOOKS.

Concurrently with the investigations mentioned, the Bureau of Corporations began to secure statistics directly from the records of the leading Western packers. At the outset the work was chiefly confined to prices paid for cattle, in general and of the various classes, to particular markets, and to prices received



leading individual cities. Throughout the investigation the bureau aimed to examine and transcribe original records, rather than to rely on figures furnished by the companies. With minor exceptions in the case of distant cities this policy was carried out. Every precaution was taken, moreover, to verify the correctness of the figures. Many of the totals, selected at random, were tested by the items, exceedingly numerous, on which they were based. Indeed, a large part of the statistical material used by the bureau was the result of direct compilations from a mass of figures great as quite to preclude the possibility of their being fictitious.

The study of the price statistics first compiled from the books of the packers brought into sharp relief the fact that mere comparison of the prices of beef and of beef, however careful and complete, is little basis for judgment as to the correctness or leness of either. A score of other factors, often overlooked, enter into the determination of the profits of the packers. From the statistics of prices, therefore, the bureau turned to the records of the packers showing the aggregate cost of all cattle, the total sales of cattle, the costs of slaughtering and marketing, the quantities, prices, and costs of producing the products. From these factors, indeed, the bureau computed the profit in the business of individual companies and of the industry as taken together. Only after this was done were the bookkeeping profits themselves ascertained.

It may be asked, this elaborate procedure, if it was foreseen that only by knowledge of the facts could a decision as to the reasonableness of the prices be reached, why not have examined the records directly first of all? The answer is found in the broad conception of the bureau of its work. It has aimed to understand and describe the industry in such a way that after the public may know the factors which must be taken into account in criticising the industry and that at any time in the future the interest of the beef business,—be it the Commission of Corporations, or an independent board of students, or a journalist,—may find his way to the truth, and the paths of his inquiry so clear that he will not readily err therein. The bureau has sought a permanent basis of facts regarding the beef industry. It has not merely present facts but explanations that will apply as well to future conditions.

The motive for the adoption of such methods lay in the desire to avoid the possibility of deception by false or misleading accounts and still more to convince the public of

the correctness of the conclusions by showing the thoroughness of the investigation.

#### THE "BIG SIX."

The inquiries of the Bureau of Corporations were naturally concerned chiefly with the six great concerns which, by the injunction of 1902, were grouped together, and which were popularly considered as the Beef Trust. The "Big Six," in the approximate order of their magnitude as indicated by the number of animals slaughtered, are: Swift & Co., with seven large plants; Armour & Co., and the Armour Packing Company, which have the same stockholders, and which together operate five packing-houses; the National Packing Company, with eight comparatively large plants and two or three minor ones; Morris & Co., operating three plants; the Cudahy Packing Company, with three plants in the middle West and a minor one at Los Angeles; and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, operating three plants. Nearly all of the important packing-houses of these six companies are situated in the eight great live-stock markets,—Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, East St. Louis, South St. Joseph, Fort Worth, South St. Paul, and Sioux City.

#### THE NATIONAL PACKING COMPANY.

The results of the investigations of the bureau regarding the alleged combination among the great packing companies have not yet been made public, on account of proceedings conducted by the Department of Justice. The report of the bureau does, however, call attention to the rumor, current in 1902, that plans were on foot for an actual consolidation of these concerns, through merger or a securities-holding company. It also describes the peculiar constitution of the National Packing Company, which, apparently, grew out of the abortive consolidation scheme. Shortly prior to the formation of this company the Armour interests had acquired control of the G. H. Hammond Company and the Omaha Packing Company, the Swifts had secured the Anglo-American Provision Company and the Fowler Packing Association, and the Morris family had become dominant in the United Dressed Beef Company of New York. The National Packing Company, organized in 1903, took over the control of the various corporations thus previously acquired by the three packing interests named, and has since absorbed two or three other smaller concerns. The directorate of the National Company consists almost wholly of representatives of the Armour, Swift, and Morris companies. Aside from this community of interest, the bureau finds that there is no important interownership of

curities among the six leading packing companies.

#### PROPORTION OF INDUSTRY CONTROLLED.

The "Big Six" are by no means the only slaughterers of cattle in the United States. They, with a few minor affiliated concerns, killed 5,521,697 cattle in 1903, while, from the best available data, the Bureau of Corporations computes the total slaughter of the country at about 12,500,000. But the proportion of 45 per cent. thus indicated by no means measures the full economic significance of the six great packers. Their importance lies in the fact that they are the only concerns which do an extensive business in shipping dressed beef. Their abattoirs are by far the most important avenues through which the great surplus of cattle from the fertile corn belt and from the vast plains further to the west can find an outlet. The "Big Six" kill about 98 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered at the eight leading Western markets above named. On account of the presence, especially at Chicago, of numerous buyers of cattle for shipment alive, their proportion of the total purchases of beef cattle (as distinguished from young cattle for feeding) is smaller, though still probably over 90 per cent. Again, those cities and sections of the country, more particularly along the Eastern seaboard, which are chiefly dependent upon the West for their beef, find in these six packers the main channels of their supply. In New York, Boston, Providence, and a number of other Eastern cities these concerns sell upward of 75 per cent. of the beef consumed. In Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and many smaller cities of the Atlantic States they furnish from one-half to three-fourths of the beef. The possibility of a certain degree of monopolistic control of the beef supply, in case these large packers act in harmony, is, therefore, present in a considerable and populous section of the country. In a large proportion, however, of the small towns even of the Atlantic States (aside from New England), and in most of the cities and towns of all sizes west of Pittsburg or south of the Ohio River, local slaughterers furnish more than half of the beef consumed; indeed, the proportion sold by the packers in these places is often very small. In those cities of the middle West where their packing-houses are situated, the "Big Six" supply a large proportion of the local consumption of beef, but elsewhere in the cattle-producing territory their beef is usually but a small fraction of the amount sold. The large amount of local slaughtering revealed by the inquiries of the bureau consists chiefly of cattle raised in the

vicinity of the place of consumption. So local butchers can obtain a supply of cattle in their own neighborhood they are at a great advantage in competition with the Westerners, who must bear a heavy transportation expense.

While the great packers have thus no way toward monopoly in the purchase of cattle for sale of beef over the larger part of the country, they do buy their cattle in the great markets where there is little present competition, except such as may exist among concerns themselves; and they do sell a fraction, probably more than half, of the beef in great markets where there is not comparatively little competition from the local butchers. Do the packers, by reason of this position, realize exorbitant profits in the beef business?

#### PROFITS NINETY-NINE CENTS PER HEAD IN THE BEEF BUSINESS PROPER.

The answer to this question is given with precision in the report of Commissioner G. First may be considered the profits per head of beef product; later, the profits in relation to the cost of production.

The actual bookkeeping profits of the beef business of three leading packers, twelve months from July, 1903, to June, 1904, averaged ninety-nine cents per head, or about one-sixth of a cent per pound of dressed beef. This figure represents the beef business of Armour & Co. at their three largest plants, of Swift & Co. at their five leading plants, and of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company at their Chicago plant. These plants were selected as the only ones for which detailed statistics could be conveniently compiled as a check upon the summary bookkeeping accounts. The profits of the three companies did not differ greatly from one another. The profit statements of the plants of Morris & Co. also showed approximately the same results. The beef business of the Cudahy Packing Company was not examined with equal fullness, but it was found that in 1904, the total profits of the company were about one-seventh of a cent per pound of all classes of products shipped, including pork, mutton, and other commodities.

#### MANNER OF CHECKING PROFIT STATEMENTS.

As already stated, the bureau checked the profits shown on the general financial statements of the packers by a detailed computation of the factors entering into profits. This examination covered the nine plants of the Armour, Swift, and Schwarzchild & Sulzberger companies above mentioned, and also a fraction

of Armour & Co. at their other two. The method of this computation was as follows: The total live weight and cost of all beef cattle killed, and the weight of beef from them, were taken directly from the national killing records. The weight and net value, at the packing-house, of beef sold from the same plants during the same period was ascertained from the sales books, and the average profit was thus shown as multiplied into the value of beef produced. The total "green" value of the hides, diminished by the percentage shrinkage on all hides sold during the period, was multiplied by the average price for all hides during that period. The weight of fat from the cattle was taken from the same records; the yield of oleo oils, stearin, and tallow from such fat was computed on the basis of the actual percentages of these products from all fat handled by the oleo department (some of which comes from other sources); quantities thus ascertained were multiplied by the average prices actually received for these products during the period. From the proceeds of beef, hides, and oleo products were deducted the cost of producing and handling them as shown by the books. Items of depreciation and depreciation were excluded in the computation of costs. The quantities of the minor products were ascertained, as precisely as the nature of the records would permit, and added by the respective prices, which represent transfer charges to other departments. The aggregate value of these minor products was corrected by the bookkeeping figures of total transfers and sales of all such articles combined.

In view of certain complications growing from the nature of the business and the form of the records, it was not expected that the results computed from these details would be perfectly correct, but the margin of error is very small, the largest in the problem having been ascertained in the most absolute accuracy. These statistics of Armour, Swift, and Schwarzschild & Co. for the year 1903, worked out an average profit of eighty-two cents per head for the months from July, 1903, to June, 1904, or thirteen cents per head less than the bookkeeping figure above mentioned. The precise computation for July, 1902, to June, 1903, indicated a profit of 80 cents per head. The thoroughness of this detailed investigation doubt whatever of the essential correctness of the bookkeeping methods of the command of the average profit shown by the

#### ADDITIONAL PROFITS IN BY-PRODUCT DEPARTMENTS.

It is important to know precisely what this profit of ninety-nine cents per head does and does not include. It includes the total profit on sales of carcass dressed beef and of fresh cuts of beef. Canner cattle and canned beef were excluded from the computation; it is practically impossible to ascertain accurately the profits in this branch of the business on account of the intermingling of many other products in the canning departments. A small amount of beef is transferred from the beef-cutting department of one of the companies to the "freezer" and the curing department. The additional profit on this beef, above the transfer price fixed by the company, is not included in the figure above, but, from an examination of the accounts of the two departments named, this profit was found to be very small. The entire profits on the hides of the cattle and on the oleo products derived from their fat enter into the statement. For Swift & Co. the profits on the tallow produced from offal are also included.

The only point at which the profit figures fall short of completeness is with respect to the tongues and the offal of cattle. For the most part, the packing companies transfer these products to departments of their own business, in which they are submitted to elaborate processes of manufacture. The transfer prices credited for tongues and offal, which enter into the above determination of the profit of the beef department, aggregate about \$1.50 per head. These transfer charges represent their value as raw material. The ultimate profits derived from this material, above the transfer prices, are not included in the figure of ninety-nine cents per head. The bureau, however, investigated thoroughly the value of tongues and offal. It carefully examined the bookkeeping profits of all the by-product departments handling them, and the prices of finished products and the cost of preparing them for market. On account of the intermingling of material from cattle with other material, the amount of additional profit ultimately derived from tongues and offal could not be ascertained with precision. It was found with certainty, however, that it could not exceed twenty-five cents per head. The bureau was also convinced that the transfer prices on raw material sent from the cattle-killing beds conformed, as nearly as possible, to the market prices at which the packers could buy similar material from outside.

The packers themselves hold that the additional profit derived from further elaboration of these minor by-products is not to be considered as be

ging to the beef business as a whole. That would, for example, mean that the packers would make a profit on certain lines of beef in excess of a fair market value. It is not unusual for a manufacturing corporation to make a profit on certain lines of business and not of the best interest of the consumer. The more immediately related to the beef business, it seems, is the fact that the packers' enterprises so widely scattered in the country, laughing at the manufacturer's "big game" paper, bone novelties, and "big game" paper.

#### ADDITIONAL PROFITS IN PRIVATE CARS

Again, the figure of ninety cents per head does not include any profit derived from private cars owned by the packers and engaged in transporting dressed beef. The investigation of the bureau regarding private cars indicates the probability that the mileage paid by the packers affords a large return upon the capital invested in the cars. There is a widespread misconception that such mileage payments constitute a rebate on freight rates, or a secret discrimination. The mileage is simply a rental paid by the railroads for the use of a class of cars which, at least according to the statements of many railroad officers, they cannot afford to own themselves on account of the irregularity of the traffic in refrigerated products over particular lines. Any owner of private cars, be they many or few, can get the open mileage rates.

The Bureau of Corporations computes that the average distance traveled by cars in carrying packing-house products is from 90 to 100 miles per day; that at the prevailing rates paid by the railroads,—usually three-quarters of a cent per mile, but on some roads one cent, and averaging about eight-tenths of a cent,—the cars earn from \$250 to \$300 per year gross from mileage; and that the expense of administration and repairs, with depreciation at 6 per cent, would amount to about \$115 per year. The profit on mileage is computed by the bureau to be from 14 per cent. to 20 per cent., or even more on the cost of cars, which averages about \$1,000 each. So far as the handling of their own packing-house products is concerned, there is an additional profit to the packers from icing charges. The Bureau of Corporations did not attempt to estimate the receipts of the packers from icing charges, a matter which has to do with the transportation of fruit, vegetables, and other perishable goods where the private-car owner would be the principal beneficiary.

While the profits on private cars are thus, apparently, large, their importance in relation to

the packing business as a whole has frequently been exaggerated. One writer has estimated the "rebates" on the car mileage payments amount to \$25,000,000. The sworn returns of the companies controlled by the Armour, Swift, and Schlitz-Schwarzchild & Sulzberger companies traveled about 650 miles during the year 1903-04. At the average rate about eight-tenths of a cent per mile of the car lines from the year 1903-04, the mileage payments would amount to about \$5,000,000, and the net return to the packers would be much more than a third of that amount. The significance of private-car payments to the beef business may be better appreciated in another way. The average weight of beef transported by the packers is about 200 miles. The mileage payment on the beef cars would thus average not over 6.4 cents per pound trip. Since the contents of average cars is not less than 20,000 pounds, the payment would amount to not over 6.4 cents per pound of beef. If, in accordance with estimates above mentioned, somewhat less than two-thirds of this amount be considered as investment, the use of private cars in the business would net the packer only about 10 cents per 100 pounds of beef sold, or, roughly, 1 cent per head.

The addition of these two elements of more or less directly connected with the business,—that from elaboration of by-products and that from private cars,—to the directly ascribed to beef, gives a total of not over \$1.50 per head of cattle, or about one-fourth of a cent per pound of dressed beef.

#### PROFITS IN RELATION TO VOLUME OF SALES

A further evidence that the gains of the packers are less per unit of product than has been generally supposed is found in the fact that for 1904 the total profits of Swift & Co. were equal to 1.9 per cent. of the volume of sales, and those of the Cudahy Packing Co. to 1.8 per cent. of the sales. All the profits of private cars were included in the case of the latter company, and the profits from such sources during at least part of the year were included in the case of Swift & Co. The total profits of the Schlitz-Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company, whose business is not greatly different in volume from that of the Cudahy Company, were slightly less than those of the latter concern, indicating a smaller margin of profit on sales. In the case of Swift and Cudahy companies, and indeed

g Six," except the Schwarzschild & Company, the beef business is much off of the total volume.

**ITS IN RELATION TO INVESTMENT.**

ain, therefore, that the profits of the nstitute but a comparatively small the price of beef. That fact has in to do with the question whether the excessive. For the packing business, s others, enjoys what is, in a sense, ge that the cost of raw material is lement in the cost of the finished Where this is the case a very large may be gained from a small profit of product sold. A profit of \$1.50 on five million cattle is no mean urn on investment is the only crite-reasonableness of profits. The comprising the "Big Six" ordinarily seer high return on the capital which nvested. The net earnings of Swift air total business, including dividends ns to surplus, averaged, during the rom 1899 to 1903, nearly 12 per cent. pital stock of \$25,000,000. During the Swift private cars were owned ct corporation; but during part, if 904 the stock of this corporation was the main company, and its profits are included in the general profits of o., which were in that year 11 per ir increased capital stock of \$35,000,- profits of the Cudahy Packing Com- 12 were 20 per cent. of the \$7,000,- and in 1904, 13 per cent., the figure t being significant because of a heavy d. The profits of the Schwarzschild er Company in 1904 were about 15 n their stock, \$4,373,000, or a little ) per cent. on stock and surplus com- e investigations of the Bureau of Cor- how that these companies are proba-ercapitalized, so that the profits on stment would not be greater than the i mentioned. It may be added that ascertained that the leading packing had not concealed their profits by ex-uries to officers, or by diversions to subsidiary corporations; and there ence of such concealment by excessive for repairs or depreciation, or by ur devices. The ownership of practi- agencies of transportation and mar-ployed by the three packers above s, directly or through the holding of n the controlling companies, so that come back into a common treasury.

In judging of the profits of the packers due consideration should be given to the undoubted fact that the "Big Six" have effected great economies in cost of operation and in utilization of by-products; and that the margin between cattle prices and beef prices may readily be less to-day than would be possible if the business were conducted on a small scale and according to the old-fashioned methods still pursued by most local butchers.

**CURRENT ERRORS REGARDING CATTLE AND BEEF PRICES.**

The subject of the prices of cattle and of beef is so complicated that it is impossible in this article even to summarize the important facts reported by the Bureau of Corporations. Those facts are, in many respects, decidedly at variance with common belief. Some of the sources of misconception which have obscured the true movement of prices require mention.

Most serious of all, probably, is the error from comparing retail prices of particular cuts of beef with prices of cattle on the hoof. To many consumers the statement that the net price received by three packers for the beef from over 2,000,000 cattle, from July, 1903, to June, 1904, was only 6.25 cents per pound doubtless seems incredible. Yet it is absolutely true. Thousands of consumers, and those the most intelligent, are familiar only with such high-grade cuts as rib roasts and porterhouse steaks, for which they may pay 20, or even 30, cents per pound at retail. The fine cuts constitute only a small part of the beef carcass. In many parts of the country a retailer who pays 7 cents per pound for a beef carcass will have to sell the best cuts at fully three times that amount in order to offset the absolute waste in the carcass, and more particularly to offset the low price received for poorer cuts. A very considerable part of such a carcass he can sell for only 3 or 4 cents per pound. Indeed, the preference for meat of the highest quality is growing year by year, and it might readily be that demand should actually force up prices of such cuts in the face of a fall in carcass prices. The more consumers insist on having fancy cuts the less can the butchers realize for the inferior meat.

In the second place, comparisons are often made between cattle prices and beef prices without due consideration of the fact that on the average only about 56 per cent. of the live animal constitutes dressed beef. If the "margin" between the two prices increases in absolute amount, it is immediately assumed that profits have risen. The combined value of all products from cattle other than beef is barely equal to

one-half of the live cost of the 44 per cent. of the animal from which the by-products are derived. If cattle prices rise, therefore, beef must be advanced by much more than an equal amount in order to cover the partial waste of the live weight. When, in 1902, prices of beef jumped to an unprecedented level, bitter complaints were made of the increase in the "margin." But the report of Commissioner Garfield shows that, instead of gaining extraordinary profits at this time, the business was less profitable than usual.

A less important error arises from the failure to take into account changes in the percentage of beef derived from cattle. The cattle marketed in 1902 were unusually poor in quality, and they dressed out about 1 per cent. less than usual. A decrease in the percentage of beef necessarily tends to increase the difference between cattle prices and beef prices.

A similar but greater error in interpreting prices lies in the frequent neglect to consider changes in the value of by-products. Other things being equal, a decrease in the quantity, quality, or prices of by-products must increase the margin between cattle and beef. There has been a marked fall since 1902 in the prices of the two leading by-products of cattle. The average price of hides sold by three leading packers fell from 11.8 cents per pound in the second half of 1902 to 9.7 cents in the second half of 1903. Prices of oleo-oil and stearin fell by 38 and 47 per cent., respectively. These changes meant a loss of nearly \$2.50 per head, and, had cattle prices remained unchanged, might have been expected to cause an increase of about forty cents per hundred pounds in the price of dressed beef.

Finally, endless confusion has arisen from attempts to compare incomparable things,—from placing one grade of cattle alongside a different grade of beef. The report of the Bureau of Corporations shows clearly the wide variety of classes and grades of cattle and of classes and grades of beef, and the great range in prices prevailing even at a given time and place. Cattle and beef are not uniform commodities whose prices can be quoted with accuracy. Trade-journal quotations, however carefully compiled, can give only a rough idea of the entire body of transactions. Still less can sellers of cattle or buyers of beef, from their personal experience, ordinarily judge correctly of prices in general, either at a given date or from time to time. While the price statistics of the bureau cover the different grades of cattle and different beef markets in much detail, the form of the records of the packers does not permit exact comparison, for particular grades or particular

markets, between the actual cost of cattle and the actual price of beef derived from the same cattle. It is quite possible that in some markets the Western packers obtain decidedly higher "margins" and larger profits than in others. But the facts cannot be determined satisfactorily by any practicable method of computation. Precise information as to true "margins" can be obtained only by comparing the average price of all cattle with the average price of all beef from them.

#### COMPARISON OF CATTLE AND BEEF PRICES.

Much the greater part of the statements heretofore made in the public press regarding cattle and beef prices have rested merely upon crude observations and popular belief, or upon fragmentary or wholly imaginary statistics.

A complete comparison between prices of all cattle and of all beef from the same cattle is made by the bureau for three packers and for the four semi-annual periods from July, 1902, to June, 1904. For the first period, the average price of cattle, which represents the six leading Western markets, was \$4.51 per hundredweight; that of beef, net at the packing-house, \$6.58; the margin, \$2.07. For January to June, 1903, the cattle cost \$4.40; beef sold for \$6.37; margin, \$1.97. For July to December, 1903, the cattle price was \$4.02; beef, \$6.06; margin, \$2.04. The first half of 1904 showed cattle, \$4.28; beef, \$6.43; margin, \$2.15. These statistics present much less change either in beef prices, cattle prices, or margins than is often supposed to have taken place during this period. The slight increase in the margin was fully offset by the decline in the value of by-products above mentioned.

An approximately correct view of price movements over a longer period may be gained from statistics in the report covering the entire killings of one packer at four of the great Western markets and the entire sales of beef by one packer at nine large Eastern cities. These data, which go back to 1898, controvert the idea that the relations of cattle and beef prices were peculiarly abnormal in 1903 and 1904. The abnormality was in the spring and summer of 1902, when a shortage in the corn crop forced both cattle and beef prices to a level previously unknown. The average price of all dressed-beef cattle at the four plants was \$5.41 per hundredweight during the first six months of 1902; the average beef price at nine cities, reduced to a packing-point basis by deducting freight, shrinkage and icing (expense of selling in local markets not, however, excluded), was \$8.32. The prevalent idea that prices of beef in general have not fallen since

wide of the mark. The average prices of beef sold by the same packer at the same places during 1903 and the first half of 1904 were 20 per cent. lower than in the first half of 1902.

The average prices of cattle and beef, however, when compared, not with those of 1902, but with those of earlier years. The average price of cattle at four plants, from 1898 to 1900, was \$4.36. From January, 1903, to January, 1904, the average price paid by the same plants at the same places was \$4.19, a decline of 4 per cent. The average price of beef at nine markets from 1898 to 1900 was \$5.59, a fall of 6 per cent. The margin was 62 in the first three years; \$2.40 in the last period.

As already shown above, a comparison of cattle and beef prices is of relatively little significance in judging of the reasonableness of prices and profits; it is beyond question that a large proportion of cattlemen found their business very unprofitable in 1903, and to somewhat less extent in 1904. They had bought young stock at fancy prices, and they were compelled to pay decidedly more for corn than before 1902. But their losses must be considered partly as one of the vicissitudes of a business that is always somewhat speculative. In part, perhaps, the complaints of cattle-raisers are due to a permanent increase in the cost of production, which is attributable primarily to increased demand for land for agricultural purposes, and to which the consumers of beef have not yet adapted themselves.

## KANSAS' BATTLE FOR ITS OIL INTERESTS.

BY CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.

Kansas Legislature, just adjourned, marked by a definite, earnest, and comprehensive attack on the Standard Oil Company, a distinctive epoch in the State's history. Many Kansas, in its periods of ebullition, always strong and frequently picturesque, has attracted the nation's attention, but never since its struggle for freedom has its presence in the light of public notice been received with so generous applause. Not only was its action considered just, but its method seemed to enable every citizen to embody elements of both honor and financial reward. It fulfilled the idea of curbing a mighty trust; because its action assailed is most prominent and one of all, the contest became notable.

### THE NEW LEGISLATION.

The laws, each adopted by a large majority of the legislature, comprise the new equipment for the State for efforts in behalf of one of its most natural resources. They are: a law authorizing the establishment of a reformatory, and an oil refinery in connection therewith, at Peru, in the heart of the State; providing for the issuance of \$200,000 of four-per-cent. State bonds to continue the same; appropriating \$200,000 as a special fund with which to buy oil and develop it, and \$10,000 for equipment of the reformatory, and providing for its management by the prison warden.

A law making pipe lines common carriers within the State.

A law fixing maximum rates for the transportation of oil by freight or pipe line, giving the charges which for the distances named must not be exceeded by any common carrier.

A law placing pipe lines under the jurisdiction of the board of railroad commissioners.

A law prohibiting discrimination between localities in the selling of any commodities.

Following the adoption of these new measures, actions to prosecute the Standard Oil Company and railroads charged with giving it special privileges have been begun under the State's anti-trust laws.

Work on the refinery is to begin at once, and it is expected that it will be in operation by midsummer. Its capacity will be 2,000 barrels of crude oil daily. All the work, except supervision, will be done by convicts. The undertaking will be the first State-owned oil refinery in the world. Through it the producers expect relief from a condition that had become intolerable.

### THE STATE'S OIL-SUPPLY.

The Kansas oil field lies in the extreme southeast corner of the State, including a dozen counties. Scores of experimental wells have been sunk in other parts of the State, but without paying production. While some pioneer work was done from 1889 to 1893, only 20,000 bar-

rels of oil was taken out, and the drillers reaped but meager profits. For the following eleven years the production was as follows:

\* Refined oil.

The beginning of marked activity in the oil field was, it will be observed, coincident with the definite results of the prosperity that came to Kansas eight years ago. When the debts were somewhat decreased, and the bank deposits grew to encouraging proportions, investment of the surplus was considered. The discovery of a few large wells, with the enormous profits accruing, attracted attention throughout the West. About this time the supply in some of the Eastern fields lessened, and the drillers brought their rigs to Kansas. The Beaumont boomers, having exhausted the speculative features of Texas' wonderful field, came north. Southeastern Kansas was overrun with investors and promoters. Towns that had made little progress in a decade grew to cities of from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants in a few months. Leases, options, and "prospects" changed hands at constantly increasing prices.

THE CRAZE FOR INVESTMENT.

"If you want to make an income for life out of a few hundred dollars, invest in oil," was a favorite argument. Companies were formed in every little city of the State to seek oil. A pool of \$10,000 would be raised, and a representative sent to the field to buy a lease. These leases cost money. In the older portions of the field it was not unusual to pay \$5,000 for a chance to put wells on an 80-acre tract. The lease gave an eighth or a tenth to the owner of the land, and bound the lessees to bore one well a month until the field was covered. Because of this latter provision few companies have yet gone beyond the development period. Promoters, with their flaming advertisements, occupied pages in the Western papers, and scattered stock in every community. Wealthier investors bought lands outright, and produced oil without any royalty payments. It is estimated that over six hundred companies of one sort and another were

organized and were working in the same counties.

With the price of oil at \$1.10 a barrel, it came promised well. All through the year of 1903-04 the drilling went on, and the craze found the craze at its height. During the year 5,600,000 barrels was produced; had all the wells opened been connected with the pipe the product would have been much greater. The fact that the oil sand lies so close to the surface,—good wells being pumped at only 600 to 800 feet, and shallow oil showing at that distance,—made it easy to prospect the movable drilling outfits that put down a well every week traveled over the field, punctured the soil down to the limestone, and probed the limits of the great oil pools. Derricks rose skyward in every direction, and the farmer stockmen rested from their labors, confident their royalties would toil for them. No gas was exempt. A school-yard furnished a prospect, and the return lessened the school tax. The church paid the minister out of the sale of oil pumped from a well on the church ground.

THE "STANDARD'S" ACTIVITIES.

For this flood of oil there was just one chaser,—the Standard Oil Company. From the period of discovery it sent its agents to the fields; wells were drilled and plugged, tests were made and no publication given. The work of private investors and local companies increased, the Standard extended its preparations for handling the oil. The price was raised and in effect the company gave encouragement to the producers to continue their efforts. Neodesha was built a refinery with a capacity of 3,000 barrels daily. Pipe lines were laid leading to the important pools within fifty miles, even down into the Indian Territory, where opening a new source of oil-supply. The wells in operation at the end of 1903 increased the following twelve months to 4,200, nine-tenths of them being profitable producers. How many of them the Standard owns it is impossible to tell. It operates under the name of the P. O. Oil and Gas Company. It claims to be merely a refiner and not a producer, but it is certain it controls a large number of the best leases.

Along with the oil came gas. Its volume exceeds the possibility of the manufacturer to use it. Towns are lighted prodigally; oil is pumped by its power; several large manufacturing concerns utilize it for fuel. Piping it to Kansas City and other municipalities for heat and light are now being carried on.

Another refinery, located at Kansas City, completed by the Standard in September,



connected with the oil field by an eight-inch pipe, through which flowed northward a never-ending stream of petroleum. At Caney and Ilesha the company erected great storage tanks, each containing 25,000 barrels. Over 300 hundred acres were covered with them. Two refineries could take about 10,000 barrels daily; the field was producing 25,600 barrels; the surplus poured into the tanks. By January 1, 1905, this surplus reached 5,300,000 barrels, and the company was building a pipe line eastward to Whiting, Ind., the great refinery of the Standard. The pipe-line extensions cover about three hundred and fifty miles, and the company claims that it has spent approximately \$10,000,000 in the Kansas-Indian territory field.

#### THE FALL IN THE PRICE OF CRUDE OIL.

In Kansas the price of oil increased, thus engaging production, until it reached \$1.38. Then it began to drop. It went down to 70 cents in six months. The company put into effect a new grading system that, according to the wishes of the producers, made the price-cut yet better than the quotations indicate. Other rules, cutting out profits that should have gone to the producers, were put into effect, and the outlook grew gloomier. The Standard refused to connect its pipe lines with parts of the field. "We don't care for your oil," said the agents. "Stop producing so much. We can care for only about 100 barrels a day until our line to Whiting is complete; your field is giving 35,000 barrels, the possibilities of half as much more." This was true. There is a 35,000-barrel capacity in wells already connected.

When a company sold oil to the Standard the latter did all the business. It measured and sold the oil, fixed the price, paid the royalty to the land-owner, and distributed the surplus to stockholders according to their holdings.

In the entire field was but one rival, the Webb independent refinery, at Humboldt; capacity, 200 barrels daily. It has had a hard struggle. When it sold oil at Humboldt and Emporia below the Standard's price, the trust cut its figure there; those towns to 9 cents a gallon, while it ranged 17 to 22 cents everywhere else in the State.

When the price of oil went down, the profits of the hundreds of companies throughout the State dwindled. The investors became angry. They demanded relief. They pointed out that there were discriminations of freight rates that made the pipe lines controlling factors of the situation. They claimed that they had been deceived by the trust, and had been paid high

prices only that they might be encouraged to develop the field and show its possibilities.

#### THE AGITATION FOR STATE ACTION.

An oil producers' association was organized. It proposed to erect independent refineries, but gave up the project, convinced that under the conditions it would be unprofitable. The new State administration promised restrictive legislation. Governor Hoch, in his message to the legislature on January 9, said:

I am inclined to waive my objections to the socialistic phase of the subject and recommend the establishment of a refinery of our own. Our producers are now compelled to sell their crude oil entirely too cheap, while consumers of the final product are compelled to pay too much for it. Thus are we being ground between the upper and nether millstones of monopoly, and the people are rightfully demanding relief.

Members of the legislature from the oil counties brought bills of various sorts proposing regulation of the business. Among them were several for a State refinery. This did not meet with great approval at first, as it savored of socialistic tendencies. Governor Hoch's idea, endorsed by many leaders of the party, was that a comparatively small appropriation—say, \$50,000,—to test the cost of oil-refining would be sufficient. Then the Standard sent its challenge to the Kansas producers.

On February 10, a general order went out from Lima, Ohio: "On account of the agitation in Kansas, stop all work in the field that can be done without liability on contracts, and have it done immediately." The buying of Kansas oil ceased temporarily.

#### THE STATE'S ANSWER TO A THREATENED BOYCOTT.

As the daily papers carried this news, of what the producers understood to be a boycott, to the remote portions of the State, a sentiment of indignation swept the people. Kansas was aroused as it has not been since the days of the Farmers' Alliance. Petitions, letters, and telegrams poured in upon the legislators demanding prompt action. It came. In three days the refinery bill and the other general measures passed both houses, and the battle was on.

The attitude of the State was summed up in a phrase often used in the arguments for action: "A square deal—that's all." Governor Hoch gave this expression of the situation:

Kansas is making a fight for fair play, to restore competition and relieve a great and growing industry from the grasp of an industrial despotism. We hope to prove that the Standard Oil Company has robbed the producer on one hand and the consumer on the other. The State hopes to encourage the location of in-

dependent refineries, and to enlist other States in a battle against monopolistic tyranny. The State refinery is simply a means to an end—not the end itself.

The people look at it similarly. They do not discuss the cost or the method; they want results. The value of Kansas' oil is not one-tenth that of its wheat nor one-eighth that of its corn, but the success of the field affects directly to some extent about thirty thousand people,—investors, land-owners, and laborers.

"Everything I possess is tied up in my oil wells," said one of the producers, "but I would willingly let my wells stay plugged up for ten years rather than have the Standard win out."

Had refined oil dropped in proportion to the crude product,—had prices decreased in the Eastern field also, and not in Kansas alone, there would have been no State refinery.

#### THE COMPANY'S CASE.

The Standard Oil Company, in a statement issued on March 6, replying to the assertions made by the Kansas producers, says that the new laws are such that "compliance with them is an utter impossibility," and it adds that "the agitation has not been on the part of legitimate producers, but principally by overcapitalized stock companies." The company says that it had on January 1, 1905, an investment in equipment for the Kansas field of \$4,782,286; that it owned oil on hand 4,839,574 barrels, costing \$4,719,705, but worth at market prices only \$3,638,267. It says it has contracts for its Whiting pipe line and other improvements making a total investment of \$13,964,278. It estimates that the total investment required is fully \$15,000,000. Explaining the decrease in price, it says the increase in stocks of crude oil for the Kansas field in 1904 was 4,488,462 barrels. The tankage for this cost 22 cents a barrel. The January production of the field was 25,602 barrels; the refineries and shipment took 10,175 barrels; stored in tanks, 15,426 barrels. The present accumulation of oil in storage is declared to be sufficient to last two years "with present facilities." The company further states that "notwithstanding the enormous overproduction in the Kansas-Indian Territory field, the decline in price has been relatively no greater, considering the quality of the oil produced, than the decline has been in other producing sections of the country."

#### THE QUESTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

Following this statement, on March 8, came an order to buy only oil testing 30 and above. This in effect makes unsalable to the Standard the larger part of the Kansas oil. The producers

have been thereby made more determined, and mass meetings and conventions to express their feelings have been held.

The first fruits of the new order of things for the independent refiner came on March 6, when the Webster refinery shipped its first car of oil under the new maximum freight-rate law. Said the manager: "For twenty-seven years I have been fighting the trust; now I am getting as good rates as it has. The old rate on oil to Kansas City was 17 cents; now it is 8½ cents. On our first car, the freight was \$27.60; the old rate was \$78.34, a saving of \$50.74. Barrel lots cost us 16 to 18 cents; the former rate was 60 cents to \$1.00. I am going to increase the capacity of my plant to 12,000 barrels a month."

#### WHAT A STATE REFINERY MAY DO.

The Kansas State oil refinery will handle 2,000 barrels of oil daily; the field can produce 35,000 barrels. Several independent refineries are in prospect, but not nearly enough to handle the entire output. What, then, is to be the benefit?

The Standard has partially resumed buying in the Kansas field, and is likely to reach its former purchases soon. The comparatively small purchases of the State refinery cannot materially raise the price of crude oil. Its output cannot reduce the price to consumers generally, though it will do so in communities reached. But this it will do: it will demonstrate to the world the exact cost of refining oil; it will publish the profits broadcast,—something independent refineries, with the Standard limiting even the amount of crude oil they might have, could not do: it will encourage independent establishments, and these may, under the new statutes, be assured of fair transportation rates. If the Standard pays too high a price for oil, or undersells with the refined product, the State may shut down its plant, confident that it is giving the people ample return. In two years the legislature will meet again, and imperfections in the statutes and plans will then be corrected.

Kansas is in earnest; it means to win this battle. It is a business proposition primarily; but in the present state of public sentiment it also involves a principle. It has already awakened nation-wide sentiment; it may be the definite starting-point of a victory for fair play that will mark a new era in government. Kansas will try hard to achieve such an outcome from its undertaking. Its people are willing to spend \$410,000 to find out what can be done. Not all approve the State's entrance on business enterprise, but the sentiment for fighting out the battle to the end, now that it has begun, is practically unanimous.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### MR. BALFOUR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ny people, the most interesting figure in the British House of Commons at the moment is the prime minister. Dr. Macnamara, the Liberal member of Parliament, the March number of the *Pall Mall* gives a picture of Mr. Balfour as seen in opposition. To him, the prime minister is a very personal use of his actual qualification of man-interesting. As his fine and his very rhetorical abilities

matter of intellect, Dr. Macnamara goes so far as to consider him the best man in the House of Commons. But he is a physically lecturing, only indomitable pleaser. As a debater, Mr. Balfour is not the convincing, but the most inter-

amblerlain is the most thorough, alert, relentless operator. Mr.

Macnamara next, though his movements are slower and a little ponderous. As a mere debater, he comes next. But he does not by any means lack the touch to the mind. He will turn aside the discussion with an ingenuity that is the envy of the orators and the admiration of most of them. In the most childlike and bland way, raise you by the score, and demolish them in fine frenzy of enthusiastic applause of his followers. Out of the lobby they will tumble laughing hilar-

ously at the way "Arthur Balfour" once more poured ridicule upon the other fellows. It is very, very clever.

But I regret to say,—and say it I must, if I am to be frank,—that the same "Arthur Balfour" has a great knack of making a most brilliantly worded, vigorously delivered, and entirely conclusive speech which will

knock into the most paralyzed of all cocked hats something which the man opposite has never advanced at all; though I admit it is something which comes curiously near, and is yet curiously far from, what he actually *did* say!

At "question time," again, Dr. Macnamara finds Mr. Balfour an interesting study.

Mr. Balfour strolls lackadaisically in at about twenty minutes to 3 (questions begin at 3:15 A.M., but his are always thoughtfully arranged to be taken last). He brings with him a great sheaf of replies, typewritten in the various departments.

"Question No. 34 to the prime minister, Mr. Speaker!" says the interrogator. Not infrequently his colleagues on both sides of him have to nudge the prime minister to call his attention to the fact that his questions have been reached.

"Oh, *me!*" he says, getting up, reflexing his pince-nez and rapidly fumbling with the sheets in his hands. The sheets

will be rearranged once or twice; then three or four of the treasury-bench men and half the opposition will sing out "34!" "Oh, yes, 34!" Of course! Exactly! And the prime minister will read out the answer, or rather will rapidly paraphrase for himself the departmental reply.

Dr. Macnamara thinks that a kind of intellectual vanity makes Mr. Balfour dislike to read another man's answer precisely as it has been couched.

#### DAMOCLES THE INDIFFERENT.

ARTHUR B. DAMOCLES: "Ah! Same old sword."  
From *Punch* (London).

## THE PREMIER'S MANNER IN DEBATE.

In debate, Mr. Balfour's favorite posture is to stand with each hand gripping a lapel of his frock coat. He is free with gesture which is not always elegant, and thumps the dispatch-box, or the palm of the other hand, with the side of his open hand far more often than with the closed fist. He makes a point of catching all interruptions, most of which he turns to enormous advantage, and promptly "gives way" should any opponent, no matter how obscure, wish to rise to make a personal correction.

To say that the prime minister is famous for his considerate and courteous demeanor is wholly unneces-

sary. Everybody knows that his charm of manner is one of his most delightful qualities. He is also most approachable. That he is a generous opponent the House of Commons well knows. During the long debates of 1902, no one hung on to him longer or with more persistence than did Mr. Lloyd-George. Yet at the close Mr. Balfour paid the little Welshman a handsome compliment, which, strangely enough, has given Mr. George a much improved standing in Wales, where the author of that compliment is not—politically, at any rate—held in particularly high esteem! It is a queer world, and those who are engaged in politics occupy not the least amusing of its corners.

## IS CALCUTTA TO BE THE FUTURE CENTER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE?

A VAST and subtle world-policy (the actual existence of which is as yet little more than speculation) according to which the center of the British Empire is to be shifted from England to India, from London to Calcutta, is the idea entertainingly set forth by the well-known political and economic writer, M. Elexander Ular, in *La Revue*, under the title "Mysterious India and the Anglo-Russian Rivalry." Taking for his text a remark of Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, in a recent speech, to the effect that "Passing events, little by little, are drawing India, heretofore so far away and isolated, into the vortex of world-politics," M. Ular outlines the main features of what he calls the Titanic struggle between Great Britain and Russia for the hegemony of Asia. He can see in almost all of the political developments of the past twenty-five years, in Asia and eastern Europe, indications that this mighty struggle is on. Even the Morocco problem, the outrages in Macedonia and Armenia, and the South African war, are connected vitally, if indirectly, with the vast problem of the domination of Asia. At the present hour, he declares, the struggle between England and Russia is really the pivot of history. Its larger lines can be seen through the smoke and blood of the ferocity in Manchuria. The eventual militarization of China and the pan-Mongol imperialism of Japan are only phases of the great contest.

During the past three or four years, says this writer, the struggle has seemed to be going against England. The traditional British faith in England's commercial and financial superiority has been somewhat shaken by the events in South Africa, and this great South African enterprise has, for the moment, brought about what seems to be an astonishing inaction in the

face of the systematic advance of Russia. The policies of the two rivals are radically different. The agents of English supremacy are always the votaries of commerce,—her warriors are always merchants. The British colonies, particularly her marvelous Asiatic empire, owe their existence to economic conditions and to the economic enterprise of citizens, acting upon purely individual initiative, and so long as other nations have not appeared to act in the same manner England felt no solicitude about her leadership in the Orient.

The Russian expansion across Asia has been accomplished by a method absolutely different. The Russian method has been a curious popular infiltration, a method which has, during the past two centuries, given the empire (one might say almost automatically) complete possession of Siberia. Instead of sending commercial agents who would exchange values for the enrichment of her home metropolis, Russia has been transporting peasants and soldiers, and has imposed on the countries she has absorbed her own imperial administration. It is peasant Russia which has led and really made up this expansion to the eastward, which has not contributed to the wealth of the Russian people. The peasant has no longer been a Russian, but has become, to a degree, a Siberian and an Asiatic, while the Englishman is always an Englishman. The Russian method of colonization by infiltration is an absolutely natural one, but the advantages accruing to the empire too often reduce themselves to a vague prestige, purely political. One feature of the Russian advance has been the close commercial policy, which, of course, has meant the exclusion of the commerce and industry of Great Britain. On the other hand, the world-policy of England "lives and dies with the



## WHY SHOULD NOT GERMANY AND ENGLAND BE FRIENDS?

THE activity of the British National Service League, under the presidency of the Duke of Wellington, is made the text of an article chiefly devoted to a consideration of the history and prospects of the relations between Germany and England, by Dr. Theodore Schiemann, in the *Deutsche Monatsschrift* (Berlin). The leading objects of the league are summarized as follows :

(a) To inspire the nation, through individual training, with a fuller consciousness of civic duty and responsibility ; (b) to counteract the physical and moral degeneracy produced by living in overpopulated cities ; (c) to take measures to furnish, at not too great expense, by training the inhabitants, an extensive and elastic reserve to aid the army and navy, and, by accustoming the boys to military exercises at an early age, to facilitate the recruiting of the regular army ; (d) to diminish the possibility of hostile invasion, and thereby ward off the feeling of national insecurity, with its attendant fears and danger of panic.

With the purposes of the league Dr. Schiemann expresses the most unqualified sympathy, accepting its own view that its work is the best defense against jingoism and safeguard of peace. He says :

It is undoubtedly a project of high ethical significance and genuine patriotism that confronts us here, and all those among us who contemplate the great problems of world policy in their connection will wish that the Duke of Wellington and those who share his views may carry their work to a successful conclusion. "Hooliganism" and jingoism, which have of late thrust their way to the front with such presumption and caused so much uneasiness, find no place where military discipline has conduced to self-control and the consciousness of one's responsibility, and the knowledge that one has to answer with one's life and that of his nearest and dearest, for the political policies adopted by the state of which he is a member.

Passing on to a consideration of the relations between England and Germany, the writer cites numerous illustrations of the unfriendliness with which England witnessed the rapid and impressive rise of Prussia into international greatness, from the time of the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 ; and in connection with this—with an implied, though not expressed, reference to corresponding jealousy on the part of Germany—he sketches the imperial growth of England during "the Disraeli era." All these things, however, he says, did not seriously disturb the relations between the two countries. He proceeds :

It was only in 1884, when Germany, with its colonial aspirations, entered the sphere of world-politics, that England began to oppose her, and it required the exercise of great firmness and patience to convert the Eng-

lish opposition which pursued us at every step, based on the unheard-of fact that Germany, too, desired to become a colonial power, to convert this opposition into approving recognition. We had to resign ourselves, during this process, of course, to many a painful renunciation ; notably in view of the possibilities of the future, since England proceeded, without any loss of time, to block our further advance by occupying contiguous territory. That this fact exercised a depressing effect upon us is notorious, but with what countenance would England have accepted our occupying—a thing very possible—the tracts north of Natal, thus forming a barrier to English advance ? But that belongs to Caprivi's time, which cost us the reversion of Zanzibar, and which, as is still generally remembered, formed the culminating point of the friendly relations between the two powers. Even after that the official relations continued perfectly good, but commercial rivalry began to assert itself. Wilson's famous book "Made in Germany" gave drastic expression to the new tendency, which soon attained, as a culminating result, the adoption by the English Government of its proposal that all goods manufactured in Germany should bear the stamp "Made in Germany." The hope was entertained that the English would, under any circumstances, give their own goods the preference. Events took, of course, quite a different turn. The projected boycotting changed into an unexpected "puff" for the solidity and efficiency of German industry. Not "cheap and bad," as a saying which cropped up at the time of the Philadelphia exposition, and which gained credence, wished to make one believe, but, overcoming all competition, German industry, since it appeared under its own name, has won its way not only in the emporiums of the world, but on that very English soil from which it was sought to be excluded.

With anti-German feeling thus awakened, came the episode of Emperor William's telegram to Krüger, on the occasion of the Jameson raid, which inflamed public sentiment in the highest degree against Germany and the Kaiser. On the other hand, when the South African war broke out, Germany, in common with almost the entire continent, sympathized intensely with the Boer republics,—a further source of international bitterness and ill-feeling. To this condition of mind Dr. Schiemann traces the agitation in England, which looks upon Germany as a most dangerous enemy, and which has had its echo in a corresponding agitation in Germany. He devotes special attention to the endeavors in certain English journals to promote an Anglo-Russian, and even an Anglo-France-Russian alliance. Thus far, he continues, all this is only "press politics ;" but that it is not to be taken lightly, he maintains, is demonstrated by the warnings that Mr. Balfour, on the one hand, and Count von Bülow, on the other, have found it necessary to utter as to the danger that lies in the inflaming of international animosities. The concluding passage of the article brings Anglo-



ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.  
 rt of thing is becoming tiresome; it is time one  
 to the other."—From *Le Grelot* (Paris).

m relations into connection with the

("The Tariff Problem") distinctly declares  
 understands the conflicting interests which  
 two countries (England and the United States)  
 personal experience. The coquetting with  
 friendship is but a sham to frighten others.  
 or place he points directly to the possibility  
 ide may fall into the hands of the United  
 chmaller very justly adds, "That country [the

United States] constitutes the real danger for England.  
 From it alone has Great Britain again and again suffered  
 defeats. . . . The English fear the Yankees, and  
 therefore they prefer to vent their displeasure on others."  
 And in the semi-official work of Wheles "The Third  
 Salisbury Administration," we find a veritable sample  
 collection of anti-American sayings. No, as to that  
 friendship, there is nothing in it. But as to the end to  
 be aimed at in German-English relations, one must  
 agree entirely with Ashley as well as with Delbrück.  
 Both desire good relations between the two countries,  
 Ashley even raising the question of a possible alliance.

We do not perceive any real interests of Germany or  
 Great Britain which would conflict with that, but we  
 believe that a considerable time must elapse before the  
 echo of the wicked and malicious agitation of the *Times*  
 and its affiliated brethren of the press will cease to be  
 felt. *Semper aliquid haeret audacter calumniando*,  
 and we are still far removed from the time when the  
 fine sentiment which President Roosevelt expressed at  
 the unveiling of the Frederick the Great monument:  
 "The prosperity of one nation is not a threat to another,  
 but a hope," shall have become the spiritual possession  
 of the world. . . .

There is no essential antagonism between us and  
 England. In us both the spiritual ideals of Protestant-  
 ism have found their purest expression and borne the  
 noblest fruit in science, in art, in literature, and in  
 workmanship. Both are brave and manly nations: the  
 world is not so small that they cannot both contend for  
 honors. United, they present the most powerful com-  
 bination possible to-day. Why should they not join  
 hands?

## JAPANESE LABOR LEADER ON THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

re recognized leader of the labor move-  
 ment in Japan and the representative of  
 Socialists at the International Social-  
 ists Congress held in Amsterdam last summer,  
 Katayama, who is now in this country  
 social problems, ought to be listened to  
 rticular interest in whatever he has  
 ith regard to American labor leaders  
 ements. His article on "The American  
 Problem and Socialism," appearing in  
 st issue of the *Shakwan-Shugi*, or the  
 (Tokio), is a plain and frank criticism  
 xisting status of the trade-unions and  
 ders in the United States as he sees  
 It cannot be gainsaid, this Japanese  
 declares, that the power of American  
 ions is steadily growing. In his opin-  
 increase of wages in the United States  
 kept pace with the advance of the cost  
 ; while "recurrent strikes have resulted  
 ing but the growing miseries of the  
 class, despite the apparent growth of  
 ence of labor unions." Mr. Katayama

does not favor the exclusive policy adopted by  
 almost all labor unions, which jealously shut  
 their doors against the incoming laborers,  
 whether domestic or foreign. As to the person-  
 ality of the most prominent labor leaders in the  
 United States, he says:

The American coal miners' union, under the leader-  
 ship of Mr. John Mitchell, does not stand on a common  
 ground with the Western coal miners' union, which,  
 guided by the platform of socialism, is more progressive  
 and militant than its assumed ally in the East. Nor is  
 the American Federation of Labor in harmony with the  
 socialistic coal miners in the West. All labor leaders  
 have risen from a class in behalf of which they propose  
 to fight. But when a workingman attains to a position  
 where he holds a commandlug scepter at the head of  
 hundreds of thousands of his fellow-workingmen, he is  
 no longer a laborer. His influence becomes so great  
 that even capitalists not infrequently find it impossible  
 not to solicit his favor. His temptation often is such as  
 to make him sacrifice even the purpose and interest  
 for which he had vowed to stand.

Presidents Mitchell and Gompers, the Japanese  
 labor leader asserts, have sometimes "come to

believes to be a patent fact. He admits the organization of laborers is of vital importance so long as the existing social system is in. In the meantime, he does not lose sight of the fact that such an organization is simply a means to an end. Neither is he ignorant of the anomalous effects emanating from trade-unions. He says:

The carpenters' union of Chicago is the most powerful of trade-unions in American cities. Abusing its powerful instrumentality, this organization has utterly denied non-union carpenters an opportunity to work, besides jealously preventing the increase of the number of fellow-workmen by ill-treating, even excluding, new-comers from outside. Their fellowship is confined within the narrow circle of their union; outside the union they are extremely selfish and intolerant. Such an exclusive measure is necessary to a greater or lesser degree in order to realize the purpose of trade-unionism when it is carried to such an extreme as in the case of the Chicago carpenters' union. It cannot but lose public sympathy, which is essential to the success of the movement against the capitalist class.

The writer gives the above instance as one of numerous similar cases in the record of American trade-unions. The only means to deliver the American workingmen from their anomalous situation Mr. Katayama finds in the adoption of a socialistic platform. The drawback to the American socialistic movement, he believes, is the lack of competent and adequate leadership. Such a man as Eugene V. Debs, "undaunted and fearless as he is, is still recruited from among laborers, who, as a rule, are interested in trade-unionism rather than in socialism. Let him speak ill of the platform of the trade-union and he will be sure to lose the sympathy of by far the greatest portion of the workmen."

J. K. KATAYAMA, THE JAPANESE LABOR LEADER, WHO RECENTLY VISITED THE UNITED STATES.

a secret understanding with capitalists, ignoring an interest which they are intrusted to represent, under the pretension of expediency resorted to in order to 'harmonize' capital and labor. It is lamentable, indeed, that these gentlemen are contemptuously regarded by the most intelligent class of laborers as tools of the capitalist class."

TRADE-UNIONISM NOT THE REDEMPTION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

That trade-unionism will never be the redeemer of the workingman, Mr. Katayama

## WAS LEW WALLACE "AN ORIENTAL WITH MEDIEVAL TASTES?"

A BIOGRAPHY and character sketch of the late Gen. Lew Wallace appears in the current number of the *Reader Magazine*. The truest thing that may be said about the late soldier-author, in whose character there were many interesting contradictions, is, according to the writer of this article (Meredith Nicholson), that he was an Oriental with medieval tastes,—a kind of American Sir Richard Burton.

Caravans and pilgrimages and the dialects of the desert were wholly within the range of his interests and sympathies. When he went to represent his country at Constantinople it was as though an exile were going home. The Oriental element in his character, borne

out strikingly in his personal appearance, was emphasized by a grace and dignity of speech as much as it was charming. He was thoroughly democratic in his tastes and ideals, and always approachable; but the common currency of anecdote, the floating gossip of the town, was not for him. He liked the serious course that belongs to the unhurried hour, the fire of an unobtrusive light and a good cigar. He could describe with convincing vividness an Oriental scene, or scribe a military maneuver until the listener knew the tramp of armed men.

A dignified and meritorious, but not brilliant military career was Wallace's, says Mr. Nicholson. His record in the Mexican War and in the War of the Rebellion is a fine one, but not



that he has it on the authority of General Wallace's own word that it was a conversation with the famous infidel, Robert G. Ingersoll, which suggested to him the writing of the famous novel, "Ben Hur."

To the literary critic, who is "so prone to warn the common herd that popularity is in itself no proof of merit," and also to the "mere reader of books who believes that it is much easier to be a critic than to be a popular novelist," the writer of this article has this to say about the book which holds the record for the largest sale ever scored by a copyright novel:

The sneer, repeated since General Wallace's death, that his book is classic only to the provincial church-goer,—the village class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent,—does not account for the fact that it has been translated into every European tongue, and into Arabic and Japanese, or that Pope Leo read and praised it. Its success was not due so much to the fact that the greatest figure in history was brought into it (and with infinite tact and reverence), but that it is above everything else a story, and one of strong fiber and vigorous dramatic interest. It is the work of a martial hand, and those who dismiss it as an auxiliary reading book for village Sunday-schools are hard pushed for ammunition. "Ben-Hur" has undoubtedly found favor among the great body of American church-going people, but General Wallace was certainly not a sentimental religionist, though he was, it may be said, a sincere Christian believer. . . . Many go down defending the battered shield of romance,—but many more stand ready to ride into the arena. Critics of repute declare that Scott was no artist; and many more have forgotten that Bulwer Lytton ever lived. D'Artagnan and the three are daily forced to put their backs to the wall and fight for the honor of Dumas. Lew Wallace found a fragment of the cloak of Scott and threw it about his own shoulders. He was of a generation to whom "Ivanhoe" was a classic beyond question or cavil, and he grew up among books in an atmosphere where the claims of Scott to be called poet were never debated.

#### THE LATE GEN. LEW WALLACE.

tribute to the discipline and efficiency of Indiana volunteers is the fact that every man who enrolled in it won on, many attaining high rank. He was of a force or capacity for politics. He once lectured to Congress, and, indeed, was elected to any office of importance; but Hayes made him governor of New York. President Garfield sent him as minister to Mexico, writing across his commission "to indicate that the appointment was a recognition of merely political or military merits." The writer of this article declares

### DON QUIXOTE'S ANNIVERSARY.

This present year marks the tercentenary of the first publication of "Don Quixote." In commemoration of this anniversary the London Standard of February is a "Cervantes" number. John Hume, who contributes the first article, is a Cervantes enthusiast. He gives an account of the life of Cervantes and the circumstances connected with the creation of his immortal work. From his boyhood, Cervantes had been a soldier, but it was in a pastoral romance, that he made his first serious bid for literary fame. His story found little vogue in Spain, but he described it as his darling work, and it was the source of his life. He next turned his

attention to the stage, and wrote a number of dramas, but the actors would not play his pieces. Persecution and poverty dogged his steps all his life, but he never lost faith in his work.

#### SANCHO PANZA.

It was probably about 1592 that "Don Quixote" was begun, and though at first it was doubtless intended to be a book of moderate length, the creation grew page by page, amid toil and trouble untellable, and was not published till January, 1605. Major Hume tells how Sancho Panza was introduced into the story:

contemporary Spain, contrasted with the romances suggested by a great national aberration, to personify the prosaic reality was necessary; to the exalted hallucinations of Don Quixote Sancho came into existence, without whom he would have lost half his significance.

Quixote, indeed, may be taken as a personification of the Spanish people under the influence of the fifteenth-century ideals that ruined them, and so the permanent, solid element of the nation was gilded dream had fled.

WHERE "DON QUIXOTE" WAS WRITTEN

Mr. Henry Bernard, who follows Major, entitles his article "The Hunting Ground, Quixote." He describes the scenes of Don Quixote's adventures, and also identifies the place of the book. He says:

Argamasilla's principal boast is the Casa de M<sup>o</sup> which has been judged worthy of preservation. There seems to be no dispute that here in the prison-like Cervantes was held in captivity. But how wrought in this dark cell, whose ceiling is but feet from the earthen floor, must remain undecided. Most careful of historians will admit that in this the book was probably conceived, for the prologue of the first part informs us that it was "engendered in . . . The prevailing faith is a mere matter of being held by the most advanced school that El de Medrano is the birthplace, not only of the first of the book and of the second, which was written years later, but also of every episode in the life of Cervantes, including the battle of Lepanto.

#### CERVANTES.

At first there was no Squire Sancho, and, indeed, none would have been needed if the original plan of a short satire of the chivalric romance had been adhered to.

When the tale developed into a realistic portrayal of

### THE ITALIAN STATESMAN, CRISPI, AS SEEN BY HIS COMPATRIOTS.

THE unveiling of a monument by Rutelli to Francesco Crispi in a square at Palermo renamed after the dead statesman has called forth a number of articles in the Italian reviews. The *Rivista di Roma* (Rome) devotes a special number to Crispi. The *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) discusses "Crispi, Minister of Foreign Affairs," in an extended illustrated article. Mario Mandalari, in the *Italia Moderna* (Rome), gives a number of unpublished documents referring to Crispi, and a brief estimate of the man, part of which we quote:

Francesco Crispi always inspired fear; that is all. And he inspired fear because he always remained a sectary and a conspirator; that he was before 1848; that he was after 1853. No one was ever able to read wholly and clearly the thoughts of Crispi, hence the fear that he always inspired in friends and adversaries. In his brain one thought dominated,—that of the greatness of his country. All the other thoughts came and went, appeared and disappeared, like vapor in a boiling kettle. Since he had helped to increase the greatness of the country, he had a great or . . . And

since the expedition of Marsala would not be made without his work, as exile, he placed his own mind, between Garibaldi and Mazzini, was in the second rank, and also Victor Emmanuel. This conception of himself he wished to impose in speaking, discussing, walking, governing; in conversations, in meetings, and in ministerial ences. Consequently, it is proper to say that never enjoyed the complete faith and sympathy of the sovereign whose minister he was. His coöperation the government was always imposed by extraordinary events of internal or foreign politics, and was not to parliamentary revolutions or to personal systems. However, the extraordinary events of 1878 made Crispi one of the strongest, most audacious and able statesmen of Europe during the nineteenth century.

In another number of the *Italia Moderna* given much of the address by Prof. G. Arcoleo, Senator, pronounced at the unveiling of the monument. Senator Arcoleo calls "one of the most singular men of our age" and says "serene judgment of his character can hardly yet be given." The speaker was in some things his political opponent.

is accused of partiality. We give a most striking sentences :

Sicilian birth he drew, accentuated, the less of intuition, rapid action, rebellious insubordination, impatience of analysis, indomitable fascination for great names and great heroic energies tending to a single goal ; Sicilian Italian soul. He alone of the grand battalions of all the vicissitudes of Italian public revolution, that changed the political orders, that has created social orders. Therefore, an aspect, like the deeds that preceded the with alternate fates of victory and defeat, of conflict of principles and interests, of grand designs. He appeared as revolutionist, nationalist, democrat and autocrat, tribune ; lover of the people and despiser of the throne. He began as a republican and ended as a monarchist.

He followed Mazzini in the name of liberty, Victor Emmanuel in the name of unity, and the *comizio* to the assembly, from factions to the government, from the barricades to the state of order without contradiction of means, but always with the goal, for in him the idea of the fatherland had fixed his mind and moved his soul and his heart and fugitive, struggling for the people, he was popular. Rigid and autocratic man of iron, he was hated by the moderates ; precursor of the new parties, he was their rude butt. Obeyed by vast majorities when in the government, of his fall he was alone. He rallied voters, he formed parties. The excesses of his attacks on his enemies ; the excesses of his commands to his friends. Such was his character, shy of pomp, his style, devoid of phrases ; such his life, austere. To King Ferdinand, to whom he was mighty, he replied, "I seek justice, not power." To Garibaldi, hesitating over an expedition, he replied, "I guarantee Sicily on my life." To his enemies who urged him to conspiracy, he replied, "I guarantee Sicily on my life." To his friends who urged him to rebellion, he replied, "I guarantee Sicily on my life." To Mazzini, who counseled him to agitation for the ancient faith, he responded, "I guarantee Sicily on my life." To his enemies who urged him to conspiracy, he replied, "I guarantee Sicily on my life." To his friends who urged him to rebellion, he replied, "I guarantee Sicily on my life."

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THE MONUMENT TO FRANCESCO CRISPI (BY RUTELLI)  
RECENTLY UNVEILED IN PALERMO.

about unknown Africa. "I found it and I keep it." Accused of failing in reforms, he rejoined, "A government does what it can, not what it wishes." These are not phrases, but indexes of the same energy, sides of the polyhedron. Pride is revealed, but also character.

## PROPOSED STATE CONTROL OF ITALIAN RAILWAYS.

The Italian ministry announces semi-officially that, owing to inability to agree with the railroad companies on a new arrangement for the private operation of the roads, the government on July 1, assume control of all the railways except the south Italy railroads, according to the provisions of the law of 1862. As this concession has been in effect since the beginning of the year, a new and entirely new order of things is provided for. The views as to what is really best to do are given by the editors, authors, and magazine writers in informing the public as to present

facts and best future policies. Deputy Maggiorini Ferraris, editor of the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), in the first number of his review for January, discusses "How People Travel in Italy and Abroad," and, by comparative tables, makes a bad showing for Italy. In the number of trips per inhabitant, Italy is ahead of only Russia and Roumania. Its average is 1.82, while in England it is 27.40. Comparing the number of trips with their average length, which is greater in Italy than in several other countries, it still results that Austria makes three times the use



BRIDGE IN CHIVELA PASS, ON THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY.

## MEXICO'S ISTHMUS ROUTE.

HAPS few Americans are aware of the progress that has recently been made on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in the direction of building an important highway of commerce. President Diaz has just made a trip of inspection to the isthmus, and as a representative of the Mexican Government, which in partnership with a firm of English contractors has practically built the trans isthmian railroad and transferred the terminal ports of Coatzacoalcas and Vera Cruz, has expressed his satisfaction with the construction work as now practically completed.

A writer in *Modern Mexico* describes the President's tour of inspection, and sets forth some of the advantages of the Tehuantepec Railway.

The isthmus is situated in the southern part of Mexico, in the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. The distance from ocean to ocean, in a straight line, is one hundred and twenty-five miles.

One important topographical feature of the Isthmian territory is its comparatively level surface. The rise from the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico is very gradual, and culminates in the Chivela Pass, at a height of only seven hundred and thirty feet, whence the descent to the Pacific is comparatively abrupt. The isthmus affords certain advantages for interoceanic communication. The writer in *Modern Mexico* holds that the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is much nearer to the axial line of the world's trade than either Nicaragua or Panama, and to support this contention he presents the following table of distances in English miles between some of the chief commercial

ports of the world by the three American isthmuses:

New York to San Francisco.....	2,100
New York to Puget Sound.....	2,200
New York to Sitka.....	2,300
New York to Bering Straits.....	2,400
New York to Acapulco.....	1,100
New York to Mazatlan.....	1,200
New York to Hongkong.....	1,300
New York to Yokohama.....	1,400
New York to Melbourne.....	1,500
New York to Auckland.....	1,600
New York to Honolulu.....	1,700
New Orleans to San Francisco.....	1,800
New Orleans to Acapulco.....	1,900
New Orleans to Mazatlan.....	2,000
Liverpool to San Francisco.....	2,100
Liverpool to Acapulco.....	2,200
Liverpool to Mazatlan.....	2,300
Liverpool to Auckland.....	2,400
Liverpool to Honolulu.....	2,500
Liverpool to Yokohama.....	2,600
Liverpool to Melbourne.....	2,700

It is claimed that the opening up of a trade route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec will be of especial benefit to the middle West of the United States, and particularly the Mississippi Valley. The distance from the mouth of the Mississippi to the northern terminal of the Tehuantepec Railway is 810 miles, and the total distance by rail and water from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Mexican isthmus is only 1,875 miles. The average saving in distance by the Tehuantepec route over Panama to all points on the Atlantic coast of the United States and Europe is about 1,250 miles. The



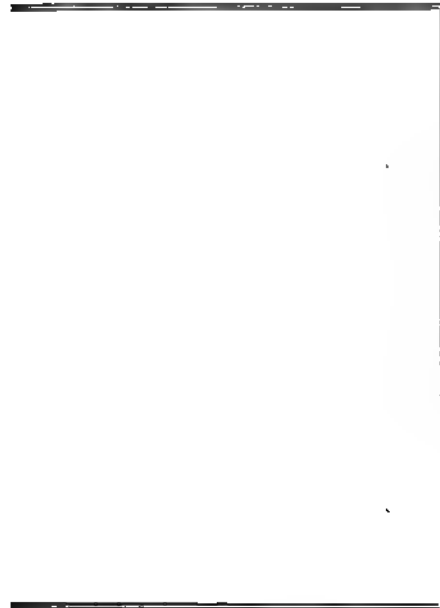
es are of steel with solid masonry abutments. Oil is burned as fuel on this railway, and is found to be about 30 per cent. cheaper than coal or wood. The minimum depth of water in the harbors, after the completion of operations now in progress, will be not less than ten fathoms.

It is predicted in Mexico that the opening of the Tehuantepec route with its ports in full operation will result in about a large increase in the exchange of goods between Mexican and Central American

ports, as well as between the interior sections of Mexico and its Pacific States. The cost of transportation will be greatly reduced *via* the Tehuantepec route as compared with the long hauls *via* the railway lines, as at present. At the present time, traffic between Mexico City and Mexican Pacific ports moves *via* Mexican and United States railway lines through the crossings of the Rio Grande. The natural route for this traffic is by way of Salina Cruz and the Tehuantepec Railway.

### THE CRÉDIT LYONNAIS AND ITS FOUNDER.

THE CRÉDIT LYONNAIS has been directed anew to the same old purpose, the famous French banking institution, the Crédit Lyonnais, which has branches in all the world, by the recent death of its founder, M. Henri Germain, the well-known financier and politician.



THE LATE HENRI GERMAIN.  
of the Crédit Lyonnais, who died on February 2,  
1905, at the age of eighty-one.)

Henri Germain was born in Lyons, in February, 1814. He had a useful public life, having been elected to the legislative corps for the Department of the Rhone in 1869. In 1871, he was a member of the National Assembly, which afterward became the Chamber of Deputies. In 1885, he was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, publishing, successively,

works on parliamentary law, finance, and politics. M. Germain had an unusual oratorical gift and a fine legal mind. It was as financier, however, and the founder of the famous Crédit Lyonnais that his title to fame is most secure.

The first branches of his great banking institution were founded in the city of Lyons and vicinity in 1863. In the *Correspondant* (Paris), the story of the successful enterprises of this well-known Lyons banker is told by Franz Heymann. It was easy enough, declares this writer, to establish the banks in the Lyons zone, but the conquest of the rest of France was more difficult, and to occupy Paris it was found necessary to establish several banks to overcome the great obstacle of distance. The aims Henri Germain sought to attain in founding the great bank were simply to place at the disposal of business men and others all the services of a bank by offering them every possible facility for credit, and by extending the field from Lyons and Paris to every large city in France and the important capitals abroad, and to constitute a numerous *clientèle* recruited from all classes of the population, from artisans and small capitalists to great merchants and large employers of labor the world over.

The secret of M. Germain's extraordinary success lay in knowing how to invest without risk the capital and money deposited, and in investing such enormous sums where they were easily realizable at any time. Security in the operations of the bank was at all times his supreme aim. Another element of success lay in his conviction of the importance of great reserve funds. He believed in regular dividends, and the large reserve fund which he accumulated and regarded as indispensable enabled him to assure a regular dividend and inspired confidence in the future. His wisdom in adopting this principle was justified when the Franco-German War broke out in 1870.





atic training, too, the departed master was indelibly in German soil. In his youthful years still a student, the German artist visited France, consecrate himself and his art. Menzel was in Paris in later years, always studying his art with the open gaze of a keen observer. No "influences," such as we perceive in other artists, especially under the effect of the French atmosphere, are to be found in him. His art remained, in every way, the expression of his own individuality, and why it remained German, and not only as to its essential, material content.

In regard to his own time also, he has, as it were, come to be considered an historian of his own age. He, the herald of Prussianism, its fame and glory, served Emperor William I. with devotion, albeit his work here was essentially historical, because he had lived through the events which he portrayed. Still fresh in all minds are two paintings, representing striking episodes in recent Prussian history, "The Death of the King at Königsberg" and "The Departure for the Field in 1870." What force and penetrating insight has the artist displayed in the first one, "making every scene in the farthest one, in spite of all pomp, a fascinating study; and what life in the second picture, where in a portion of the history of our age

#### ONE OF MENZEL'S BEST-KNOWN NATIONAL GERMAN TYPES.

is made to live again!" The article concludes with the mention of Menzel's chief productions.

In the year 1836 appeared the "Memorabilia of Brandenburg History," an episodic representation of the landmarks of German history up to the battle of Leipzig. But his favorite theme was the time of Frederick the Great. With the vision and the truth of the historian he depicted particulars in the life of the great king, his personality, his official acts, his contemporaries, and his surroundings. To this category belong the illustrations to Kugler's "History of Frederick the Great" (1840 to 1842), which carried the artist's name, at the time, to all quarters of the globe. An undertaking of artistic importance was furnished him in illustrating the works of Frederick the Great. King Frederick William IV, shortly after his accession to the throne, conceived the project of republishing the complete works of his great ancestor, and of making this publication, which was to be presented to foreign monarchs or to meritorious individuals as a mark of distinction, a most splendid specimen of bookmaking. For this work Menzel drew, between the years 1843 and 1849, two hundred illustrations, which were reproduced as woodcuts by famous artists. There followed likewise illustrating the time of Frederick the Great, the lithographic work, "The Army of Frederick the Great" (600 colored lithographs: 1857), and the collection of woodcuts, "From King Frederick's Time." Of his numerous larger paintings we shall name only those that are best known: "The Round Table of Frederick the Great," "The Flute Concert at Sans Souci" (Berlin National Gallery), "The Coronation at Königsberg" (in the Berlin Palace), and "The Departure for the Field, 1870" (National Gallery).

The drawing by Menzel

FREDERICK THE GREAT.



## THE LARGEST WATERFALL IN THE WORLD.

AGARA has a rival, if we may credit the news which comes to us through the *Illu-Zeitung* (Berlin).—a formidable rival,—in ls of the Ygnassu, which river forms part of undary between Brazil and the Argentine lic. That such a stupendous cataract has ately been discovered is due to the fact t is situated in an almost impenetrable some fifteen hundred kilometers (a kilo- is a little over .6 of a mile) distant from arest city, Buenos Ayres. The discoverer or Horaccio Anasagasti, of the Argentine lic, who says :

re seen and studied the falls of the Niagara and toria Falls of the Zambesi. I have also meas- e Ygnassu Falls, and these I declare to be the of the three. I suppose many will doubt this, but onfident that within a year this cataract will be dged to be the greatest natural wonder in the

For the last one hundred and ten kilometers course, the Ygnassu winds through a rugged, sinous country ; some eighteen kilometers before the Paraná it flows with terrible swiftess and o the right, and here are the falls. The preci- own which the river plunges is 210 feet high, hat of the Niagara is only 167, and the width is eet,—almost three times that of the Horseshoe

and the American Falls combined. Moreover, whereas it is estimated that one hundred million tons of water fall every hour at Niagara, one hundred and forty million is carried every hour by the Ygnassu Falls. At every season this cataract puts all the others in the shade, but in the rainy season, when the river rises from six to ten feet, it is simply stupendous.

Niagara, however, need have no fear that her throng of worshipers will be appreciably lessened for the present, for it is a wearisome journey to reach the Ygnassu Falls. From Buenos Ayres, only about half the distance of fifteen hundred kilometers can be covered by rail. Then several hundred kilometers by boat brings the traveler into an utterly uninhabited region and lands him still some miles from the falls. All this will be changed when the railroad from Paranagua, in Brazil, to Villa Rica and Asuncion, in Paraguay, is completed, for the road will go along the right bank of the Ygnassu to the point where it empties into the Paraná, and this is where the falls are. But there are still many difficulties to be overcome in the building of this road, and for a long time to come Buenos Ayres will probably remain the starting-point for the long and tiresome journey to the falls.

## PHOSPHORESCENT FISHES.

ROUGH the expeditions sent out to investigate life in the abysses of the ocean, remarkable facts have been brought to concerning the conditions that prevail there e characteristics which the deep-sea animals o have developed in response to these con- s.

water shuts out the light at such great y, and plants cannot exist there, conse- y animals must adapt themselves, not only lack of plant food, but also to the enor- pressure of the water and the perpetual ess.

a paper read before the German Zoölogical y, and published in the *Verhandlungen der hen Zoologischen Gesellschaft* (Leipsic), Prof. uer, of Marburg, says: "The changes which es of the deep sea fishes show, especially nsition to the so-called telescope eyes in hes of many different families, are con- l as adaptations to the peculiar light rela- of the deep sea, for the most important nce in the conditions of life which dis- sh this region from all others appears to, lack of sunlight and its apparent com-

pensation by the phosphorescent light of the organisms living there. There are differences in the structure of the vertebrate eye which up to the present time have been found only in this region."

Unfortunately, our knowledge of these forms is so limited that there is hardly any answer for questions concerning the significance of the great variety shown in the structure and arrangement of these organs,—how the light originates, whether it is colored or not, whether it is continuous or intermittent, and whether the fishes always remain in the deep sea, where the effects of the sunlight would be completely excluded, or whether they rise nearer the surface at times.

The writer finds four important kinds of light organs. One kind of tentacle light organ consists of modified strands of the dorsal fin, and there may be one or two of these light organs placed, usually, on the forehead, but in some fishes on the tip of the nose, from which position they may be thrown forward while the fish is swimming, although they are sometimes thrown backward toward the tail.

Another kind lies on the ventral side of the



various parts of the city. Each of these became known as 'de gang.' "

Judge Deuel states that ten years ago pickpockets in the teens were a rarity. After a while, however, the frequency of arrests for this offense became noticeable, and in 1900 it was nothing unusual to have several of these youthful pickpockets arraigned in one day in the Essex Market Court. From picking pockets, these youthful criminals soon branched out in other forms of larceny, becoming, in time, burglars, highway robbers, forgers, till-tappers, and wagon thieves. Under the old system of administering justice, the time and thought of the judges were chiefly taken up with adult cases, and little attention could be given to the restraint and supervision of the children. The result was that sympathetic leniency was the rule in the New York courts, as Judge Deuel shows. Even if the judges had had the time and the inclination, they were powerless in this matter, because grand jurors failed to indict and petit jurors could not be persuaded to convict.

#### THE COURT'S EFFORTS TO GET INFORMATION.

The New York Children's Court has been in existence about two years and a half, and during this time several important reforms in the administration of justice in the cases of minors have been instituted. One of these reforms consists in the abolition of the almost endless delays which formerly halted the wheels of justice. Children are brought up for trial not later than the day following arrest, and they do not have to return unless convicted. Even then, many are permitted to go home after a statement by the bench of the offense with which they are charged, the reasons making it objectionable, and the consequences sure to follow a repetition. But there is an aim on the part of the court to do away with the expression of sympathy or sentiment during the trial. Each culprit has the benefit of counsel,—if not employed by the parent, invariably assigned by the court. A dispassionate and methodical inquiry is conducted under strict legal methods, and the prisoner has the advantage of every technicality known to criminal practice. The justice presiding is both judge and jury. He has absolute control over future proceedings.

When the justice comes to pronounce the defendant guilty and sentence him to punishment, the controlling principle followed by the Children's Court is that what is best for the boy is best for society. In order to decide whether it is wiser to commit the boy to some reformatory or to permit him to return home, an endeavor is made to learn everything possi-

ble about the boy himself, his habits, disposition, environment, and previous record. The boy's record at school, if he has one, is obtained. The opinion of his employer, if he is at work, is also sought. The law permits the court to get information through any channel, and frequently several days are required to gather material upon which the court finally acts. In this matter, the court relies largely on the records of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which show, immediately at the close of a trial, whether there has been a previous conviction. If it is found that there has been such conviction, a suspended sentence or a parole generally follows. By suspended sentence is meant that the criminal punishment is not then inflicted, but may be in the following week, or month, or some time thereafter, but will not be so long as the youngster is of good behavior.

#### THE PAROLE SYSTEM AND ITS RESULTS.

In the case of a first offense, no matter how serious it may be, sentence is usually deferred and the child put on parole pending the gathering of further information, and during this time the child is under the supervision of the parole officer, to whom there must be a report each week, and at the end of the period,—from four to six weeks,—appearance and report in court. If the boy's conduct is reported as excellent, sentence is suspended. If there is improvement on former conduct, parole is continued. If the boy continues in his old ways, sentence is imposed, or there may be a short parole with a certain commitment at the end if a radical change is not shown. One instance cited by Judge Deuel as indicating the value of this method of procedure is outlined by him in the following paragraphs :

In October last, a widow had her only child, a boy of fourteen, taken into custody by the police for absolute incorrigibility; he stayed out nights, associated with bad companions, would not work, and was rude and insolent. On the following morning, the mother appeared in court to press the charge under oath and insisted that the boy be committed forthwith. The usual practice was followed,—the boy was remanded to the society and an investigation ordered; the report confirmed everything the mother had alleged, and the few days of separation had in no way changed her determination to have the boy committed, for, as she declared, she was completely discouraged, and he was past redemption. Something about the boy led me in the opposite direction, and I said to her, "I think we had better give this young man just one more chance," and, turning to him, I said, "Don't you think so, my boy?"

"Yes, judge," was the quick response.

After some conversation with the mother, who finally relented, a five weeks' parole was ordered. On the re-



to carry out his mighty reforms without their aid. But Nicholas II. is not Peter the Great. He is complaining of the bureaucracy as Ivan the Terrible's people were complaining of the boyars, and is entangled in a war as grave and as unfortunate as any of the wars with Poland or the Crimean War, but he has obliged other rulers to convene this as-

sembly had been summoned to the delegates, the members of the Duma, and the clerical synod. The assembly then divided itself by its estates, the estates deliberated on the questions proposed, and the result was presented separately by each estate in writing.

Zemski Sobors varied in their composition on two occasions, in 1644 and 1682, included, not only the superior clergy, the nobility, the lower clergy, and the lower gentry, the three grades of Muscovite merchant and the citizens of urban districts, but also the peasants established on the lands of the nobles. The session was opened by the Czar or by his secretaries, who explained the reasons

for the Sobor, though they could not initiate legislation, used, in replying to the government demand, to make known their sentiments on Russian politics. Their position, of course, was much less important than that of English parliaments, but they had a good deal to do with various reforms, and they were certainly a check on the despotism of provincial governors and the exactions of the bureaucracy. If Nicholas II. summons a Zemski Sobor to-day he is not likely to find it less in earnest in defending the people of Russia from the bureaucracy and the grand dukes.

## MORE RUSSIAN HISTORY IN THE DOCUMENTS.

IMMEDIATELY after the St. Petersburg massacre of January 22, the Russian censorship forbade to all the press of the empire that publication of any news about the events of that Sunday, other than that given in the *Messenger*, was prohibited. Of course, the press was not strictly obeyed. The text of the famous petition to the Czar which the workmen of St. Petersburg presented was the first to be published. Following is a close rendering of it, which was entitled

### PETITION OF THE ST. PETERSBURG WORKINGMEN TO THE CZAR, OUR SOVEREIGN."

"We, the workingmen of St. Petersburg, our wives, and helpless old parents, come to you, our Sovereign, to seek justice and protection. We are in extreme poverty, we are being oppressed and treated with unbearable toil. Insults are showered upon us, we are not recognized as human beings, but as like slaves, who must bear their bitter fate. We have suffered and endured, but now we are being driven further and further into the gulf of poverty, ignorance, and despair. Despotism and official oppression oppress us, and we are being stifled. Our Sovereign, has given out, and our patience is exhausted. We have reached that fearful climax which is preferable to a prolongation of our unendurable sufferings. We have, therefore, laid aside our tools and informed our employers that we shall not return to work until our demands have been satisfied. We desire only that without delay we be given work, for we do not want life, but drudgery and an everlasting struggle. We first requested that our employers concede to us, but this was denied us. We were denied the right to speak about our needs, but the law does not grant us such a privilege. Our demands have been proven to be illegal. We have demanded that the working day consist of only eight hours, that the rate of pay for labor be agreed upon, and that our relations with the lower management

of each and every working establishment, be looked into, that the daily pay of the common laborer and of women be raised to one ruble, that overtime labor be abolished, that we receive competent medical attention and without any insults, that the shops be built in such

VLADIMIR KOROLEVSKY.

(The Liberal, and editor of *Russkaya Bogatitsa*.)

a way that people should be able to work in them without meeting there with premature death from terrible draughts, rain, and snow. Each and everything, according to the opinion of our employers, was against the law, each petition a misdemeanor, and our wish to improve our condition was considered to be an audacity, highly insulting to our employers.

Sovereign! More than three hundred thousand of





is a hard task. Up to the time of his writing Russia knew of the happenings of January 2) only what it was permitted to know from government statement which appeared the wing day in the *Pravitelstvenny Vyesnik* (Official Messenger).

The tragedy that shocked, on Monday, the entire civil world is described there in a few cold-blooded sentences. The workingmen, we are told, repaired in crowds, on January 9 (23), toward the center of the

In several places there occurred bloody collisions between them and the troops, because of the stubborn refusal of the crowds to disperse, as ordered, and because of the actual attack on the military in some cases. Several places are then mentioned where volleys were fired against the crowds. Finally, the number of killed is given as 76, and of the wounded as 233. The last figures went somewhat further,—90 killed and wounded. And nothing more but a period.

#### THE BREAKING UP OF THE STAGNANT RUSSIAN LIFE.

Our traditions and habits of Russian life, says Lenko, have been so formed that whenever anything of significance appears in it, anything unusual, or perhaps of stern significance, the password given out is silence, instead of free discussion and of critical illumination."

Now we are no longer blind, and we note even in the "ructions" of the committee of ministers the tentative confession that the "establishment of the authority of the law" equal for all is the most pressing need of the country, and that its absence is one of the causes of our present misfortunes. But when, under the guise of district governors, there was introduced into our unfortunate existence the opposite principle, the beginning, presumably, of the paternal authority of one class over another, that deprived the millions of peasants of all legal guarantees, the measure that was recognized as essential was the

curtailment of the right of the press to comment on and to criticise the new institution.

This is also true, he continues, of the events of the fateful "Vladimir's Day."

We shall not attempt to reproduce the details of this terrible picture. Perhaps it will soon be depicted in unbiased history. . . . Nor shall we attempt to measure its true extent. . . . For reasons that are quite evident, we shall also refrain from the critical discussion of these events. . . . It is a great, oppressive, irreparable misfortune. Like a gloomy specter, like a terrible warning, it has appeared on the line of demarcation that is to indicate the breaking up of the stagnant Russian life, the beginning of its new era. . . . We have lived through so little since the beginning of the much-promising discussions on unification and confidence, and we have lived through so much since those volleys and the cavalry attacks in the streets of the capital. . . . The whole Russian life appears to us as if having halted in indecision and horror, like the legendary giant before whom there suddenly appeared at the cross-roads a terrifying phantom. Whither to go further? Or to go at all? And may there be at all any faith in the future, and may we repent at the still recent delightful formulas? Is it possible that all this may again be questioned? The tragedy of our life for the last decade is marked by the impotency of all attempts to break the magic circle of bureaucratic reaction. When outward calm is established in the wearied nation, its hopeless silence is accepted as a sign of prosperity and contentment. And we hear, then, that no reforms are necessary, for everything is satisfactory. And everything is satisfactory, from the very fact that no reforms are apparent on the political horizon. But when the outward prosperity is replaced by indications of discontent and alarm, the beginning of attempts at reform are at once discontinued, being considered premature. They are unnecessary when everything is quiet. They are inadmissible when there is political fermentation. Such is the philosophy of our most recent history,—such is the alpha and omega of the bureaucratic creative power.

#### RUSSIAN EDITORS ON THE MINISTRY OF PRINCE MIRSKI.

It is now generally recognized in Russia (the rest of the world realized it some time ago) that the brief ministry of Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski was the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Russia's internal development. In a few months during which he held office, the country was enabled to accomplish a great deal for its progress, and it is now admitted that what he been supported in all his views much of the present internal disorder in Russia would have been prevented. Despite the rigors of the censorship, Russian periodicals have been coming out, with much feeling, on the prince's government, and (it may almost be said without exception) in a eulogistic tone. The *St. Petersburg Vedomosti* says:

Noble in all his views and aims, the prince's ministry was heralded with the greatest joy by all Russia, of whatever nationality, and this same Russia regrets his retirement from his elevated post, for he has accomplished a task perhaps the most difficult in the whole empire. After the harsh and unfair *régime* of Plehve, which was destructive of the very foundations of the empire, and positively intolerable, the accession to power of such an enlightened and affable minister as Prince Svyatopolk-Mirski could not but have a cheering influence on our whole gloomy social organization. He came like a ray of sunshine breaking through the clouds, showing us the blue sky, and holding out hopes for the future.

The *Sviet* declares that the work of the prince will not pass away. He taught us, says this journal, that the government must have confi-

dence in the people, otherwise it denies its own legitimate existence. The *Russ* echoes these sentiments. It declares:

The future cool blooded historian who will be able to calmly consider the troublesome times for Russia at the beginning of the present century will perhaps say, "The knight of an hour." He was so, but it is knight-hood nevertheless. Our bureaucratic institutions, existing for centuries, are not windmills, and a struggle with them is highly honorable even for the defeated. But a breach in their armor has really been made. The consciousness that it is no longer possible to live under existing conditions has permeated the whole of Russian society, even the bureaucracy itself.

In the direction of the freedom of the press, says the St. Petersburg *Gazeta*, Prince Mirski scored a real victory. This view is also gratefully set forth by the *Novosti*. The *Shorn* finds a resemblance between the retiring minister and Czar Alexander's great secretary, Count Loris Melikov. The *Shorn* says:

After the retirement of Loris Melikov, there again came into action the famous screw of repression. We Russians generally have a very short memory. We learn very little, read very little, and, besides, are not very rancorous. With us, old wounds heal quickly, and we are generally ready to adopt means which are, in the end, useless. The old screw has again been put into motion, and we have reached the old, well known hollow, the same place, with the name changed. It is Port Arthur instead of Sevastopol. . . . We believe that the feeling of reverence for Prince Mirski will grow, and that the feeling of gratefulness for his short service as minister of the interior will continue to increase.

The two progressive papers of St. Petersburg, *Our Life* and *Our Days*, which have been suspended by Prince Mirski's successors,

sor, Bulygin, are rather skeptical. The *Nashi Zhurn* says:

Prince Mirski made his *début* by turning to society with the word "confidence." Now, this is precisely the word with which we should characterize the programme of the prince's ministerial activity. Please notice, however, that we refer to the programme, not to its execution. The word "confidence" has, during Prince Mirski's administration, shown all its strength and all its weakness.

The *Nashi Dni* declares:

Beyond a doubt, the brief ministry of Prince Syatopolk-Mirski was an exemplification of good impulses. At the same time, it must be admitted that Prince Mirski leaves his post with a feeling of deep disappointment and a consciousness of his own helplessness and the futility of his impulses.

Of the Moscow journals, only the *Russkaya Vperednost* and the *Russkaya Pravda* comment in any way upon the event. The first-named journal declares that Prince Mirski has rendered a signal service to both the Russian Government and the Russian people. "He has furnished the government with the means of becoming directly acquainted with the real desires and the real aims of our peaceful, well-behaved social elements." The *Russkaya Pravda*, however, believes that long before the retirement of Prince Mirski, Russian society had lost all trust in the "confidence" policy. "Prince Mirski, this journal insists, himself underrated the power of public opinion. . . . The so many Russians who have looked upon Prince Mirski as a powerful mediator between the government and the Russian people will find that with his retirement this mediating link has vanished."

## MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

HOWEVER surprising the purely military success of the Japanese in the siege of Port Arthur, it is not less surprising that the *Nashi* and the *Nashi Dni* have not yet said anything about the military significance of the event. This is the very thing which the Japanese have been boasting of since the beginning of the siege. The *Nashi* and the *Nashi Dni* have not yet said anything about the military significance of the event. This is the very thing which the Japanese have been boasting of since the beginning of the siege.

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one with success. It is nothing less than a turning-point in the history of the world.

The Japanese have not indorse the Japanese's position as to the sound judgment of the Japanese in expending such enormous sums upon the subjection of Port Arthur. It is a demonstration upon that point has assured the proper conduct of the war.

The Japanese have been boasting of since the beginning of the siege. The *Nashi* and the *Nashi Dni* have not yet said anything about the military significance of the event. This is the very thing which the Japanese have been boasting of since the beginning of the siege.

A great achievement it would, no doubt, but it would not have decided the fortunes of the war. If the naval forces set in motion in Europe at the same time, joined the East Asiatic fleet, and both had found in Port Arthur a strong, fixed point of support, it would have meant the ruin of Japan's maritime supremacy. Japan's connection with her armies on the mainland would, at a certain point, have ceased and their destruction become a question of time. Port Arthur had to fall, not only on account of the fleet sheltered there, and the loss of the naval port, which would otherwise have been the enemy's base. . . . Even to-day, the military authorities have no doubt of the ultimate victory of Russia, which cannot be mortally hurt, and whose wealth of resources seems to enable her to prosecute the war until the total exhaustion of her brave adversary. But it can no longer be assumed that Japan has, by the fall of Port Arthur, opened up the possibility of being the final, and the passing, victor. From a reserve of forty-million inhabitants she can, like Russia, recruit fresh troops for a long time, and maintain them on a high command respect. Newly arrived recruits are, not fully trained, serviceable soldiers, but numbers to have been done in Japan to have large forces in readiness during the war. At any rate, from discriminating reports from Tokio leading men there are prepared for a long war, they regard all that has thus far happened as a mere prelude.

The enormous loss of life incurred by the

#### A LITTLE RUSSIAN HERO OF PORT ARTHUR.

(This twelve-year-old boy went through the Japanese lines several times, carrying important information.)

Japanese in the siege is justified by Freiherr von der Goltz both upon the general principle that the most vigorously prosecuted war is in the end the most humane and upon the special grounds applicable to the particular situation in hand. As to errors of judgment in the prosecution of the siege, there is no doubt that such were committed; "but where, in any war," asks the writer, "has this been otherwise?" The military lessons of the siege are numerous, and not least remarkable among them is the rehabilitation of methods that had been discarded as antiquated.

Our knowledge of the details of the memorable siege are still far too inexact to permit a reliable judgment as to what was proper or improper in its conduct. We can only apprehend from the course of the siege in general where errors may possibly have been committed. As to that, it appears to me that they emanated directly from teachers of European and not of Japanese origin, and that the Japanese may perhaps ascribe them rather to what they learned than to what they failed to learn. In the armies of Europe, the development of heavy artillery has, in the last few decades, played an important rôle. Since it has been made possible to use powerful explosives without endangering the ordnance — or those who serve it, its astounding effects have

GEORGE AND HIS WIFE UPON THEIR ARRIVAL  
AT ODESSA.

aroused widespread comment. A considerable time elapsed before it was decided to furnish it to commanders in the field. Then followed the old story. It has been the fate of all innovations to fight their way arduously to recognition, and finally to be overestimated. It is this point which we have possibly reached at this very time. The effect presented to the sight by the cannonading of modern heavy artillery is an altogether imposing one. Like gigantic trees, clouds of smoke and dust loom up above the spot where a missile has struck, and a shower of clods and *débris* is seen whirling in the air. One involuntarily feels that nothing could withstand this force. Therein lies the temptation to demand entirely too much of this modern implement of war. It is expected that it, *by itself*, will suffice to bear down every artful means of resistance. A theory has with time been evolved that all that is required is to place the heavy artillery in a favorable position before a fortress, under fire of the watchful defenders, in order to decide the fate of the place. A close assault has widely been declared to be superfluous. It is only in exceptional cases that a resort to the storming of the bombarded works is still regarded as admissible. It is possible that the Japanese, who have care-

fully studied all the achievements and opinions of Europeans, started out with the same ideas, and they experienced the disappointment which precisely in war, metes out to the best, apparently correct, theories. It seems that they frequently attacked too soon, and that they erred as to the utility of their artillery as a whole, or perhaps only in relation to the condition of the bombarded. What is certain is, that they often sustained which appear disproportionately heavy. . . . The art, too, of digging trenches with slow, arduous labor using pickaxe and shovel, and even subterranean warfare, we have mostly regarded as a past stage of development, which, for our age, should belong rather to the history of warfare than to its practice. Both, however, were revived before Port Arthur, and on a gigantic scale. This must provoke our earnest attention. Many other methods of warfare emerge again from the past. In the close combat about the forts, the hand-grenade played a part, as has often been repeated, such as it did two hundred years ago. The one of to-day is, naturally, of a modernized form, and of course, far more effective and terrible than its predecessor.

## HAS THE RUSSIAN CRISIS BEEN EXAGGERATED?

THE American and English reviews teem with articles on the situation in Russia. Among the most noteworthy English contributions is the article entitled "Revolution by Telegraph" which Mr. R. Long writes in the *Fortnightly Review* from St. Petersburg. Mr. Long is one of the few British journalists who can speak Russian with facility. There is in Russia, he declares, discontent, but no revolution. As representing an influential group of American newspapers, he has had access to everybody, from the Grand Duke Vladimir down to the wildest revolutionist, and he sums up his estimate of the whole matter as follows:

The essential facts are perfectly plain to those who seriously studied events on the spot, unaffected by the tissue of incoherent sensationalism sent over the long-suffering wires from St. Petersburg to London. There was no revolution, no revolutionary movement, hardly any revolutionary feeling, in the Russian capital. Of the conditions precedent of revolution, not one, save widespread anger and discontent, exists. There is not an armed people, or the possibility of getting arms. There is not a mutinous soldiery. There is not an exhausted treasury. And lastly, and most important of all, there is little symptom of any great religious or philosophical awakening, such as inspired and directed the successful popular revolts of western Europe.

But although there was neither revolution nor the revolutionary spirit, Mr. Long warns us that this does not imply that the government's oppressive policy is based upon the confidence of its strength.

The one fact which neither party disputes is that autocracy is suffering from the incurable weakness of senility. The reactionaries, in fact, are more with the present system for its feebleness than the progressives are for its tyranny. Russia unanimously believes that the present supreme opponent to social reform is not the Czar, who has no power, or his ministers, who have no opinions, but a certain agelessly highly placed lady who adds to power and opinion inflexible persistency and indomitable heart. In the complete surrender of autocracy to the people, demands as more probable than the enforcement of demands by successful revolt.

### NICHOLAS II. NOT A COWARD OR A WEAKLING

Mr. Long pours contempt upon the rumors that were spread about the Czar and his family on Sunday. He was really appalled by the truth and was prostrated with horror. But Nicholas II. is no more responsible for the shooting of his subjects on January 22 than he is for the eclipse of the moon. "The preposterous notion of his alleged cowardice is without foundation." "Nicholas II. did not run away from his subjects, or scuttle from palace to palace to escape the perils of a revolution which no one expected." Nevertheless, Mr. Long says, from "The Czar has failed as a ruler. He has no fight. His subjects neither love him nor fear him."

The convinced reformers hope nothing from him. The convinced reactionaries despise him, primarily what they are pleased to call truckling to the universal sentiment of peace. The unnumbered dumb millions have not yet learned to discriminate between re-

form are not impressed by his personality. The stupid, unmoral world of society regards him with indifference. Even his domesticated life is a cause of uneasiness.

#### EX-MINISTER WITTE THE INDISPENSABLE.

It is not if Mr. Long is hard on the Czar, he has evidently succumbed to the glamour of M. Witte.

Even the longer-headed men of both parties agree that there is only one man in the empire fit to face the peril. The ex-finance minister, M. Witte, never towered above rascally colleagues as he does to-day. Russia in and hopes in the ex-minister of finance. The brusque manners, never laid aside save when it is an object to gain, the massive, awkward figure, the unconcealed irritability of speech and blunt denunciation of folly,—all appeal to a people accustomed to the rule of the elegant weakling phrasemongers who hitherto held the upper hand only because of the bureaucratic machine, which they pretend to control. M. Witte possesses sufficient cohesion and power to rule, badly, by itself. During the last five years, M. Witte has grown grayer, more morose in manner, and inclined to the civilities of ordinary intercourse. Friends and enemies alike affirm that he is the same with the same miraculous power of work, the resolute bearing toward opposition, the same indolent habit of doing what has to be done without delay. Nobody knows how far he sympathizes with reform. He has in a brief term of years consolidated autocratic oppression, created an economic system which is the only mainstay of the autocracy left, and coquetted with the most advanced constitutionalists. How he will act, no one knows.

But every one feels that he will at least act decisively. He will not be a petty oppressor or a half-hearted emancipator. He speaks bitterly, wears his irritation and contempt on his sleeve, and plainly lets every one see that he is quite conscious of his power to drag Russia out of the abyss into which she has sunk and furious at the ingratitude with which he has been treated. And this plain speech alienates many who have no objection to his policy. Yet, despite his condemned financial policy, his unbearable manner, his doubtful Liberalism, there is not one intelligent Russian who does not mention his name with respect and awe.

#### THE MACHINE KEEPS GOING.

The machine of government keeps going, despite all the discontent. The educated classes dislike it, but they fear that but for its support the labor movement would get out of hand. "Many moderate Liberals affirm that a successful working-class revolt would culminate in a general and infuriated attack upon every one who wore the 'European' garb of infamy and did not cut his hair over the nape, wear bast-shoes and a sheepskin *shuba*." Hence, cultivated society will support the government against a working-class revolt, and unarmed and distrusted labor can effect nothing by itself. Yet Russia is united as to the need of some kind of representative government. Editor Korolenko (of the *Bogatsvo*) says: "I give autocracy two years' life at most. A constitution is the only possible alternative to a revolution in the near future."

## THE FORCES OPPOSED TO RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY.

At the time last autumn, on the initiative of several members of the Finnish Opposition, representatives of eight of the leading opposition organizations in the Russian Empire held a conference, in Paris, for the purpose of agreeing on the possible means of coordinating the efforts directed to the ends that might be shown common to all those organizations struggling against the autocratic system in the Russian Empire. The following organizations had invited to send representatives to this conference:

1. Russian Social Democratic Labor party; the Party of Socialist-Revolutionists; the Alliance of Liberation (Soyuz Osвобождениця); the Polish Socialist party; the Proletariat Polish Socialist party; the Democracy of Poland and Lithuania; the Polish National League; the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party; the White Russian Socialist Group; the Ukrainian Socialist party; the Ukrainian Revolutionary Party; the Lettonian Social Democratic Labor party; the Alliance of Lettonian Social Democrats; the Finnish labor party; the Finnish Party of Active Resistance; the Georgian Party of Socialist-Federalist-Revolutionists; the Armenian Social Democratic Labor

Organization; the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, and the General Jewish Labor Alliance (the *Bund*). Of the groups enumerated,—all of which had originally expressed fundamental agreement to take part in the conference,—the following organizations sent delegates: the Party of Socialist-Revolutionists, the Alliance of Liberation, the Polish National League, the Polish Socialist party, the Lettonian Social Democratic Labor party, the Finnish Party of Active Resistance, the Georgian Party of Socialist-Federalist-Revolutionists, and the Armenian Revolutionary Federation. Three organizations—the Russian Social Democratic Labor party, the Social Democracy of Poland and Lithuania, and the Ukrainian Revolutionary party—sent their refusal to participate in the conference for specified motives. The remaining groups, for reasons not known to the conference, sent neither delegates nor reasons for holding off.

#### SOME RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED.

The conference came to conclusions set forth in the minutes, which were signed in the original by all the delegates taking part in the deliberations, with the exception of the representative of the Lettonian Social Democratic Labor party, who declared that he accepts all the re-

cults of the conference *ad referendum*. In order that the conference should not be without influence externally it was decided to publish the condensed minutes of the assembly, as well as a declaration of the demands common to the organizations represented. The assembly discussed the possible points of an agreement and of an harmonious action principally within the limits of the following three sections: the form of government, the question of the nationalities, and the question of the means of carrying on the struggle. We quote the following particulars from the minutes of the conference:

In the matter of the political reorganization of the Russian Empire, to which all the groups represented alike tend, it was recognized as possible to declare that the simultaneous object of the struggle can be, not only the negative task, the subversion of autocracy and not only the general formula of political freedom and fundamental rights, but also the tending toward the attainment of the political reorganization in the democratic spirit, which is likewise common to all the parties holding council together. A manifest proof of the general tendency of these parties toward the political transformation of the Russian Empire on democratic lines is the declaration made by the conference, and identical for all the parties participating that the fundamental principle of popular representation is to be universal suffrage.

Without entering into a closer analysis of the controvertible point of the part that the question of the nationalities is to play at the laying of the foundations of the state law in the transformed Russian state, the assembly recognized it as possible to declare that all the parties taking part in the conference agree on the solution of the question of the nationalities, to the admission to every nationality of the right of deciding all its affairs by itself, and to the recognition of national development, regulated by laws.

In the means of carrying out the above there was shown freedom of the various groups to suggest the diverse character of the means of accomplishing the above.

It was also decided to publish the minutes of the conference, and to make a declaration of the principles common to the parties represented. The assembly discussed the possible points of an agreement and of an harmonious action principally within the limits of the following three sections: the form of government, the question of the nationalities, and the question of the means of carrying on the struggle. We quote the following particulars from the minutes of the conference:

also the following declaration of the principles common to the parties represented:

#### THE DECLARATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

1. *Whereas*, autocratic government is a fatal obstacle to the progress and well-being of the Russian nation, as well as of all the other nationalities oppressed by the Czar's government, and constitutes, in the present state of civilization, an absurd and harmful anachronism;

2. *Whereas*, the struggle against that government could be carried on with far greater energy and success if the actions of the diverse opposition and revolutionary parties—Russian as well as non-Russian—were coordinated;

3. *Whereas*, The present moment, especially favors the harmonious action of all those parties against the autocratic government, which is discredited and weakened by the terrible consequences of the war provoked by its adventurous policy;

*Therefore*, The representatives of the Alliance of Liberation, the Polish National League, the Polish Socialistic Party, the Party of Socialist-Revolutionists, the Georgian Party of Socialist-Federalist-Revolutionists, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, and the Finnish Party of Active Resistance, assembled at a conference of the Opposition and revolutionary parties, have unanimously resolved to offer, in the name of all the above-mentioned organizations, the following declaration:

While uniting for the purpose of harmonious action, none of the parties represented at the conference thinks even for a moment of renouncing, by that union, any point whatever of its programme or any of its tactical means of conducting the struggle, which are adapted to the needs, the forces, and the situation of the social elements, classes, or nationalities whose interests it represents. At the same time, however, all the above-mentioned parties declare that the following fundamental principles and demands are identically recognized by them:—The abolition of autocracy, the repeal of all the enactments that have violated the constitutional rights of Finland, the replacing of the autocratic government by a free democratic system on the basis of universal suffrage, the right of the nationalities to decide about themselves, the guarantee by laws of the freedom of development for all the nationalities, the abolition of the discrimination in the part of the Russian Government toward individual nationalities.

In the name of these fundamental principles and demands the parties represented at the conference, united their efforts for the purpose of assuring the inevitable fall of the Czarist autocracy, and for the free development of all the nationalities of the Russian Empire. They also agreed to publish the minutes of the conference, and to make a declaration of the principles common to the parties represented. The assembly discussed the possible points of an agreement and of an harmonious action principally within the limits of the following three sections: the form of government, the question of the nationalities, and the question of the means of carrying on the struggle. We quote the following particulars from the minutes of the conference:



ham Cahan (the *World's Work*) and by Perceval Gibbon (McClure's).—"My Exile to Siberia" is the subject of an interesting sketch by Isador Ladoff in *Harper's*.—Vance Thompson writes in *Success* on "Spain Since Her Fight with Uncle Sam."—In the *Century*, Prince Momola Massaquoi voices "Africa's Appeal to Christendom."—In the "Letters to Literary Statesmen" (*Atlantic*), "Alciphron" addresses his April epistle to Premier Balfour.

**Art in the Monthlies.**—"What Herculeaneum Offers to Archaeology" is enthusiastically set forth by Dr. Charles Waldstein in *Harper's*, and the same topic, in briefer outline, is dealt with in *Scribner's* by Mr. Russell Sturgis.—"The Remaking of Boston" is the

title of an article full of suggestions to all interested in municipal improvement, by Rollin Lynde Hartt, in the *World's Work*.—Mr. Richard Whiteing's first paper on "The Chateaux of the Loire" appears in the *April Century*.—The work of Byam Shaw as a painter of parables is described in the *Booklovers*, reproductions of several of his most famous paintings, in color and black-and-white, accompanying the text.—The scope and plans of the Carnegie foundation at Pittsburgh for the encouragement of living artists are briefly outlined by Charles De Kay in *Leslie's*.—Mr. W. B. Yeats contributes a pleasing essay on "America and the Arts" to the *Mitropolitan Magazine*.—In *Lippincott's* appears a sketch of Rosa Bonheur—"Greatest of Women Painters"—by Theodore Stanton.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

**A Cuban View of American-Dominican Relations.**—The Cuban economic weekly, the *Economista* (Havana), copies from the *Nuevo Paris* (also of the capital) an article entitled "The Regeneration of the People" and adds some comments of its own. The republic of Santo Domingo, it declares, has entered upon a new period of its history. Under the protection of the United States, there can be no fear of further bloody struggles for power. By coming to an agreement with Washington, President Morales has done his native land a great service which will call forth the gratitude of the present and of future generations of Dominicans. "The Dominicans are energetic and brave, but their energy and bravery have been hopelessly wasted. From now on, these two qualities will serve to raise the intellectual and moral standard and lay a firm foundation for the prosperity of Santo Domingo. The country will, while keeping its independence, pay its debts, live in peace with the world, and devote all its energy to the development of the prodigious wealth of its unexploited soil. The United States will guarantee the Dominicans protection against themselves and against foreign cupidity. Now they may indeed boast that they are on the road to civilized existence." The Cuban journal believes that the treaty will eventually be ratified, despite the reluctance of the American Senate. When, it says, in conclusion, the United States Government has seen to the payment of outstanding debts, foreign and internal, there will be a lasting peace. "Order and productive labor will prevail, public instruction will progress, population will increase, manufactures and commerce will grow, and the enormous agricultural resources of the republic will be developed."

**The German Coal Strike.**—A study of the coal miners' strike in Westphalia, by Maurice Lair, appears in the *Revue Bleue*. This writer gives some interesting data about the mineral wealth of the valley of the Ruhr, in which the richest veins are situated, and the industrial prosperity which has been brought about, based on the mining activities. The two large industrial cities of Dortmund and Essen are in this region, which supplies, annually, more than sixty million tons of coal, one-half of the total production of the empire. Since 1888, the entire productive activity of these coal fields has been under the control of a mining trust known as the Rhenish-Westphalian Syndicate, founded, in the year mentioned, at Essen. This body regulates the amount of production of coal, the price of sale, and has been

very autocratic, the men complain. The syndicate owns several transportation lines by land and water, and has been powerful enough to stand up against the efforts of the imperial government in behalf of the men. M. Lair traces the history of the development of labor unions in this region, their strength arising chiefly from the oppressive tactics of the syndicate—or cartel, as the Germans call it. The real strike began on January 7, last, when the company decided to demand an extra half-hour of work and the miners at the Bruchstrasse pit refused to descend. Of the 151 delegates in the mining union formed at Essen, 74 were Socialists, 67 "Passive Christians," 7 Poles, and 3 Liberals. These selected a commission of seven members, which formulated the demands of the workers. The strike has lasted for four months, and has been characterized by determination, but orderly, quiet conduct. By January 12, one hundred and ninety-five thousand had gone out. The most important result of the whole movement, it is generally admitted, has been the closer organization and solidarity of the German miners.

**Japan and France in the Far East.**—Baron Suyematsu, one of the best known of Japanese diplomats, has thought it worth while to write a careful, elaborate reply to the statements appearing in a number of French periodicals to the general effect that Japan has designs on France's Asiatic possessions, particularly Indo-China. The comment of a French writer (M. Marcel Prevost) in the *Figaro* was quoted in these pages last month. Baron Suyematsu (writing in *La Revue*) declares that there is absolutely no foundation for any fear on the part of France; there would be no logical, nor, in fact, any reason, for the Japanese attempting to absorb Indo-China. Geographical and ethnical reasons make it imperative that she should have Korea, but Cochinchina is far from Japan, and the Japanese are not bent on conquest. The only relations Japan has with Indo-China arise from the fact that the consumer rice grown in the southern countries. Baron Suyematsu recalls the cordiality and importance of Franco-Japanese relations. He says that the Japanese have no fault to find with the Franco-Russian alliance, which he presumes is based on considerations of European politics; but, he asks, does that give the republic the right to insult another friendly nation? What crime has Japan committed against France? The French, whom the Japanese have always regarded as a chivalrous race, should not permit their alliance with Russia



generally discarded idea that Japan is a lion, to influence them to the extent of enliven the Mikado's people, particularly for such as they are not guilty.

**Origin of the Word "Jingo."**—In a contrasted article on the Japanese woman, in *Universelle*, the writer, who signs himself gives an interesting account of the life and

in the year 201 A.D. that the invading Japanese weighed anchor. The expedition lasted three years, and wonderful exploits are recorded of it. During the expedition, the empress gave birth to a child, who became future emperor under the name of Ojin-Tenno, said to be the father of the present dynasty. Our much-used modern word "jingo" originated from the name of this empress. Our illustration is from the painting of a well-known Japanese painter.

**Immigration to Cuba.**—Commenting on the recent trip of the Cuban commission to Europe for the purpose of encouraging immigration, the *Economista* (Havana) observes that so long as the cost of living remains as high as it is in Cuba, and so long as no reforms are made in the customs regulations and in municipal taxes, it will be useless to think of attracting immigration from Europe. It will take a long time, in spite of many palliative measures, to dispel the distrust which prevails in emigration centers as to the future of Cuba, thinks this Havana journal. Italy, Spain, and Russia are not in the dark as to the political, economic, and social condition of Cuba, continues the *Economista*. "Those countries know of our many strikes and of the poverty of great numbers of our resident foreigners. All this they know but too well; hence, immigration has abandoned us. Our large Spanish and Italian communities keep their people at home well informed about all that may interest them, such as the probabilities of finding paying employment, the ease or difficulty in saving money, the high cost of living, the numerous taxes, and the general state of business. It is this information,—a trifle highly colored, perhaps,—that really influences immigration. To hold that a commissioner, however active he may be, can counteract such information is a fallacy. Time will show whether we are right."

**Does Russia Need "Reforms" or "Reform"?**—In the course of an article by an anonymous writer in the *Correspondant* we are informed that in Russia there are two kinds of reforms,—partisans of reform, and partisans of reforms. The first demand drastic changes in the entire administration and general governmental system; the others, while not advocating any interference with the powers of the sovereign, have a programme not less far-reaching than that of the Constitutionalist. The latter class, which seems to have the sympathy of the anonymous writer referred to, favors an absolute but regular monarchy. At present, he declares, Russian ministers are neither statesmen nor counselors,—they are simply agents to carry out the wishes of the Czar. The writer in the *Correspondant* sums up the general programme of the partisans of reforms in these words: "The number of ministers ought to be increased and the public services distributed among them. There should be a chief, or head, to personify the policy of the ministry, and all questions and nominations of importance should be discussed and decided in council. Every legislative measure, including the budget, should be studied and prepared by a large body of the councillors of the empire; and the sovereign, while reserving to himself the right to disapprove of the decisions of the majority, should abstain from substituting decisions of his own. The idea of reinforcing and strengthening the Imperial Council by the inclusion of representatives from the zemstvos finds great favor."

#### THE EMPRESS JINGO.

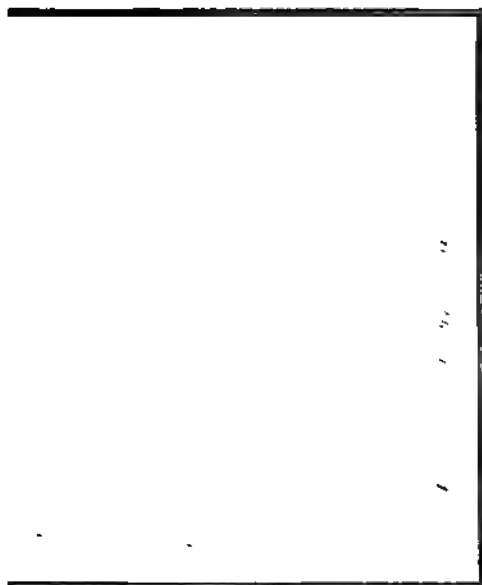
(From the painting by Kiyonago.)

famous Empress Jingo-Kogo. According to legend, her husband, the Emperor Tchuai, ordered an expedition to punish one of his rebellious provinces. The empress did not like the idea of fighting her own people, so she succeeded in diverting him by the idea of a foreign war of conquest. Her husband, however, pursued his original plan during the campaign. Jingo at once joined the army, and herself led the expedition against the neighboring country of Korea. To her husband she said, "You have only a woman at your side, but she has the spirit of the emperor whose place she fills. Among the regulations issued for the conduct of the army were the following: no soldier is to underestimate the strength of your enemy; no soldier is to be feeble, and never fear him if he is strong; spare all of those who submit to you, and take no quarter to those who resist." It was









THOMAS DIXON, JR.

(Author of "The Clansman.")

r and trader, whose exploits have received little of treatment in our popular histories. The Lewis and Clark expedition itself, of course, comes in for some extended treatment, but much has been written of it in other books, and the chief value of Dellenbaugh's work is the presentation of the logical review of Western exploration in unbroken sequence. The illustrations of the volume are

chiefly from photographs, and are all interesting and important. They serve to show with vividness the nature of the country which lay spread out before the early explorers,—a veritable wilderness, as it is characterized in Mr. Dellenbaugh's description. Books like this are needed at this time to revive the interest of the passing generation and to implant in the youth of the land a zest

F. S. DELLENBAUGH.

for accurate knowledge of the men who opened the continent and civilization the great West.

The first of a series of "Source Books of American History" (New York: A. Wessels Company) is a reprint of Burnaby's travels through North America, with an introduction and notes by Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Rev. W. Burnaby was a traveler in the American colonies during the years 1759 and 1760, near the close of the French and Indian War. The first edition of his travels was published in 1775, and was published with a view to winning English opinion against a rupture with the colonies. The third edition appeared in 1793, and in

the preface the author took occasion to say that he still believed that the separation of the colonies from the mother country might have been prevented; that coercive measures, once resolved upon, might have been enforced, comparatively speaking, without bloodshed; that the union of the States was not likely to be permanent; that the country must necessarily be divided into separate states and kingdoms, and that America would not, for many ages, at least, become formidable to Europe. The author's point of view is that of a devoted minister of the Church of England and a loyal supporter of the crown. Having made allowance for his religious and political leanings, we see no reason to doubt the conclusion of Mr. Wilson that he was moved by a sincere purpose to be truthful and just.

A volume full of interesting and valuable information about northern South America is William L. Scruggs' "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics" (Little, Brown), which has just been issued in a new

JOHN S. WISE.

(Author of "The Lion's Skin.")

edition, revised and containing an additional chapter on the Panama Canal and the text of the Panama Canal treaty. Mr. Scruggs, it will be remembered, was formerly the United States minister to Colombia and to Venezuela, and he writes from an intimate knowledge obtained in an official capacity. He describes the general conditions of life, the politics, the economics, and the scenery of northern South America, with a full history of Colombia and an account of the Panama Canal treaty up to date. The volume contains ten full-page illustrations and three maps.

"Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius" is the subject of a learned work by Samuel Dill, M.A. (Macmillan). This is preeminently a book for scholars, and in the nature of the case will be little used outside of universities and colleges.

A less pretentious contribution to the study of civi-



## Y BIOGRAPHY AND MEMORABILIA.

modern masters of English style, who is yet but little known in this country, was Patmore. Mr. Edmund Gosse, therefore, in a biographical sketch of Patmore in the *Literary Lives* which Dr. W. Robertson Lang for the Scribners, has done a real service. This volume is illustrated. We noted in these pages the literary lives of Gold, Cardinal Newman, and John Bunyan, who have appeared. Those in preparation are Goethe, and Hazlitt.

Macmillan are issuing a series of French classics for readers, which is edited by Prof. Adolphe Hatfield and Dr. Curtis Hidden Page (Columbian). These will consist of six volumes, to include Molière, Molière (two volumes), Beaumont and George Sand. These volumes are very good from a typographical standpoint. The one already issued includes the

of his famous romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel. This volume, which is edited by Dr. Page, contains a portrait of Rabelais reproduced from a painting in the library of Geneva. The imitations in the study of French literature are estimated. He was the first great prose writer of a language near enough to that spoken in the modern French.

A house of Dent is issuing a series of monographs on localities, under the general title *Topographies*. So far, four have been issued: "Stford-on-Avon" (Herbert W. Tompkins), "G. A. Payne", "Broadway" (Algernon "Evesham" (E. H. New). The same firm is issuing a very useful and attractive little series of books under the general direction of Mr. Connor. These volumes are excellently frontispieces of the authors whose works they contain. Two of the latest issues are the "Atala and Dernier Abencerrage" of Chateaubriand and "Les Chénies" of Balzac.

Some of the excellent French texts published by E. Jenkins are Eugene Scribe's comedy in three acts, "Le Verre d'Eau," edited by Prof. F. G. the University of Oregon, and André L'Abbé Daniel," edited by Dr. C. Fontaine, New York City High School of Commerce.

Recent issues of the "Pocket American Classics" (Macmillan) are "Hawthorne's *Mosses from an Old Manse*," edited for school use by L. E. Wolfe, of schools, San Antonio, Texas; "Lewis and Clark's *Adventures in Wonderland*" (with illustrations by John Tenniel), edited by Charles A. and "Homer's *Iliad*" (abridged), "done into English" by Andrew Lang, Walter Leaf (Cambridge) and Ernest Myers (Oxford).

## EDUCATION.

"*And Ideal Elements in Education*" is the title of a volume of addresses by President Henry Meritt (Macmillan). The problems of the foremost place in these addresses are to religious education; one of the addresses had been delivered at the first convention of the Religious Education Association, held at New York. In view of the present widespread neglect of religious methods, President King's discus-

## COVENTRY PATMORE.

sion of Christian training and the revival as methods of converting men is likely to attract wide attention.

"*Pedagogues and Parents*" is the title of a bright little book by Ella Calista Wilson (Holt) which discusses schools and education from the parents' point of view. Parents, and teachers as well, will derive no little entertainment from the writer's chapters on "Child Morality," "Practical Morals," "The Children Themselves," and "Pedagogues and Parents."

Appropos of the centenary, on February 19 of this year, of the movement for free public schools in the city of New York, Mr. A. Emerson Palmer, secretary of the New York City Board of Education, has prepared a history of free education in the city (Macmillan). An interesting feature of this work is the full account which it gives of the Public School Society, a movement which the author justly characterizes as unique and of rare interest.

Two little volumes on domestic science have been prepared by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, who approaches the subject in the proper scientific spirit but handles her themes in a popular, interesting way. These are, "The Art of Right Living" and "First Lessons in Food and Diet." They are published by Whitcomb & Barrows (Boston). Mrs. Richards is instructor in sanitary chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She has made these books small, concise, and direct with a definite purpose, she informs us. They are meant to reach those who will not read more ambitious works. They deal with the principal phases of our food, sleep, amusement, exercise, work, and pleasure. The same publishers have just brought out Bertha Jane Richardson's "The Woman Who Spends," to which Mrs. Richards has written an introduction. "The Woman Who Spends" is a study of the economic function of woman, and it treats of woman's entire relation to the economic problems of modern life.

## BOOKS ON PHILOSOPHICAL THEMES.

A new translation of "The Four Doctrines" of Emanuel Swedenborg, translated from the original Latin works, and edited by the Rev. John Faulkner Potts, has just been issued by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society. This volume contains the famous "Nine Questions" and the four doctrines of the new Jerusalem, concerning "The Lord," "The Holy Scripture," "Life from the Ten Commandments," and "Faith." The work is very clearly printed and durably bound. The society also issues and sends out with this volume a little booklet entitled "Who Was Swedenborg, and What Are His Writings?" with a catalogue of his theological works.

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

The Open Court Publishing Company has brought out an American edition of Henry Ridgely Evans' "The Napoleon Myth." This consists of a reprint of "The Grand Erratum," by Jean-Baptiste Pères, and an introduction by Dr. Paul Carus. The whole is a summary of the results of the "higher criticism" as applied to the Napoleon of the popular imagination.

Another little volume of thought-provoking, cheerful philosophy has come from the pen of Pastor Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life" and other helpful, consistently written homilies. This is entitled "On Life's Threshold" (McClure, Phillips), and consists of a series of talks to young people on character and conduct. These talks are really interesting to the youth of the United States, whom Pastor Wagner has declared he loves with all his heart. The present volume has been translated by Edna St. John, and is uniform with the editions of the author's preceding works published by the same house.

## BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The London "Who's Who" (Macmillan) is chief reliance for contemporary British biography; number of biographical sketches appearing in full volume is increasing from year to year, the (1905) edition consisting of nearly eighteen pages in fine type. Practically all well-known men whose names one is likely to encounter in paper or magazine reading are included in this little compendium.

A book full of attractive material, which, will need frequent revision, is "Modern Industries," by Charles H. Cochrane (Lippincott). In this work the author gives detailed descriptions of the developments in various forms of mechanism. The first three chapters are devoted to electrical industries. These are followed by descriptions of the latest in farming machinery, automobiles, lumbering, milling, quarrying, and a thousand other industries which contribute to our present complex civilization. Numerous pictures accompany the text.

"The Story of American Coals," by William Nicolls (Lippincott), has been revised and brought up to date. This book begins with a statement of the origin of coal, and continues with a full account of its development, together with a description of the different routes by which it reaches the consumer and the various uses to which it is put.

In the Wallet series of "Popular Science Handbooks," Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. have issued "Lighting for the Inexperienced," by Hubert W.

## A NEW BOOK ABOUT THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

A very witty and keen arraignment of Kaiser William of Germany, from the French point of view, is Henri de Noussanne's "The Kaiser as He Is," a translation of which (Putnam) has just been made by Littlefield. The Kaiser, M. de Noussanne believes, is the type and symbol of all that is German in culture, thought, and industry. He is, however, in the opinion of the French writer, *un malade* (miserably diseased). William II., says this writer, is *versé* (ambitious, and spectacular). He is perhaps the most striking figure on the world's stage, but he is, nevertheless, betrayed the larger hopes and needs of his

## OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

Analytic Interest Psychology. By J. S. Engle, A.M. King Bros., Baltimore.  
 Art of Rising in the World, The. By Henry Hardwicke. Oglivie Publishing Company.  
 Bookman, The. (Vol. XX.) Dodd, Mead & Co.  
 Boy Captive of Old Deerfield, The. By Mary P. Wells-Smith. Little, Brown & Co.  
 Changeless Christ, The. By Rev. Robert Forbes, D.D. Jennings & Graham.  
 Citizenship and the Duties of a Citizen. By Walter L. Sheldon. W. M. Welch Company.  
 Concerning Genealogies. By Frank Allaben. The Grafton Press.  
 Correct Writing and Speaking. By Mary A. Jordan. Barnes.  
 Credit Man and His Work, The. By E. St. Elmo Lewis. Bookkeeper Publishing Company, Detroit.  
 Duties in the Home. By Walter L. Sheldon. W. M. Welch Company, Chicago.  
 Etiquette of Correspondence, The. By Helen E. Gavit. A. Wessels Company.

Evolution, Revolution—Which? By H. M. Will. W. Hazen Company.  
 Fraternal and Benevolent Societies. By Frank D.D. Treat.  
 Funeral, The: Its Conduct and Proprieties. By J. S. Jennings & Graham.  
 Garden with a House Attached, A. By Sarah Brooks. Badger.  
 Geschichten aus der Tonne. By Frank Vogel. He.  
 History of Carleton College, The. By Rev. Dr. Leonard, D.D. Revell.  
 History of Civilization. By Julian Laughlin, 417 Pp. St. Louis, Mo.  
 History Syllabus for Secondary Schools, A. Heath.  
 How to Study Literature. By Benjamin A. Heydriek. Noble & Eldredge.  
 Jefferson, Thomas. By Richard S. Poppen, 328 Pp. Avenue, St. Louis.  
 Legal Tender Problem, The. By Percy Kinahan. Worth & Co.



# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

XI.

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No. 5.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

In a hundred phases, the relationships of the corporations and monopolies with the Government and were under vigorous discussion in the United States last month. The event in the series of events or it provoked all this fresh outburst and arousing of the public mind of Judge Dunne as mayor of Chicago, is demanding the ownership of broad lines of the municipal and the direct the business as a department. Can many credit the history of municipal government. In view of the city's heterogeneous of its work, and the lines belonging instances of the city's achievements among the great history of man due time, Chicago will chief remain, and obtain tion for all its

herent merits. There is now only a very narrow margin of advancement in order to transform Chicago from a disparaged and criticised condition lauded and admired metropolis. It is not one of the things Chicago most up-to-date transit service. Whether, it is to be promptly and thoroughly the virtue of the election of Judge

Dunne as mayor, is a question that time alone can answer conclusively. There will be many difficulties confronting Judge Dunne's programme; and the thousands who have assumed that the thing is as good as accomplished, merely because of the triumph of the municipal-ownership party at the polls, will probably find that they did not take due account of the magnitude and complexity of the problem.

*An Expression  
of American  
Sentiment.*

We publish elsewhere a well-informed article upon this Chicago situation, from the pen of a local observer. Sooner or later there will come about in Chicago the public ownership of extensive transit lines, even if the assets of the present companies are not all acquired. It is not so certain that Chicago will venture upon direct municipal operation as that it will enter in some way upon the policy of ownership by the city of some or all of the transit lines. Leasing to operating companies may be found best. All efforts to carry out the programme upon which Judge Dunne was elected will be noted by the country with keen inter-

HON. EDWARD P. DUNNE.

(The new Democratic mayor of Chicago.)

est. Meanwhile, it should be said that the Chicago vote was chiefly significant as an expression of American sentiment against corporations which have abused their privileges and opportunities and have provoked the people to an exasperation that has gone beyond any relenting or compromise. The people of Chicago are determined, if possible, to rid themselves of the corporations from which they have suffered so much through

long years past. In the last analysis, of course, the people, in attacking the corporations, are confessing their own faults. For if they had always put the right men in office, and had in years past insisted upon the right kind of city and State government, the transit corporations would have been chartered on proper terms, and would have been held to the right performance of their duties as public servants. The corporations, on the other hand, if they should now suffer loss, would have only themselves to blame for overcapitalization, bad service, and a long history of improper attempts to influence legislatures and city councils. The state of mind of the Chicago citizens is a distinct mark of progress, and is typical of what the whole country thinks, or, rather, feels. And sentiment is a powerful factor.

The Chicago victory has given elation to Mr. William J. Bryan and various others who hold to the views of the so-called radical wing of the Democratic party, and they made use of the oratorical opportunities given by Jefferson's birthday (April 13) to declare for a sweeping public-ownership crusade that shall in the near future, as they declare, expand our city governments into great business organizations for the carrying on of street railroads and other enterprises, while turning over to the national government the ownership of interstate railroad systems and telegraph lines. It is fairly probable that there will be a strong attempt made by the public-ownership advocates to obtain control of the Democratic party machinery, with a view to fighting the next Presidential contest upon such issues. The more thoughtful of the railway financiers and corporation leaders are beginning to see that the real alternative now lies between such extreme proposals on the one hand and submission by the companies to fair and proper public regulation on the other hand. From this standpoint, the position taken by President Roosevelt in his demand for further legislation to regulate railroad rates is seen to be the only safe ground for the conservatives. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the victory of Judge Dunne, and the rising tide of public opinion against corporation mismanagement, may con-

vince the reluctant leaders of the United States Senate that it will be necessary to do so when the extra session of Congress is called in October. All that is expected of them with the House of Representatives is to moderate public opinion that not that the Government purchase any railroads, but that a more efficient kind of government oversight and regulation be made.

#### *New York and the Corporations*

In New York, the situation is already shaping itself for the contest that will culminate in the mayoralty election of November. No one can exactly forecast the issues or the line of battle; but it is plain enough at least that the chief issues are almost certain to grow out of the relations between the great public corporations and the people of the city. Since our issue of last month, in which we made of the beginnings of a legislative investigation into the price and method of gas and lighting monopoly of New York a large amount of information has been made known to the public, which the newspapers have spread before the people day by day. The money has confirmed the belief that the business has been enormously overcharged, and that the people, as private users, have been overcharged, while the city, as a public body, has been extortionately dealt with. The New York City have been making great progress in their knowledge of the value of the franchises; but the power of accumulated corporate wealth retards legislation.

Photograph by Lefevre & H. C. C.

MAYOR DUNNE, OF CHICAGO, AND HIS LARGE FAMILY.

ed for the New York Tribune.

RELATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IN SESSION IN THE ALDERMEN'S CHAMBER OF THE NEW YORK CITY HALL.

From left to right, Charles E. Hughes, counsel; Senator Thomas F. Grady; Senator A. R. Page; Senator F. O. Stevens, chairman; Assemblymen E. A. Merrill, J. E. Appar, G. B. Agnew.)

The attacks made upon the management of great corporations, like those in *Everybody's Magazine* and others, have undoubtedly had a widespread effect upon the public mind. Our present methods have resulted, not merely in the concentration of vast individual fortunes, but also in the concentration of the corporate control of the corporate wealth that belongs to many thousands of shareholders and investors. There has come a situation which calls for careful and thoughtful study. No one is now competent to announce a final solution; but it can do to turn on the searchlight of investigation.

A notable case in point has been a controversy among those who control the management of one of the great life insurance companies.

It does not follow from what has come to pass that the people who have insured their lives or in any other of the great companies have been the victims of misplaced confidence.

On the contrary, the principal insurance companies would appear to be, not only solvent, but in a highly flourishing state, with their assets invested by the ablest financiers and supervised by men of great capacity and of at least as high character as their fellow business men. Yet it is true that to be able to do one of these companies is to possess a power of tremendous magnitude, with an almost absolute immunity from interference on the part of the community. And these are the real owners of the assets. And the exercise of this arbitrary and unrestrained power over hundreds of millions of dollars presents opportunities for the acquisition of wealth by those who are in authority. In short, the control of concentrated corporate capital can be so exercised as to secure a constant financial benefit to the management.

Clearly, the managers of the large corporations have too much financial power, and the opportunities to become very rich are great. It is for the best good of the community.

#### A Question of Ethics.

Hardly less talked about, last month, than the municipal-ownership question, and the question of corporate control growing out of the concentration of vast assets in the hands of a group of men in the financial district of New York, was the question of the duty of agencies for religious, philanthropic, or educational work to sit in judgment upon the business methods of those contributing to the support of good causes. The discussion has had an immense volume, and on both sides much of it has been profound and able as well as candid and sincere. The chief provoking incident was the gift by Mr. Rockefeller of \$100,000 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a body chiefly supported by the Congregational churches, and famous for its educational and missionary activities in the Turkish Empire, China, and other countries. The management of this missionary board had urgently solicited the money from Mr. Rockefeller;—much of it, indeed, had already been received and expended several months ago. In a more formal way, however, the acceptance of the gift seems to have been deferred, and there arose, last month, a vigorous protest on the part of a number of Congregational ministers in New England and the East, with the support of some of the most prominent Congregationalists of the West, notably Dr. Washington Gladden, of Ohio.

#### Whose Money Is "Tainted?"

The critics held that Mr. Rockefeller's wealth is largely derived from the Standard Oil Company, and that the methods of this company in the past, if not in the present, have been contrary to Christian ethics. Considered as an exercise in logic, this great discussion, last month, of what was called "tainted money" was far from being complete or conclusive on either side. Men whose general point of view is usually very much alike argued on opposite sides. Thus, Dr. Lyman Abbott differed entirely from Dr.





dent has practically reduced the size of the commission by creating an executive committee, and by designating the functions and varying the salaries of the appointees. His first idea was to appoint as chairman a man of the most conspicuous abilities, and to give him a very large salary. It is known that the chairmanship was successively offered to Mr. Elihu Root, of New York, and to Mr. Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburg, neither of whom could accept. Failing to obtain a man of such exceptional ability and repute as executive head of the undertaking, the President adopted the plan of confiding the chief direction of the enterprise to an executive committee of three, consisting of the chairman of the commission, the chief engineer, and the governor of the canal zone.

*The Canal Transmutate.* Our readers are already familiar with the work of Mr. John F. Wallace, who was appointed last year as chief engineer. He is now a member of the commission, and retains his position as head of the practical work of constructing the canal. For chairman of the commission, President Roosevelt selected a very capable young Western railroad president, Mr. Theodore P. Shonts, head of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western line. Mr. Shonts is a friend and former business associate of Mr. Morton, Secretary of the Navy, through whom he was brought to the President's notice. Mr.

Walter Wellmar Review, gives a character of the administrative head of public work comment. Mr. Shonts known to the general public, and, in the country, and, in the will know his name. his management third member Judge Charles E. Tamm, governor of the canal. be American mining our government diplomatic affairs. in that bureau of charged with the affairs, and which charge of the general Secretary Root's regarded as possible his new position.

*Further Reorganization.* Under the law, and cott, Brig.-Gen. H. Ernst, of the members of the new

Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Hains.

Rear-Admiral M. T. Endicott.

THREE MEMBERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION.



of New Orleans, the well-known Missioner expert, is retained from the former mission. A salary of \$7,500 is allowed to the missioner, with extra compensation of \$10,000 to the president, making the compensation of Mr. Shonts \$30,000, and with enough to keep the salary of Mr. Wallace, the chief engineer, at \$25,000, and to bring that of Judge Magoon, governor of the canal zone, up to \$30,000. Mr. Shonts, as chairman, will doubtless be joined by Mr. Wallace and Judge Magoon in his personal headquarters at the Isthmus. The other members of the commission will meet for quarterly sessions. There is to be a governing board of nine engineers, to which Mr. Shonts and Mr. Burr of the old commission have been appointed. Our government has urged the governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany that it would be glad to accept the services of a distinguished engineer from each of those countries for membership in the governing board. Doubtless, the deliberations of this board of experts will help the government at Washington to decide the great question whether or not to build a sea-level canal with locks. Without disparaging the gentlemen of the retiring commission, it can be said that the reorganization will make for a much higher degree of efficiency. The former commission was better at counsel than for action. The United States government now holds nearly all the

DR. JACOB H. HOLLANDER.  
(Special commissioner to Santo Domingo.)

stock of the Panama Railroad. At the annual meeting of that corporation, last month, the newly appointed members of the Canal Commission were made directors.

*The Santo Domingo Situation.*

Although the Senate failed to ratify the Santo Domingo treaty, it has been regarded as wholly probable that ratification will be secured at the next session of Congress. This treaty provided a way by which Santo Domingo would be protected against forcible debt-collecting expeditions from Europe. It proposed to place the United States Government in charge of the revenues, in order to employ an agreed upon proportion of the public income for the paying off of foreign creditors. The situation has been so pressing that President Morales, of Santo Domingo, has proposed to our minister, Mr. Dawson, that an arrangement of practically the same sort be put into effect at once in order to preserve the *status quo* and prevent coercion by European warships in the period that must intervene before the United States Senate can act. Accordingly, it has been arranged that Americans shall collect the custom-house revenues, turn 45 per cent. over to the government of Santo Domingo for current expenses, and deposit the remaining 55 per cent. in a New York bank to be held until action by the Senate on the pending treaty. If the Senate act favorably, the money accumulated in New York will be used to make installment payments upon the foreign claims. If the Senate act un-

MR. THOMAS C. DAWSON.  
(American minister to Santo Domingo.)

Oklahoma hunt had secured numerous and smaller game, and had in particular the President some long days of hard horse riding in the Kiowa-Comanche country. Freshment and exhilaration always come from such an experience. It was an preparation for the weeks of isolated mooning, and hunting for grizzly bear and that lay immediately before him. In the ing number of the *Country Calendar*, a magazine devoted to out-of-door affairs, ex-President Cleveland writes wisely and entertainingly the good that comes from hunting and to men whose ordinary pursuits are more sedentary. It is quite in the spirit of President's article that President Roosevelt off in the mountains for well-earned rest and for the refreshment of body and mind he needs in view of the four years of the critical public life to which the Americans have called him, and from which they expect a public service of the highest and the most far-reaching significance.

From a photograph taken at the Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.  
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKING TO THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE  
AT WACO, TEXAS, LAST MONTH.

favorably the money will be returned to the Indian Government. The President has, meanwhile, sent Professor Hollander, of the Johns Hopkins University, to look into the question of the extent and validity of the foreign indebtedness. It is to be hoped that the Senate may in the time ratify the treaty. In the absence of the President from Washington, and with the Secretary of State in Europe, Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, has been virtually at the head of the administration, since, by the President's request, he has been consulted on all important questions relating to the State Department. Later in the season, after the President returns, Mr. Taft, accompanied by a number of members of Congress, is to make a journey to the West for a closer examination of the existing conditions.

With his long-formed  
President Roosevelt left Wash-  
ington on April 3 for Texas, his  
first purpose being a reunion of mem-  
bers of the Texas Rangers. He made  
a tour of the State of Texas and on the  
way he was everywhere greeted with en-  
thusiasm and good-will. After  
crossing the border into Oklahoma, the  
President was met by a large number of  
volunteers and the Texas Rangers. The

The Work  
of a  
President.

The chief work of a man after  
President Roosevelt is consist-  
ing about things. It is in  
the President writes state papers, makes up  
talks with people many hours every day,  
alive his knowledge of government in  
detail by conference with cabinet officers



As shown in the Chicago Daily Tribune.

"A QUIET DAY" IN THE PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TAG.

reograph, copyrighted, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND A NUMBER OF THE SAN JUAN HEROES, AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

public officials, and thus fills his day very much with conference, correspondence, and the like. But all these things which keep alive his mind and give him wide and intimate contact with public affairs are merely for the sake of enabling him to decide for or against the innumerable things that he has to confront. Every day at Washington demands from him the making of many decisions, some of which are of vast concern. In view of all this, the President needs to cultivate health and vigor more than any other man in the world. For the mind does not work to good advantage where the body is depleted, digestion impaired, or the nerves warped by too close and long continued attention to routine without change of thought. Such are the reasons why President Roosevelt is away on his vacation in the mountains. The publicity of it all, the ten thousand

friendly but jocose paragraphs in the newspapers, the hundreds of cartoons, all on this same theme, are not what the President desires, but what he has to put up with as our foremost public character.

*The  
Philippine  
Census.*

The census of the Philippine Islands having been completed, a general election will be called, in accordance with the act of July 1, 1902, for the purpose of choosing delegates to a popular assembly. As a result of the census enumeration, much important information has been secured relating to the agriculture, schools, railroads, and industries of the archipelago. The total population as returned from 342 independent islands is 7,635,426. Of this number, almost 7,000,000 are more or less civilized, wild tribes forming about 9 per cent. of the entire population. The total







hour of religious exercises every afternoon is permitted but not enjoined), that is the trouble. Already it has brought a resignation of the Hon. Clifford Sifton of the interior, and brought a strong expression of protest from Premier Haultain, of Ontario (Alberta and Saskatchewan) which made provinces. Protests and resolutions against the measure (which is still open), were made and other representative gatherings poured into the capital. Prominent leaders, and Liberal newspaper organs like the *Toronto Globe* and the *Montreal Witness*, took part in their protest against the stand of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who desires to confer the privilege of religious exercises daily.

Although President Castro's curt refusal to accept the proposition of the United States Government for the arbitration of the different American claims against Venezuela is irritating, and even provocative, it will not force our government into any inconsiderate action. Late in March, when the Netherlands, Holland, and Italy pressing their claims, Mr. Bowen, the American minister at Caracas, under instructions from the State Department, had delivered what was practically a ultimatum to President Castro, to the effect that he should arbitrate the pending disputes or the United States would be obliged to take matters into its own hands. President Castro, in reply, peremptorily told Mr. Bowen that he would not arbitrate. Some time before this, however, Castro had, through one of his European agents, arranged to consolidate the entire foreign claims against Venezuela (which is now held principally

THE RECONCILIATION OF CHILE AND PERU.  
(Showing the national coats-of-arms of both countries.)  
From *Surcouf* (Valparaiso).

in Italy and Germany), and, in payment of interest on this consolidated debt, to apply 50 per cent. of the receipts from all the Venezuelan custom-houses except La Guayra and Puerto Cabello: The customs of these two ports had already been set aside for payment of the claims of the allies awarded several years ago by the Hague court. Other actions against Venezuela had been pending in the cases of the French Cable Company and the American Asphalt Company, in both of which cases practically a confiscation of property had been effected by the Castro government. It had been Castro's contention that, the Supreme Court of Venezuela having rendered its decision, he could do nothing. Meanwhile, the Venezuela receiver for the property of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company continues to mine and sell asphalt without any recognition of the company's claims.

Other Latin-American Affairs. With the exception of Venezuela, South American countries had been enjoying periods of quiet and prosperity. Within a few weeks there had come about a final settlement of all differences between Chile and Peru, growing out of a desper-

#### A VENEZUELAN FANDANGO.

So says a German comic paper (*Kladderadatsch*), regarding President Castro's "defiance" of European opinion.

ate war, a few years ago, which resulted in the loss by Peru of some rich seaboard provinces. Speaking generally, the tendency of the more important South American states is now toward stability and much improved neighborly relations. In Central America, also, there had been an important settlement of a long-standing dispute,—that of the boundary between Panama and Costa Rica. Mexican prosperity had been emphasized by the adoption, on the 1st of this month, of the gold standard. In the West Indies, Santo Domingo had been claiming the greater share of attention by reason of its unsettled and revolutionary state. The republic of Cuba, on the other hand, had just passed through a most prosperous year. In his message to the Congress, on April 3, President Palma stated that last year the imports of the island had increased by \$15,000,000 over those of the preceding year. About 60 per cent. of this increase appears in the American account. The new cabinet includes Juan Francisco O'Farrell, secretary of state and justice; Gen. Freyre Andrade, secretary of government; Gen. Luis Rivera, secretary of the treasury; Eduardo Yero, secretary of public instruction; and Gen. Rafael Montalvo, secretary of public works.

*British Politics.* On the eve of a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the British electorate, which, it is generally assumed, will result in a substantial Liberal victory, our British friends are interested in the fate of Mr. Chamberlain's protective-policy scheme, which has practically disrupted the Conservative party, and in the appointment of several new high government officials. Chancellor of the Exchequer Austen Chamberlain, in his budget report to the Commons, on April 10, presented a very favorable statement of British finances. He stated that the revenue of the year just closed exceeded his estimate by nearly fifteen million dollars, so the heavy deficit of last year will be much reduced. The general political situation in Great Britain, with a little about the probable Liberal leaders in the next Parliament, is outlined in the article, "Three of the Leaders of the Next British Parliament," on another page of this issue of the Review. Much is expected from the appointment of Mr. Walter Hume Long to succeed Mr. George Wyndham as chief secretary for Ireland, although the Liberal leader in the House, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, had refused to put the party on record in the matter of Irish home rule. Another administrative change of great moment to the empire had been Lord Selborne's appointment to fill Lord Milner's place in South Africa.

*Imperial Affairs.* A hint as to the make-up of the cabinet had been given by Mr. Morley at the reception tendered by the League of Young Liberals in London last month. In his speech, Mr. Morley had said that the next cabinet would probably contain a Labor member. It had become an open secret in England that the coming ministry would contain at least three new members. Two of them

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RT. HON. WALTER HUME LONG,  
(New chief secretary for Ireland, suc-  
ceeding Mr. George Wyndham.)

tant imperial development had been the announcement by the postmaster-general that at penny postage was to be extended to Australia making it now possible for English letters to reach Australia by penny stamp (two cents) to reach Australia. Edward and Queen Alexandra had begun their spring visits. The Queen had spent some hours in Tangier at a significantly short interval after the Kaiser's visit to that place, had then gone north to Copenhagen, it was rumored, where the general belief in England had it, he would persuade his sister-in-law, the Dowager-Empress of Russia, mother of the Czar, to use her influence in favor of bringing about peace between Russia and Japan.

*Norway's  
Differences  
With Sweden.*

In Norway, during early March, the Hagerup ministry had fallen because of its attitude on the question of the constitutional right of Norway to a consular service. The new cabinet, which was headed by Mr. P. C. H. K. Michelsen, who had demanded a separate Norwegian consular service, Premier Michelsen holds, also, the portfolio of justice, while his predecessor, Mr. Hagerup,



of the resident Norwegian ministers. The strained relations between Scandinavian nations over the question of consular services have more than once almost complete rupture. The Norwegian position is based upon the fact that the treaty of union, made in 1815, left about the consular service, which was left to the two states independent. Norway also cites her old constitution, which speaks of Norwegian and which the Swedish King has himself to support. The Grundlov, sanctioned the appointment of foreign consuls, and therefore Sweden justifies its employment of Swedes in this. The different industrial development of the two countries has caused a separation of commercial policies, until now Norway, a backward country, stands practically for itself, while Sweden has developed its manufacturing industries mainly under a protectionist policy. According to the agreement of 1815, the King is bound to employ only a Norwegian minister. As this places Norwegian international interests under a Swedish minister, who is not responsible to the Norwegian Parliament, considerable dissatisfaction has been aroused in Norway. In March of 1905, after repeated vain efforts, it was agreed that there should be separate consular services; but, owing to disagreement over the question of the Swedish minister to control the consular services, nothing has been accomplished. Norway has determined to take the matter into its own hands. Early in April, the Regent, Prince Gustav, who is acting King, had proposed the government scheme of conciliation, which provided for a common foreign minister and special consular service for each country, but under the direction of the foreign minister. This seemed to be the maximum which Norway was willing to concede. But it is not acceptable to Norway, and the end is not yet.

Political questions of more or less acute nature, and involving the stability of government, had been agitated in the other countries of central Europe. In Germany, the bill consummating the formal separation of Church and State was passed in the Reichstag on April 12, by a vote of 422 to 15. It is a measure, and its substance is found in the following sentence: "The republic assures liberty of conscience and guarantees the free exercise of religion, the only restrictions being those in the interest of public order." Thus, Premier Bismarck carries out the policy of his predecessor.

THE ARCHDUKE FRANK FERDINAND, HEIR TO THE THRONE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, AND HIS FAMILY.

He will now devote himself to the other items in his programme, notably the income tax. France is generally enjoying quiet and prosperity. Last month, however, a somewhat aggravated strike situation had been created at Limoges among the workmen at the porcelain works, which the military had to be called out to suppress. The Austro-Hungarian crisis had deepened. The decided victory for the Independent party in Hungary had brought a serious situation to the front in the inability of Emperor Francis Joseph to find a leader for even a temporary Hungarian cabinet. The Emperor had been unable to effect a compromise with the Hungarian Nationalists in the matter of the language question in the Hungarian army. An increase in the tension is expected on May 3, when the Parliament again meets and the discussion of the speech to the throne will begin.

The  
Kaiser's  
Policy.

The temporary relegation of Russia to the list of secondary powers, the loosening, as it has, the bonds of the Dual Alliance, and the drawing away of Italy from Austria and Germany, thus making the dissolution of the Triple Alliance only a question

of a short time, is apparently bringing about a disintegration of the main groups of European powers, and the German Kaiser, as usual, is the first monarch in the field to lay down the lines of suggested new alliances. To begin with, in a recent speech at the unveiling of the monument of the Emperor Frederick at Bremen, the Kaiser reaffirmed the pacific character of his policy. Recalling how, while a boy, he had been enraged at the weakness of the German navy, he declared that this early feeling had inspired his entire naval policy, not for aggression, but for the purpose of inspiring the respect of the rest of the world. It is his aim, he declared, to "do everything possible to let bayonets and cannon rest, but to keep the bayonets sharp and the cannon ready, so that envy and greed shall not disturb us in tending our garden or building our beautiful house." Further, he said:

I vowed never to strike for world-mastery. The world-power that I then dreamed of was to create for the German Empire on all sides the most absolute confidence as a quiet, honest, and peaceable neighbor. I

have vowed that if ever the time comes that shall speak of a German world-power, or a Hohenlohe world-power, this should not be based upon conquest but should come through the mutual striving of all after common purposes.

It must be admitted that, although the Kaiser has made a number of flamboyant speeches, he has used the mailed fist in China and southern Africa, he has, in the main, studied the peace of the world, and, in developing the industrial and commercial resources of his empire, he has had the respect of the world and its confidence in his integrity of purpose.

Germany and Morocco. One of these flamboyant speeches which have so often been used to threaten the tranquillity of the world was made by Kaiser Wilhelm during his brief stay of only a few hours at Tangier, Morocco, on the course of a holiday sea trip which he completed several weeks ago. Speaking to the Moroccan residents, who control about one-fifth of the export trade of Morocco, the Kaiser said:

I am happy to recognize in you devoted people the German industry and commerce, who are helping in the task of always upbuilding in a free country the interests of the motherland. The sovereignty and integrity of Morocco will be maintained. In an independent country such as Morocco, commerce is free. I will do my best to maintain its politico-economic equity.

This, at a time when France is trying to foot that policy of pacific permeation which has been free to adopt since the Anglo-Spanish convention of last year, approved by the French and Spanish agreement of several months later, seemed calculated to make mischief. It looked like a notice served on France that the Kaiser's extremity was Germany's opportunity, that the Kaiser is determined to again place Germany to the center of the stage. The speech had caused a flutter of excitement in European chancelleries, but in an address to the Chamber of Deputies immediately after his visit of the German Emperor to Tangier, the French foreign minister, M. Delcassé, had given ample assurance of the fairness of French policy. He had declared that France "will seek a remedy for the intolerable situation in Morocco without allowing her action to be under the suspicion of other nations." France continued, "does not pretend to base her policy on disregard for the interests of other nations." It had been reported that the Kaiser's appeal for recognition of his claims in Morocco was France's special interest in Morocco to the United States, Spain, and Italy, the German interest being assumed on the basis

#### THE GERMAN KAISER IN MOROCCO.

DELCASSÉ: "Look here! Can't you pass without crowding us both to the wall?"

From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).





With the appointment of General Linevitch as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the far East the resignations of General Sakharoff (his chief of staff) and General Stachelberg (his former on account of differences with him, and Stachelberg because of broken health. The latter general, it will be remembered, was defeated by the Japanese at Vayta-gai (on June 14-17, 1904), while relieving Port Arthur. He has, however, been one of the hardest-fighting generals on the Russian side. Other changes had been made in the war office at St. Petersburg. Suklominoff had been appointed minister to succeed Minister Sakharoff, and had appointed General Dragomiroff, the victor of the Turkish wars, as a kind of military adviser. Before leaving the war office General Sakharoff, stung by the many errors of his department in forwarding troops to the far East, had given out a statement that at the beginning of the war the Siberian Railroads had transported to Harbin 761,000 soldiers, 146,000 horses, more than 1,500,000 more than 350,000 tons of stores. If, even admitted, there were not more than 1,000,000 Russians in Manchuria when the war broke out, it is, as the most reliable figures indicate, not more than 300,000 men there since the war has lost, in the fourteen months of the war, more than half a million men. It is probable, however, that these figures represent the paper strength of the forces sent to the far East, the result is anything but complimentary to the imperial war office. The anti-Asian, however, still talks of sending men to the far East, and it is reported that the garrison of Vladivostok has already been increased to 100,000 men. On the other hand, Japan is preparing to double her present army in the field. According to reports from Tokio, early in April, the Japanese Manchurian fighting forces will be by the coming autumn, more than one million men actually in the field.

In watching the slow progress of the Russian Baltic fleet toward Chinese waters the shrewd advisers of the government of Japan have held that Admiral Rozhdestvenski could have one of only two missions, either of which the Japanese are confidently regarded as being able to execute. It had been believed at Tokio, however, that the situation all over the world, considering the lack of modern units in the Russian fleet and its inferiority to that under Admiral Togo,

#### GENERAL DRAGOMIROFF.

(The Czar's military adviser.)

the real object of Admiral Rozhdestvenski in Chinese waters had been, not to seek battle with the Japanese, but to so impress the rest of the world with a show of strength, and to so occupy the attention of the Japanese fleet, that in the negotiations for peace which were believed to be in progress early in April the powers of the world would combine to modify Japan's demands. There had been, however, a possibility that Admiral Rozhdestvenski, in the course of his long voyage from home waters, and particularly during his stay north of Madagascar, had so brought up the efficiency of his vessels and crews that he would make an actual dash for Vladivostok, Russia's only remaining stronghold in the far East, and accept battle with Admiral Togo if the latter should offer it.

#### Admiral Togo's Problem.

The problem before Admiral Togo as the Russian Baltic fleet approached the China Sea had become infinitely more complicated and serious than even the result of a great battle between the two fleets. Ever since the first attack on Port Arthur (on February 8 and 9 of last year), Admiral Togo's tactics have been those of a statesman as well as a naval commander. Those who have criticised



ography of the situation, it had been that the plans of the Japanese were, in general, somewhat like this: that Admiral Rozhdestvenski were making a dash for Vladivostok, the Japanese commander, from some base probably on the island of Formosa, would send out torpedo boats (the Japanese boast that they manufacture these as fast as they could be destroyed) to pick off the Russian command, that he would send fast scouts, also provided with torpedoes, to attack the Russians; and, third, that he would take advantage of everything that nature affords—dangerous channels, the fogs, and every other obstacle,—to retard his foes.

If the Russian admiral were shortsighted enough to make for Vladivostok harbor, Admiral Togo, it was thought, would permit the enemy's vessels to enter and then destroy them in the roadstead as he did the Russians at Port Arthur. In Admiral Rozhdestvenski's plan meant to cruise in the waters, as an argument in favor of better peace for Russia, the general harassment could also be pursued. This policy, called for the closing with mines of the way of approach to Vladivostok, and in accordance with this policy it was announced on August 8 that the Tsugaru Straits, between the Japanese island and the northern island were within the zone of defense and had to be closed. On paper, the rival fleets were of nearly equal strength, with a preponderance of battleships in favor of the Russians. If the Baltic squadron under Nebogatov, reported having left the Red Sea on August 1, had joined Rozhdestvenski, this preponderance might possibly have been real. The Russian had seven battleships (five of them new), although none of them of the most modern type; two armored cruisers, and six unarmored cruisers. Although uninjured by war, the Russian ships were in bad condition from long stay in tropical waters, overloaded and hampered by their colliers and transports. Altogether, Admiral Togo had ten ships, eight armored cruisers, and five unarmored cruisers, besides a large number of destroyers and torpedo boats. Although it is not known just how much these Japanese ships have been damaged as the result of their operations of over a year, in general they must be in good fighting condition. In the guns, the fleets were about equal, although the weight of metal Togo was superior, and probably so in the training of his gunners.

#### THE DOWAGER-EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

(The mother of the Czar, who was the Princess Dagmar (Maria Feodorovna), is daughter of King Christian of Denmark and sister of the Queen of England.)

#### The Russian Reforms.

While the numerous commissions and committees created by the various reform rescripts and ukases of the Czar during the past few months had been deliberating, and exasperating the overruled peasantry by their inactivity, there had been a certain amount of real progress made in the internal affairs of the empire. Especially significant were the real concessions which it is reported have been made to Poland and Finland, and the movement launched for the separation of Church and State. Especially significant, also, was the formation of the National Professional Reform League, projected by the national congress of lawyers which recently finished its work in Moscow. The reactionary party, however, appears to be in the ascendancy, and repression again holds sway. The only exception to this policy of repression appears in the concessions to Finland. These concessions are said to be due to the influence of the Dowager-Empress, who, however, is generally regarded as one of the most reactionary of the Russian court party.

#### Concessions to Finland

The Czar had made a real concession in answer to the petition of the Finnish Diet asking that all imperial decrees since the Diet of 1899 be withdrawn because they were not approved by the Diet. The Czar orders the suspension, until 1908, of

the conscription act, by which Finns were drafted into the Russian army contrary to the fundamental law of Finland. In the year mentioned, the question will be submitted to the Diet. In the meantime, Finland will pay an annual war contribution of \$2,000,000 instead of furnishing recruits. The Czar also restores the judges who were illegally removed from office for opposing the so-called Russification of Finland. Concessions to the Poles had not yet been actually carried out, but a large majority of the Council of Ministers, headed by President Witte, are known to favor the abandonment of the compulsory use of Russian in Polish schools. The movement to sever the bonds between the Orthodox Church and the State, and thus secure self-rule and independence for the Church, while vigorously opposed by Procurator Polyedonostzev, had found favor among the important members of the clergy in large cities, and a document embodying the views of these priests had been published in one of the clerical organs of St. Petersburg, urging that the Church free herself from her obligations to the State in order to "detach herself from the worldly feelings and interest," and suggesting that a great council be called to consider the whole matter.

*Progress of  
the Revolu-  
tionary Spirit.*

Anarchy and rioting had continued throughout the empire, and assassination by bombs had appeared to be on the increase. Attempts on the lives of Governor-General of St. Petersburg Trepov and Baron Nolken, police chief of Warsaw, had been followed by the arrest of a man and a woman for attempts to blow up the Czar himself. By the middle of April the trial of Ivan Kolaiev for the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius had been finished and Kolaiev found guilty and sentenced to death. The restlessness of the peasants had continued, and disorders in the country districts had increased. Many large estates had been pillaged, and a condition of civil war existed in the Caucasus. An agrarian movement of widespread extent and violence had been apprehended for the Russian Easter season, which occurs during the first week in our month of May. The whole empire was impatiently awaiting some definite action on the part of the government commissions, as it had long been felt that social and economic questions were beyond the power of the bureaucracy to solve. Many reforms had been promised, and it had been assumed that, in accordance with the Czar's declaration of March 3, some popular representative assembly would be summoned in the near future. Up to the middle of April, however, the meetings of the lawyers and doctors, and the announced in-

tention of the government to at once extend the zemstvo system to Poland and eastern Siberia, had been the only real progress. On April 19 it had been reported that Count Lamsdorf, the foreign minister, and M. Witte, president of the Council of Ministers, had resigned their positions in consequence of the Czar's refusal to discuss the question of the separation of Church and State and to give immediate consideration to the problems relating to peasant tenure of land. In the great cities, the discontent among the workmen had been increasing, and order had been maintained only with difficulty by Cossacks in the streets.

*As to  
Russian  
Finances.*

Russia's ability to finance a long war had become a matter of prime interest to Europe and to the rest of the world. Up to the 1st of April, the empire had obtained two foreign loans amounting to \$400,000,000. She had also issued an interior loan of \$100,000,000. At a monthly expenditure of \$20,000,000 for the war (which is the amount admitted by the Russians themselves), the cost, so far, of fifteen months' conflict, including the initial expenses, would be about \$350,000,000. This is "running expenses," and does not include the immense property losses of stores and supplies which the Russians have sustained in the campaign just closed. The failure of the Czar's endeavor to raise a new loan in France had caused the belief in some quarters that Russia was at the end of her resources. This is, of course, a fallacy. The whole question of the relation of France to Russia in the matter of financial loans and the resources of the empire is considered in a "Leading Article" on another page of this issue. There is an immense reserve.—nearly \$500,000,000,—deposited in St. Petersburg, most of it, however, being security for loans already made. There is also another reserve, the "holy gold fund," consisting of the gold and jewels in the Russian churches, which might be used in a great national crisis. Altogether, should Russia need to do so, she might carry on the war indefinitely, so far as the matter of expense is concerned. The failure to float the loan in France, and the opposition at home to continuance of the war, had been reflected in the decrease in the price of Russian 4 per cent. bonds, which during the first week in April, for the first time in their history, had dropped below 83. During late March, the world had been interested in the somewhat sensational offer of Finance Minister Kokovsev, made to the London *Times*, to permit a representative of that journal to enter the great vaults and "verify personally the gold reserve."









# ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CONVENTIONS AND OTHER GATHERINGS, 1905.

THERE follows a list of over one hundred important meetings or assemblies to be held in America during the remaining eight months of the current year. A glance at this tabulation will afford some indication of the varied activities of the American mind. It also shows how great a factor the convention, or conference, has become in our scheme of living, and how even the difficulties of the transcontinental journey, once deemed well-nigh insurmountable, have been minimized in the interest of assemblages believed

essential to our welfare and progress as a people. To the west-end of the National Educational Association, at Asbury Park, N. J., in the first week of July, will flock thousands of teachers from every quarter, while in the week following the young people of American Protestant churches will be represented in imposing numbers at Baltimore, by the Christian Endeavor Society, and at Denver, by the Epworth League. At Portland and Seattle, in the Pacific Northwest, there will also be great gatherings.

EDUCATIONAL GATHERINGS.	PLACE.	DATE.
American Institute of Instruction.....	Portland, Ore.	July 10-13
American Institute of the Deaf.....	Portland, N. C.	July 8-15
Annual Convocation of the State of New York.....	Albany, N. Y.	July 28-30
Catholic Educational Association.....	New York City	July 11-13
Catholic Summer Schools of America.....	Cliff Haven, N. Y.	July-August
Chautauqua Institution.....	Chautauque, N. Y.	June 29-Aug. 27
International Friends' Educational Conference.....	Chattanooga, Ind.	July 31, Aug. 3
Jewish Chautauqua Society of America.....	Atlantic City, N. J.	July 8-30
National Educational Association.....	Asbury Park, N. J.	July 3-7
National Educators' Association.....	Washington, D. C.	June 26
Summer School of the South.....	Knoxville, Tenn.	June 20-July 28
MEETINGS OF MUSICIANS.		
American Federation of Musicians.....	Detroit, Mich.	May 15
American Union of Swedish Singers.....	Chicago, Ill.	July 20-23
Music Teachers' National Association.....	New York City	June 21-23
National Elatedd.....	Scranton, Pa.	May 30
National Federation Musical Clubs' Convention.....	Denver, Colo.	June 6-12
Worcester Musical Festival.....	Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 25-30
PATRIOTIC CONVENTIONS AND REUNIONS.		
Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.....	Denver, Colo.	Sept. 4-9
National Mexican War Veterans' Association.....	Dallas, Tex.	May 20-24
Naval and Military Order of Spanish American War.....	Boston, Mass.	May 20-24
Reunion of the Blue and the Gray.....	Washington, D. C.	May 10-11
Sons of American Revolution National Society.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 10-11
Spanish-American War Nurses.....	Washington, D. C.	May 1-2
United Confederate Veterans' National Reunion.....	Louisville, Ky.	June 14-16
United Daughters of the Confederacy.....	San Francisco, Cal.	Oct. 3
MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.		
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.....	Seattle, Wash.	September 14
American Missionary Association.....	Worcester, Mass.	October
American Unitarian Association.....	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 1
Augustana Swedish Lutheran Synod of America.....	Stanton, Iowa	May 23-24
Baptist General Convention.....	St. Louis, Mo.	June 9-16
Brotherhood of St. Andrew.....	Chicago, Ill.	May 16
Congregational Conference of American Rabbinis.....	Cleveland, Ohio	September 21-24
Congregational Home Missionary Society.....	Springfield, Mass.	July 2-7
Cumberland Presbyterian Church General Assembly.....	Fresno, Cal.	July 2-7
Epworth League National Convention.....	Denver, Col.	May 18
Field Workers' Conference.....	Toronto, Canada.	July 5-9
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.....	Winona Lake, Ind.	June 20-23
General Synod of the Reformed Church in America.....	Asbury Park, N. J.	May 18-20
General Synod of the Reformed (German) Church in United States.....	Albany, Pa.	June 7
General Conference Board of Free Baptists.....	Ocean Park, Me.	May 16
General Conference of Christian Workers.....	E. Northfield, Mass.	July 18-21
German Baptists of the United States.....	Bristol, Tenn.	August 4-20
International Convention of Christian Endeavor.....	Baltimore, Md.	June 8-8

SECRETARY.	DATE.
Wm. C. Crawford, 80 Ashforth Street, Boston, Mass.	July 10-13
Prof. J. L. Smith, Fairbault, Minn.	July 8-15
Howard P. Rogers, First Asst. Comr. of Education, Albany, N. Y.	July 28-30
Rev. F. W. Howard, 212 E. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.	July 11-13
Robert L. Kelly, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.	July-August
Isaac Hasler, P. O. Box 825, Philadelphia.	June 29-Aug. 27
Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.	July 31, Aug. 3
Robert L. Fulton, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.	July 8-30
Mrs. David Campbell, 1225 Vine Street, Denver, Colo.	July 20-23
H. G. Nordberg, 1614 Belmont Avenue, Chicago.	June 21-23
Charles H. Farnsworth, Columbia University, New York.	May 30
D. E. Pritchard, Scranton, Pa.	June 6-12
Mrs. C. B. Kelsey, 64 Washington Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.	Sept. 25-30
Paul B. Morgan, 21 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass.	
John E. Gilman, Adjutant-General, 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.	Sept. 4-9
Mrs. More Murdoch, Dallas, Tex.	May 20-24
Capt. John T. Hilton, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York.	May 20-24
A. H. Clark, Smithsonian, Washington, D. C.	May 10-11
Lela Wilson, 7 Thomas Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.	May 10-11
Maj.-Gen. Wm. E. Mickie, New Orleans, La.	May 1-2
Virginia F. McSherry, Martinsburg, W. Va.	June 14-16
John E. Gilman, Adjutant-General, 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 3
J. W. Cooper, D.D., 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.	September 14
Charles E. St. John, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.	October
Rev. C. A. Randolph, Stanton, Iowa.	May 23-24
Rev. Charles H. Moss, Malden, Mass.	June 9-16
Edgar G. Griewell, Broad Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.	May 16
Rev. Adolph Guttmacher, 230 Bolton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.	September 21-24
Rev. J. M. Hubbard, Marshall, Mo.	July 2-7
Washingon Choate, Fourth Avenue and 22d Street, New York.	May 18
E. M. Randall, D.D., 67 Washington Street, Chicago.	July 5-9
E. A. Fox, Louisville Trust Building, Louisville, Ky.	June 20-23
W. H. Roberts, D.D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia.	May 18-20
Wm. H. DeHart, Raritan, N. J.	June 7
J. P. Stein, Reading, Pa.	May 16
Harry S. Myers, Hillside, Mich.	July 18-21
H. M. Moore, Boston, Mass.	August 4-20
P. F. Bowman, Johnson City, Tenn.	June 8-8
Von Ogden Vogt, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.	July 5-10





HE HAS MAILED FIRST HE DISTURBS THE HARMONY IN  
MOROCCO.  
*From the Press (New York).*

HE REJOICES OVER HIS L.L.D. FROM PENNSYLVANIA.  
DR. HONENZOLLERN TO DR. ROOSEVELT: "While we are  
in these togs, why not review my ships at Kiel?"  
*From the Amsterddinner (Amsterdam).*

.. 77472 1884















best serve the interests of the nation, Mr. Roosevelt wisely concluded to appoint a board of consulting engineers, composed, not only of eminent American professional men, but of foreign engineers of highest repute.

The second and third of this triumvirate the President easily settled upon. For field marshal, Chief Engineer Wallace was clearly the man. As chief engineer, he had done good work. He had taken hold in vigorous fashion. None of the shortcomings of the past year could be laid to his account. The President thought that Mr. Wallace had made a good start under rather discouraging circumstances, and that, if supported, he would make a good ending. For the political side he had no difficulty in selecting Judge Magoon, whose service in the War Department as right-hand man to Elihu Root and Secretary Taft had been of the highest order. He was the ideal man for the place.

#### A RAILROAD PRESIDENT FROM THE MIDDLE WEST.

But the first of the trio, the chairman and head of the whole organization, was a nut not so easily cracked. The President considered a number of men, most of them railroaders who had won reputations as managers of large properties. Finally, Secretary of the Navy Morton suggested Theodore P. Shonts. The President had never heard of Mr. Shonts. But there are thousands of clever and able Americans of whom few of us have ever heard. In a country like ours, lack of a broad reputation is no bar to preferment, if the man has the right stuff in him. Mr. Morton soon convinced the President that Mr. Shonts was full of the right stuff. Mr. Shonts was asked to come to Washington for a conference. The President liked him from the first moment. The thing he liked best was Mr. Shonts' opening statement, frank and manly, that he wouldn't touch the job unless he could have absolute authority—unless, in case of differences of opinion, his judgment was to be final as to any matter lying within his province.

Thus, this relatively unknown man rises at a leap from the presidency of a third-rate Western railroad to chiefship in the greatest engineering enterprise the world ever saw. It was quick work. And now it is Mr. Shonts' cue to make good the high expectations of the President and of his employers, the American people. His friends believe he will not disappoint. He has had the training. He started out as a railroad contractor in Iowa. There he gained experience in the management of men and in dealing with physical problems. Next, he was superintendent of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railway. Afterward, he became its president. His

field was steadily broadening. He knew the practical side of railway work. Now he was brought in touch with railroad finances. He learned rapidly. He and his friend, Paul Morton, secured control of a majority of the stock of the railroad of which Mr. Shonts was president. Then they sold their holdings to the Vanderbilt interests, and realized a profit of something like seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars each. More than a year ago, Mr. Shonts became president of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway, and it was this post he held when the President asked him to become chairman of the Canal Commission.

This is rapid rising in the world. Mr. Shonts is only fifty years old. He is in rugged health. He is not afraid to go to the Isthmus to do as much of his work as may be necessary there. He is a rich man. His income is said to be a hundred thousand a year from his railway investments; so he is "the hundred-thousand-dollar man," after all. He is frank and vigorous of manner,—the Western type. He talks freely. What he has to do, he does; and what he has to say, he says. Stories are told of his administering a sound thrashing to a man who called at his office to whip him and was surprised when the railroad president locked the door and started right in with the business in hand. The stories may be apocryphal, but they indicate the character of the man. He has vigor, he has grasp, he has that well-nigh indefinable American way of "making things go" which has been so well illustrated in the careers of our successful railway managers.

#### A FRIEND AND CLASSMATE OF CHIEF-ENGINEER WALLACE.

It is both an interesting and an important fact that the two men who are to work together,—in double harness, as it were,—as constructors of the canal, the chief of staff and the field marshal, are like Damon and Pythias. They have been lifelong chums. Born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, fifty years ago, Mr. Shonts went West with his family. He graduated from Monmouth (Illinois) College in 1876. Among his classmates was John F. Wallace. Wallace's father was the president of the college. The friendship that started between the two youths at school has continued throughout their manhood. They speak of each other as "John" and "Teddy." Now the chums find themselves hitched to the same big wagon, and each realizes that he must pull for all he is worth. It is safe to say that they will work harmoniously and effectively together.

Mr. Shonts has two fully developed hob-



## A NOTABLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY.\*

**T**HE public services of the Hon. Andrew D. White, whose portrait appears on the opposite page, have been noted from time to time in earlier numbers of this REVIEW. Just before the assembling of the Hague Conference of 1899, in which Mr. White, as chairman of the American delegation, played so distinguished a part, this magazine published a sketch of his career, in its May number for that year, and in December, 1902, on the occasion of his resignation as ambassador to Germany, a detailed account of Mr. White's achievements, including his work at The Hague, appeared in these pages. We wish at this time to direct our readers' attention to Mr. White's "Autobiography," which has just been published by the Century Company,—not merely because of the inherent personal interest in this life-record of a great American, but because, apart from the question of individual achievement, this retrospect is full of valuable lessons to the generation now coming into the full responsibilities of American leadership.

The career that is here unfolded would have been unusual in any country; in the United States, it has been unparalleled. In the first place, Mr. White has pursued for more than forty years four or five distinct lines of activity and service. He has been brought into relations with as many distinct groups of fellow-workers, and he has retained an exceptional influence in all these relations. Now and then we say of a successful college president in this country that he would have made a capital politician or diplomat, but in the case of Andrew D. White no idle or half-regretful "might-have-beens" are needed to express our estimate. In all three fields,—politics, university administration, and diplomacy,—Mr. White has toiled and achieved. To the sum of his fruitful endeavor in these separate vineyards he has added solid and useful contributions to literature and historical science. Thus, his autobiography is a record of several careers, in a sense, and the very arrangement of the material is significant of this, for the portion devoted to "Political Life" is complete in itself, as is that which reviews the author's long and distinguished diplomatic service, while his university services are also separately treated.

The chapters in which Mr. White relates his experiences in practical politics are among the

most readable in the book. As a young man he was interested in politics, particularly as an anti-slavery worker. Later, as a member of the New York Senate, he did much to advance the State's educational interests,—notably in conjunction with Ezra Cornell in obtaining a charter for Cornell University and in fixing the State's policy in relation to the Morrill land grant. His recollections of public men with whom he has been associated during the past forty years have a present pertinence, for while he has labored earnestly and effectively for improvement in our politics, he has always been a "practical politician" in the Rooseveltian sense; he has not been blinded to the good in our political life; his judgments on the whole have been wise, his estimates of men and measures just. Thus, his memoirs have a real historical value.

No living American has had a more brilliant record in the diplomatic service than Mr. White. He became an attaché at St. Petersburg in 1854, and served for two years in that capacity during the eventful period of the Crimean War; in 1871, he was appointed by President Grant as commissioner to Santo Domingo; in 1879, he was made minister to Germany and served through the remainder of the Hayes administration; in 1892, President Harrison appointed him minister to Russia, where he had begun his diplomatic service almost forty years before; he remained at that court two years, and in 1895 was made a member of President Cleveland's Venezuelan Commission. His most conspicuous service was the ambassadorship to Germany in the years 1897-1903. During that period he successfully conducted the affairs of the embassy throughout the trying months of the Spanish-American War and was president of the American delegation at the Hague Conference. In the extracts from his diary at that time we have the inside history of the efforts that led to the establishment of an international arbitration tribunal. The bare enumeration of these various and important diplomatic offices suggests the wealth of these memoirs in the materials of modern history.

Not less substantial is the contribution that Mr. White makes, through his autobiography, to the history of higher education in America. He has watched the whole development of the modern university on our soil. As a young professor in the University of Michigan he formed ideals which later took definite form in Cornell University, of which he was the first

\* The Autobiography of Andrew D. White. Two volumes. Century Company.







which, moreover, had been emphasized forced by the referendum vote upon the city by Chicago of the Mueller "enabling" act had been adopted by the voters in April, 1904, by a majority of over 153,223 in favor and 127,929 against adoption.

#### SETTLEMENT WITH THE TRACTION COMPANIES.

Dunne, in his speech of acceptance, as in all his subsequent speeches, charged the city with evasion. The promise, he said, of municipal ownership when the city was "legally and financially able" to adopt it "was empty and meaningless." He demanded to know, at the outset, what Mr. Harlan contemplated or proposed "settlement" with the traction companies,—

—a settlement involving an extension of franchises from the city and a recognition of the alleged franchise from the State of 1904 embodied in a "boodle" act twenty years ago over an executive veto and defiance and contempt of the people of Chicago.

An influential committee of the City of Chicago, the committee on local transportation, he stated, had embodied the terms of the ordinance considered a perfectly fair "settlement" in the "tentative ordinance," and Mayor Harrison and the leading newspapers had approved and passed that ordinance in the hope that the traction companies would accept it as a lesser "war to the bitter end" with the city and the public.

Mr. Harlan was a "settlement" candidate who had been nominated as such; he was supported by the authors, sponsors, and advocates of the "tentative ordinance," and he hoped, as did his real friends, that some such "settlement" or settlement as the proposed ordinance involved was not only expedient but practically unavoidable.

In other words, while Mr. Harlan was a believer in municipal ownership and as radical as Dunne in that respect, he also believed in the circumstances actually existing, with franchises in possession of the streets under franchises having several years to run, and franchises from the State that, if not real, will not expire until 1964, an ordinance of settlement doing away with costly and prolonged and uncertain litigation, and procuring for Chicago a complete and comparatively uniform inaction of all outstanding rights of the traction companies, improved service forthwith, and a reasonable amount of compensation in one or another, was eminently desirable

and reasonable. And this is the sort of settlement Mr. Harlan favored. While he objected to the "tentative ordinance" on minor grounds, and advised the people to reject it, he endorsed the principle upon which it was based. He would have granted the companies a thirteen or fifteen year franchise in return for a complete and final surrender or waiver of all their claims and privileges and a first-class modern service plus pecuniary compensation.

This, however, was but half a programme. There was absolutely no reason to suppose that the traction companies would agree to terms that could be submitted to the people (and no settlement could be made without a referendum) with any hope of favorable action upon it. The companies had not evinced the least inclination to accept the "tentative ordinance." There had been a parade of "negotiations," but the Council had been unable to elicit a word of definite encouragement. In fact, there had been plain intimations to the contrary. Representatives of one of the companies (and the more conciliatory and tractable of them) had criticised the tentative ordinances as harsh and one-sided, wholly unjust to the traction interests, and in need of very material modification. Some had expressed the hope that more liberal terms would be offered by the city—more liberal, mark you, than the terms which Mr. Harlan and other leading citizens had declared too liberal already.

When, therefore, Mr. Harlan's platform and campaign speeches urged an amicable settlement on the "waiver" basis, the proposal was purely academic and hypothetical. It was necessary to propose an alternative programme,—a "war" programme, as it were—in the event of the not improbable failure of the peace programme. And this, as the campaign progressed, gradually emerged and practically supplanted the other.

Should the traction interests reject the city's terms, Mr. Harlan declared, he should, if elected mayor, proceed to construct a subway in the central, or downtown, district of the city, and to establish, gradually and slowly, a competing municipal system of street railways. The subways, desirable in any event, according to transportation experts, were a necessary part of a competing system, because the companies had possession of most of the "approaches" and streets entering the central section. As for the parallel lines, the expiration of the franchises of a minor company (one of those absorbed by the union traction interests, now supposed to be controlled by a J. P. Morgan syndicate) would permit an immediate beginning, the realization of municipal ownership on a modest scale.

## OBJECTIONS TO THE HARLAN PROGRAMME.

Here we have the Harlan programme in its entirety. It was indorsed by some of the "veterans" of the municipal-ownership movement, but the majority of the recruits and the organizations for the promotion of that policy were opposed to it. Several objections were urged against the Harlan programme, but those which are conceded to have been most effective were these:

1. The litigation Mr. Harlan wished to avoid could not possibly be avoided. The companies might *pretend* to waive or surrender their claims in consideration of a new and short grant by the city, but they could not be trusted. They had forfeited all title to confidence by their methods and practices, which included jury-bribing, debauching of legislatures, corrupt deals with the lowest of the politicians, and so on. They might make a contract with the city wholly acceptable on its face, but at the end of the period some pretext would be found for attacking the fundamental condition of the settlement, and the fight would simply have been postponed, not avoided. Judge Murray F. Tuley, our leading chancellor, the Nestor of the bench, declared that the companies could not legally waive or compromise their claims in a way to commit the bondholders, and there would be nothing to prevent the latter from repudiating the settlement at the end of the period of the new franchise.

2. Even if a fair settlement, doing away with litigation, be legally possible, the city government had no moral right to make it, since the people had voted for immediate ownership "without delay," and their will was law. Mr. Harlan himself had, in 1899, said that the people had the right to decide when the policy of municipal ownership should be put into effect.

3. With regard to the constructive part of the programme, the subway and parallel system suggestions were pronounced to be vague, full of uncertainty, and unreal. The city had no money for subways, none for parallel lines, and none for "wasteful," warlike, or retaliatory enterprises. Two systems would mean, in most cases, two fares, delays, poor transfer facilities and inconvenience, whereas the people demand a unified service on the "one city, one fare" basis, and the best of accommodations.

These are the objections, the arguments, which defeated Mr. Harlan. Judge Dunne's "simpler" programme,—purchase or immediate condemnation proceedings,—carried the day. The election, in the words of a local newspaper which vigorously supported Harlan, was the triumph of the word "immediate." The people

had lost all patience with the traction companies which had conceived so profound a hatred and tation for them, that the suggestion of a "compromise," a settlement with them on terms, was repugnant to them. "They were ousted at once, as soon as the law will allow, in effect, the verdict at the polls against the companies. And no one in Chicago is least surprised at the verdict. The policy of the companies has been suicidal; the what they have sown.

## THE REFERENDUM VOTE ON THE SETTLEMENT

The full significance of this verdict, however, be understood without a reference to the vote on the so-called "little ballot." To the efforts of municipal-ownership advocates three questions were submitted, under the policy act of the State, to the people of Chicago on April 4. They were as follows:

1. Shall the City Council pass the [tentative] ordinance reported by the local transportation committee, granting a franchise to the Chicago City Railway Company?

2. Shall the City Council pass *any* ordinance granting a franchise to the Chicago City Railway Company?

3. Shall the City Council pass *any* ordinance granting a franchise to *any* street-railroad company?

The newspaper which earnestly and ably supported Mr. Harlan had advised the voters to ignore these questions as confusing rather than helpful. Mr. Harlan himself, who had promised to sign no franchise ordinance and to effect a settlement without the approval of the people, given by a referendum vote, had never admitted that the answers to the above questions would not influence or guide him, and even an overwhelming negative vote would not stop him from attempting to negotiate a settlement.

The vote on the first question was: 60,136; "no," 136,140; majority against tentative franchise ordinance, 76,000. On the second question, 57,000 voted "yes" and nearly 100,000 "no." On the third, 55,660 voted "yes," and 100,000 citizens voted "no." The majority against *any* franchise extension or renewal, against settlement with the company not carrying "immediate" evacuation, was nearly 86,000. In *one ward* gave a majority in favor of the tentative plan, and while over a hundred thousand of those who voted at the election ignored the "little ballot" questions, it is by no means certain that it is the intelligent who failed to vote. The presumption is rather that the ignorant did so. Certainly, the people who



be carried to the United States Supreme Court, as it is purely local [involving State law and its interpretation], but if it is, it can be passed upon there in less than a year."

Clearly, in the latter event, Judge Dunne will have no opportunity to take a single further step toward his goal,—the goal of the people of Chicago. His term will come to an end in April, 1907, and on Judge Tuley's own showing the condemnation proceedings cannot be passed upon finally by the federal Supreme Court (if taken there) within this period. Of course, the people will be asked to give him another term, or to elect another advocate of municipal ownership.

#### EXPERIMENTAL CONTROL OF A SINGLE SYSTEM.

But it is important to bear in mind one practical consideration.—Judge Dunne will be in a position to give Chicago *immediate* municipal ownership (as distinguished from an immediate lawsuit) on a small scale. If the first step counts, Chicago will take the first step toward municipal ownership under Mayor Dunne within the next few months. There is a street-car system, now allied with and part of the hated Union Traction interests, called the Chicago Passenger Railway. It comprises some thirty-seven miles of track, and can be profitably operated. It connects populous sections of the West Side with the congested central section. The franchises of this company have expired (the traction lawyers insist that they have another year of life, but their construction of the ordinance which granted these franchises is so strained and unnatural that no one takes it seriously), and the ninety-nine-year act does not apply to them on any possible theory. There is, then, nothing in the way of municipal acquisition of this system. Even Mayor Harrison favored "experimental" municipal ownership of these lines, and if he waited till the last days of his fourth and last term to make a move in that direction, it was because of his lingering hope that a settlement with the companies might be arranged which would render the "experiment" inadvisable at this juncture. But before Judge Dunne was installed as mayor the City Council, at the instance of Carter H. Harrison, the retiring executive, had advertised for bids from capitalists, contractors, and financiers desirous of going into street-railway operations under a lease. Mayor Dunne intends to push this part of the general scheme.

#### OPERATION DISTINCT FROM OWNERSHIP.

All that Chicago contemplates now, even with reference to the Passenger Railway system, is municipal *ownership*. The question of municipal operation is distinct and separate, although the

Dunne-Democratic platform indorsed the ciple of municipal *operation* as well. Here plank covering that aspect of the problem

After municipal ownership of traction *facilities* acquired, the city government shall at once obtain referendum vote of the people, which is already provided for by law, upon the question of municipal *operation* thereof, and promptly upon the rendering affirmative vote thereon, as required by law, *provide* complete all necessary arrangements for such *operation*, and we unqualifiedly believe in and *indorse* municipal operation.

Why is "immediate" operation less *immediately* urged? The explanation lies in the visions of the Magna Charta of municipal *ownership* in Illinois, the so-called Mueller *enactment*. The right of Chicago to own, *acquire*, construct, maintain, etc., street railways was *conferred* by that act, subject to adoption and *affirmation* thereof by a majority of the voters. The right to operate was also conferred, but the city can proceed to operate an *acquired* constructed street railway she must refer the question to the voters, and obtain the approval of three-fifths of the electors voting upon the proposition. The theory of the Mueller *act* is that municipal ownership is less doubtful than municipal *operation*, and there are more or less impartial observers who believe that the requisite *three-fifths* vote will not easily be secured by radical advocates of municipalization.

#### THE MERIT SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

Some misgivings have been expressed regard to the possible effect of the "spoils system" on municipal operation. It is not generally known that Chicago has an excellent merit system applicable, thanks to Supreme Court decision, to the entire municipal service. The law extends, *ex proprio vigore*, to the employees of municipally owned and operated transportation system. The Democratic plank on the civic reform was satisfactory, and Judge Dunne has declared again and again that during his term the merit law shall be rigidly enforced. A pledge, to be sure, has been taken in a wickian sense by the Democratic machine, the honest supporters of Mayor Dunne, that disappointment is in store for the spoilsmen.

Be this as it may, for the next several months legal questions, rather than technical or political ones, will engage the attention of the City Council (which will cordially coöperate with him, it is gratifying to state), and thoughtful citizens of Chicago anxious to effect as fast as possible to the deliberation of the unmistakable mandate of the people.

STATE STREET, HARRISBURG, SHOWING SECTION OF PAVING AND PLANTING COMPLETED.

## THREE YEARS IN HARRISBURG.

BY J. HORACE MCFARLAND.

ary, 1902, the citizens of the capital Pennsylvania adopted, by voting for dollar loan required, a comprehensive of municipal improvement. This remarkable, not so much for its extensive concrete character, as it had been after a novel examination of the city upon water filtration, sewage, paving, problems. The various suggestions of engineers employed were presented to by means of a notable and successful education, against the opposition of and ultra-conservative

me election the character of the city was totally changed by the election McCormick, a young man of wealth, high civic ideals, as mayor, against on of the political machine. The one prevails in Pennsylvania, and the of Mayor McCormick's administration with the swearing in of his successor a pledge to continue the same administration April 3 of this year.

of the accomplishments of three a little city under an able, courageous, interested head reads like a romance. He believed that he was elected as the administrative head of the city corporation, re executive figure-head, and he has

wrought his belief into continuously vigorous action, as contrasted with the far more usual passive morality.

Three years ago, Harrisburg was practically "wide open," but Mayor McCormick closed it promptly, within the law. A corrupt police force, collecting tribute through a corrupt chief for division with a corrupt mayor (and all this was brought out in an investigation instituted by Mayor McCormick, who forced restitution of fees illegally retained by his predecessor), was promptly and substantially reformed, and was turned over to Mayor Gross, elected in 1905, in a high state of efficiency.

Political appointees to the city departments were replaced by men selected for superior qualifications, and in at least one case, Mayor McCormick supplemented an insufficient salary from his private means in order to get a capable man.

Harrisburg had three years ago about four miles of paved streets, which had been carelessly put down at a high price, and were allowed to go uncleaned for the most part. During the three-year period nearly twenty miles of modern asphalt pavement has been laid, and by the institution of a proper competition and the elimination of the influence of a financially interested political boss, it has been obtained at prices 25 per cent. under those formerly paid. A competently

organized inspection bureau has seen to it that this paving is properly laid and the specifications adhered to. By frequent analyses and the obtained visits and advice of eminent paving engineers, the high standard of the work has been assured.

A "white winged" corps of sweepers has brought the paved streets of Harrisburg into a

had from time immemorial distressed a considerable portion of the city, by creating a lake, to serve for the storage of flood water well as for the flushing out of the litter which has been at once a danger from accumulated at low water and from floods at high

In the three years the park area of burg has been trebled, and now, by the ment of a great natural park site in connection with the improvement above alluded to, of over six hundred acres is added. This give Harrisburg over twelve acres of park to the thousand of population, which is easily in favorable excess of the average of our cities. The park scheme has not only playgrounds, which are being added to the facilities for caring for its population.

To a very considerable extent and as far as possible within the unsatisfactory conditions maintained in Pennsylvania by a ridden legislature, the local laws have been re-ordinated and made harmonious. A sanitary building inspection has been instituted, the efficiency of the engineering and the fire departments very greatly enhanced.

When Mayor McCormick assumed office a local traction company was paying grudgingly into the city treasury but three-fourths per cent tax on its gross receipts for the use of the streets, and constantly obtaining franchises without compensation. Through the fair and wise interposition it has been decided to increase this to 3 per cent per annum. The use of a new subway under the Pennsylvania Railroad it has also paid a substantial sum.

As a parting gift to the city he has left with such intelligent devotion, Mayor McCormick and his family are having erect a carefully matured plans worked out, with the cooperation of three eminent engineers, a formal entrance to Harrisburg from its river front. A new and handsome bridge spans the mile-wide and magnificent Susquehanna, along which the capital of Pennsylvania extends for about five miles. At the entrance to this bridge there have been erected two columns taken from those at the front of the beautiful old colonial mansion destroyed by fire in 1897, these columns standing upon suitable bases, and surmounted by appropriate finials. A new historical entrance to the city is thus provided.

With the impetus thus given, made possible for three years largely through the rebirth by one young man of wealth of his public duty, Pennsylvania's capital city is entering a period of rapid and solid development.

#### A SCENE ALONG THE RIVER FRONT IN HARRISBURG.

high state of cleanliness, not excelled anywhere. Remarkable as it may seem, this great improvement has been accomplished without material increase in the rate of taxation, although the mayor's insistence upon an honest assessment has added considerably to the city's valuation and revenue.

Meanwhile, and always with the vigorous attention and assistance of Mayor McCormick, the other improvement work has been proceeding. Under a conspicuously able Board of Public Works, a comprehensive scheme of water purification has been worked out, after tests of the Susquehanna water made hourly for six months without interruption. The clean, filtered water will be delivered to the citizens by August of this year. Coincidentally the same board (serving without pay) has constructed a great intercepting sewer as part of a comprehensive revision of the drainage system of the city, and has arranged, in conjunction with the park commissioners, to prevent certain disastrous floods, that



The Federal Building.

The Library Building.

SECTION THROUGH THE MALL, TAKEN EAST AND WEST, LOOKING SOUTH.

## THE GROUPING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CLEVELAND.

BY EDWIN CHILDS BAXTER.

written to recount the steps by which American city is progressing toward  
l of civic beauty and strength, and,  
e, to point the way for other cities  
rive to realize like ideals.

rowing terse statement of a great  
which has been well seized by the  
Cleveland is the text of a resolution  
January, 1899 :

By an exceptional and fortunate coinci-  
dence public structures are soon to be erected  
thus giving this city an opportunity, such  
as come to any city and may never come to  
this, to carry out a magnificent scheme of  
unity ; therefore be it

That the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce,  
be requested to appoint a committee  
to work with the commissions and boards hav-  
ing to do with the erection of these buildings and ascer-  
tain whether or not it is feasible to erect them upon  
a plan in such relationship to each other as to  
be in accordance with a harmonious architectural plan, and to con-  
sider the utility and convenience.

As for the grouping of public build-  
ings with harmonic plans are now  
stages of progress in at least eight of  
them. Cleveland was the pioneer, and  
led by Washington, whose "civic  
plan" dating from 1900, Mr. West re-  
vived in the March Review.

### THE HOUSING OF CITY AND FEDERAL OFFICES.

For years the following conditions have  
presented themselves upon the minds of Cleve-  
land of visitors to that city :

The county offices are principally contained  
in two buildings huddled together in a corner  
of the "public square" and remarkable for  
nothing that is good in exterior or interior ap-  
pearance or facilities ; they are overshadowed,  
moreover, by tall office buildings. The city de-  
partments and officials occupy rented quarters  
entirely ; the City Hall, so called, is an old office  
building under lease, and the Board of Educa-  
tion rents offices in another quarter of the busi-  
ness section. The Public Library, formerly  
housed by courtesy in the Board of Education's  
old building (torn down some years ago), occu-  
pies a small brick building erected temporarily  
for it. The United States courts, customs of-  
fices, and post-office are using an old office build-  
ing while the new government building is being  
erected. All these official headquarters are alike  
in two respects at least,—they are notoriously  
inadequate in space, and they are lacking in  
beauty and in cleanliness. Furthermore, vast ac-  
cumulations of invaluable public records, which  
could not be duplicated, are in daily danger of  
absolute destruction, for the City Hall and coun-  
ty court-houses are veritable fire-traps.

### CLEVELAND'S RAPID GROWTH.

It must not be supposed that these conditions  
have been accepted with complacency by the  
citizens of Cleveland, nor that no plans were  
made before 1899 to remedy them. On the con-  
trary, for many years there have been "sinking  
funds" for the erection of new public buildings.  
Commissions of leading citizens have been in  
charge of the funds, and have been preparing to

erect the buildings. A condition common to many American cities has hindered the working out of their plans, and has been responsible for the inadequacy of the building that has been done. This condition is the rapid growth of the city.

This growth was directly due to the discovery and development of the Lake Superior iron-ore region, for 60 per cent. of whose vast output the Cleveland district is the market. After the mine-owners, the shipping and shipbuilding interests are the first to profit by this trade. 80 per cent. of the shipping used in carrying the ore of all the mining region is owned in Cleveland; Cleveland produces a greater tonnage of steel steam vessels than any other port in America, Philadelphia not excepted. The district of which Cleveland is the center assembles iron and coal, authorities say, more cheaply than any other, to this fact are due many of the city's vast manufacturing industries, valued at more than \$100,000,000, and producing annually over \$150,000,000 worth of output, largely iron and steel products.

These are some of the reasons accounting for a population grown from less than 50,000 in 1860 to 150,000, probably, in 1905. Cleveland is now the first city of Ohio in number of inhabitants, and the second on the Great Lakes.

The circumstances of such a growth, as has been said, delayed and deterred the erection of public buildings. The city's future needs are

still difficult to forecast. It is well, that these delays occurred, for until thought of grouping the proposed buildings harmoniously was suggested. In that Cleveland Architectural Club held a conference for "proposed arrangements of the buildings in a comprehensive group." To several architects were submitted, and a similar interest began to be awakened.

In 1898, a communication was addressed to the commissioners of the City Hall sinking fund by the Cleveland chapter of the American Institute of Architects requesting the commission to provide a spacious site for the new City Hall, to make efforts to harmonize that building with the Public Library, and the County Courthouse in a group.

#### ADOPTION OF A GROUPING PLAN.

At this time, Col. Myron T. Herrick, Governor of Ohio, was the chairman of the committee on public buildings of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce. No grouping had been considered by his committee in the chamber until the meeting in January, 1902, when the resolution already quoted was adopted.

Since that time the movement has been surely, if slowly and with many changes, one plan after another has been considered, superseded by a better. The legal questions have been questioned and decided in the courts, and their personnel changed.

The Chamber of Commerce then appointed a committee to act, two additional members were later made to its number. In March, 1902, they passed under its seal a bill to create a board of public buildings, and this was enacted into law by the legislature. Under the provisions, the governor appointed Messrs. D. H. Burnham, M. Carrère, and A. Brunner as such. These gentlemen, of national reputation as architects, prepared and submitted, in August, 1902, a plan which seems to be carried out in the

#### FEATURES OF THE PLAN.

Briefly stated, the plan is as follows: the new public buildings which are

THE FEDERAL BUILDING.  
(Arnold W. Brunner, architect.)









ONE OF PHILADELPHIA'S VACANT-LOT GARDENS.

## FARMING VACANT CITY LOTS.

BY ALLAN SUTHERLAND.

purpose of Mr. H. Rider Haggard's visit to the United States, this spring, was a commission from the Government to investigate and report on the character of the vacant-lot garden work of Philadelphia, described in the following article. The subject of school gardens in great cities was treated by Miss Christine Bennett in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for April, 1904 (page 439).]

e great business depression of 1893-94, a deplorable condition of many unemployed men and their families demanded the thoughtful consideration on the part of tropists. The ordinary methods of relief altogether inadequate to meet the great-ased suffering. It is doubtful, indeed, the "ordinary" means are, as a rule, uly helpful, for the real aim of charity e directed along the line of placing "the ged tenth" in a position where they may ivelihood by their own efforts; all other o frequently become nurseries of para-enfeebling the fiber of character and d and increasing pauperism.

' schemes were suggested at the time to e growing needs of the people, the hap- d most fruitful in good results being that d by the then mayor of Detroit, the Hon. S. Pingree, which became popularly as "Pingree's Potato Patch Scheme."

His plan, in brief, was to loan the vacant land in and about the city to the unemployed people to cultivate, giving them all that they could produce. The suggestion was a novel one, and many thought it visionary; but being put to a practical test, resulted in many pleasant surprises. Landowners were quick to place vacant lots at the disposal of the city authorities, and the needy were no less willing to enter upon their cultivation. Out of a thousand families then receiving aid from the city and from charitable organizations, more than nine hundred availed themselves of this avenue of relief. The municipal committee having charge of the experiment expended \$3,600 on seed, implements, and other necessities. A conservative estimate placed the value of the first season's produce, which consisted chiefly of potatoes, at \$15,000. This unexpected result clearly demonstrated the value of the plan. In his annual message to the City Council, in January, 1895, the mayor thus referred to it:











A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE REGION, SHOWING WHERE THE SIMPLON TUNNEL PIERCES THE RANGE OF MOUNTAINS BETWEEN ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

## UNDER THE ALPS FOR TWELVE MILES

**W**ITH the explosion of a small dynamite cartridge, on the morning of February 24, seven thousand feet below the summit of Monte Leone, one of the peaks of the Alps, many thousands of gallons of water from a hot spring in Switzerland flowed into Italy, and the famous Simplon tunnel had been completed.

This longest railway tunnel in the world was begun in the summer of 1898. Its importance

had been pointed out half a century nothing of a practical nature had been until 1893, when plans were first considered. A provisional contract for the construction was made with the firm of the late Alfred Escher, the famous engineer.

An international representative engineering company, Austria, and Germany, in the months of 1894 took up the matter, and proposals, a treaty was entered into, and agreement was reached, and the tunnel, and agreed upon, and the cost has totaled fifteen million francs.

This tunnel, — its length is a distance of fifty feet below the town of Brig, and the distance of 12½ miles is connected by cross passages of both bores, and the work will be in progress this summer.

Many engineers have come. A very heavy snow was countered at the rendered necessary machinery for the powerful cold spray was poured more than a ton per minute, causing the work on the Italian side of the rock was encountered. Last September the temperature into the tunnel, at 131° Fahr., and necessitating a suspension of work for several months. Geological experts claimed that what is known as the rock strata, at a distance of seven thousand feet

e, would render  
work impossible.  
the heat was almost  
a. But all these  
were met and over-  
the patience and  
the engineering  
ed by Baron Hugo  
who has had con-  
s work from the  
. On the Italian  
onrad Pressel was  
with Signor Ba-  
is chief engineer.  
was done by a set  
id drills, which  
teen feet per day  
-four hours, the  
g continuous, day  
and no man drop-  
ools until his successor had actually  
o his place.  
the remarkable features of the work

METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION OVER THE SIMPLON RANGE BEFORE THE BUILDING OF  
THE TUNNEL.

has been the standard of health maintained  
among the three thousand men employed. Ar-  
rangements for their comfort and health, for

WHERE THE TUNNEL ENTERS THE SIMPLON RANGE ON THE SWISS SIDE.

enters the mountain in the Rhone valley, near Brigue. Some of the numerous offices, workshops, hospitals,  
and dwelling-houses necessitated by the tunnel works are shown in the foreground.)



length of the *Victorian* is 540 feet; her beam, 60 feet; her depth, 40 feet 6 inches. Divided by bulkheads into eleven compartments, and, with the subdivisions of her bottom, she has twenty water-tight spaces. Built to the highest class of the British Lloyds Register of Shipping, and her hull

LLAN LINE TURBINE STEAMER "VICTORIAN" BEFORE LAUNCHING.

is specially strengthened above the rest of the corporation in order to make her secure against the heavy weather of the Atlantic. She has facilities for the handling of cargo, and is as perfectly fitted as possible. She has more than ten steam winches and derricks

A STERN VIEW OF THE "VICTORIAN," SHOWING HER THREE SCREWS.

for working the hold, and she is provided with insulated chambers and a refrigerating plant.

Before the end of the year the *Victorian* will have settled practically the question of the adaptability of turbine engines to ocean liners,—a problem which has been agitating the minds of shipping men for some time past.



A SECTIONAL ELEVATION, SHOWING MAIN SHAFT FROM TURBINE ENGINE.

# JOHN H. REAGAN,—A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY WALTER FLAVIUS M'CALEB.

(Authorized editor of Judge Reagan's Memoirs.)

**J**OHN H. REAGAN—judge and statesman and the last survivor of the Confederate cabinet—is dead. The loss is not restricted to the State of Texas, but the Union at large is the sufferer, for no truer statesman (as he saw the right) ever labored for the betterment of his country.

He was born, on October 8, 1818, in Sevier County, Tennessee. The riflemen of his own State, who, under Jackson, at New Orleans, had aided in destroying Pakenham's army, were but returned from the war; it was truly a time when familiarity with the rifle was of infinitely more consequence than knowledge of books. There was, moreover, in the very air the spirit of the wilderness, which was as yet unconquered; indeed, challenging conquest. To aid in this had Judge Reagan's father come over the mountains (there was but one "Mountains" in that day, the Alleghanies), fresh from the ranks of the Revolutionary army. He had acquired a small landed estate, and in due course young Reagan busied himself on the farm and in the tanyard of his father. But the log schoolhouse had for him a greater attraction, and so we find him at an early age setting out from home and laboring at whatever he could find to do in order to secure an education. However, charitably be it said, the schools and academies of his day were not models of pedagogic or Spencerian wisdom, nor distinguished for their cultural influences. Whatever they were, Judge Reagan got out of them the best there was to give, though all through his life he suffered from want of proper training in the use of English. Frontier-born and bred, he entered life endowed with an intuitive faculty of meeting emergencies on the spot, with a tact useful later in placating antagonists of various types. He had other qualities of the frontier, too,—force, directness, frankness, patience, courage,—scarcely ever found in the same degree in the settled centers of society. The temptation to contrast him with Senator Hoar is very strong, for they were in many respects at antipodes,—in many, shoulder to shoulder. It is sufficient to know that one was born in Concord—the Concord of Emerson and Hawthorne—and the other in Tennessee—the State of Sevier and Jackson.

Politically, Judge Reagan was a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson type. As a boy, he grew

up under this influence, for "Old Hickory" had assumed his sway in Tennessee. Besides, Democracy of this sort could exist only on the frontier or in the communities but newly sprung from the loins of society. The application of the dogma of such a Democracy as was held by the West from 1800 to 1850 was impossible in a society which had begun to build cities and establish factories. And all his life Judge Reagan stood for the simplest governmental forms, looking with alarm upon the innovations of latter-day administrations. Principles were everything to him. He could even refuse the nomination for governor because some of the planks in the platform were out of accord with his views.

## A JACKSON DEMOCRAT AND A UNIONIST.

Judge Reagan was twenty-one years of age when he crossed the Sabine into the Republic of Texas. There still rang the echoes of the Texas Revolution, which in itself had been but a protest against governmental machinery.—a conflict between Anglo-Saxon and Spanish institutions. The wars with the Indians which followed were also in the nature of simplifying the problems of government, and here, as a young man, he launched forth boldly, taking part in the famous Cherokee War. Next, as deputy public surveyor, he marked out the lands in some of the unsettled counties; became justice of the peace, a law-maker of the State, and district judge,—having fully embarked upon his life's work. In 1857, he entered the arena of national politics, having been drawn, quite against his wish, into accepting at the hands of the Democrats (their opponents being the Americans, or Know-nothings) a nomination for Congress. Two years later he was again nominated and again elected, and in the halls of Congress was one of those who stood most strongly for the preservation of the Union, his great speech in that direction being one of impelling force. But the die was cast, and toward the end of January, 1861, he, along with many Southern members, withdrew from the Capitol, but not until all compromise measures had failed.

## THE CONFEDERACY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

This was the beginning of the crucial period, for while he was *en route* home he learned of his



to the Secession of his tie of union when broken, he was as one of delegates to the seceding Congress of the Confederacy. In every, while part in the formation of the constitution of the Confederate States, to his surprise, he was appointed by President Davis the agent of Postmaster-General. He was the rôle with a task to organize in operation a system of military despatches, — a system which was to be the severest test of his triumph. Not only he gave the letter mail service at half the cost to the Union, but year after year, the financial condition of the Confederacy gradually grew improved, and the confidence of his department.

Even the end of the war the state of the treasury to his department was no mean sum.

A splendid achievement,—an achievement claiming exceptional executive ability from Mr. Reagan's duties as Postmaster of the Confederacy, he was one of the ablest and trusted of President Davis' cabinet.

On many points of policy he took counsel only with the other cabinet members, and the President as well. The most conspicuous of this character concerned the military campaign of 1863. He opposed with his mild words the sending of General Sherman to Pennsylvania, urging the dispatch of reinforcements to the relief of Pemberton before Vicksburg and the clearing of Tennessee

#### THE LATE JOHN H. REAGAN, OF TEXAS.

and Kentucky of Union troops, the Army of Virginia meantime acting on the defensive. After a decision had been made, Judge Reagan wrote a final note to the President appealing in vain for a reconsideration of the question, pointing out the certain calamities which eventuated in Vicksburg and Gettysburg.

It was a marked characteristic of the man that when once a conclusion was reached he held it with a pertinacity recalling the elder Pitt. He had definite ideas on whatever matter came before him, and he was conspicuous in the cabinet for his clear-cut conceptions of what was best to be done under the circumstances. On the bat-





## THREE OF THE LEADERS OF THE NEXT BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

**J**UDGED by any political test that can be applied, a decisive Liberal victory is a certainty in the next general election in Great Britain. The dissolution of the "Khaki" Parliament of 1900 may be deferred for several months, but when it does come, the Balfour ministry will go. Even Mr. Chamberlain has publicly admitted this. Indeed, it may be said that the triumph of Mr. Chamberlain in capturing the Unionist-Conservative party is proving to be the doom of that party.

Who will be the Liberal premier? In the new ministry, it may safely be inferred, the names of Earl Spencer, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, John Morley, James Bryce, Herbert Gladstone, Winston Churchill, Herbert Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Lloyd George, and Sir Charles Dilke will be prominent. Two statesmen, however, Earl Spencer and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, will undoubtedly be foremost in the consideration of King Edward when that eminently constitutional monarch summons one of the recognized Liberal leaders to form a new ministry.

Lord Rosebery is out of the running,—he has voluntarily ostracized himself. His abilities are recognized, but he will scarcely ever again be prime minister. He is wanted as foreign minister, but that position he does not seek. Then, of course, in the event of Mr. Chamberlain's securing sufficient following to make a composite ministry possible,—a ministry made up of Liberals and free-trade Unionists,—the Duke of Devonshire would, in all likelihood, preside over the cabinet. But this would seem to be very improbable. Throughout the entire United Kingdom it is assumed that King Edward will summon either the "Red Earl" or "C.-B." to be his next premier. The eminence of these two men, and their fidelity to their political ideals, have entitled them to this distinction. Earl Spencer has never resigned; neither has Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Neither has ever despaired of his party, much less sacrificed its interests to personal feelings. Either would be willing to make way for the other in the interest of the party or of the country.

### WHAT THE LIBERAL LEADER SHOULD BE.

It has been said that the leader of the Liberal party is the man who leads the opposition in the House of Commons. The party believes that the premier should sit in the lower chamber.

In the case of "C.-B." there is also a sense of personal gratitude. When Lord Rosebery flung away the leadership of the party, the burden fell upon Sir Henry's shoulders,—a burden which Earl Spencer, from his position in the House of Lords, could not bear. By universal consent, "C.-B." has done his very best, and that with no small measure of success, to keep his party together, and he has maintained a gallant, persistent fight against the enemy. Mr. Chamberlain, who is no mean judge of the qualities of a first-rate fighting man, has always declared that Sir Henry C.-B. is the only fighting leader the Liberals possess. In his opinion, there ought to be no questioning "C.-B.'s" right to the premiership. Further, the prime ministry of Sir Henry would have a very beneficial effect on the relations of the empire to South Africa. The majority of the Afrikaner electorate recognize in him the best friend and the stoutest champion they possess among the Liberals.

On the other hand, there are some very weighty reasons in favor of Earl Spencer as premier. Mr. Gladstone always believed that the next Liberal premiership after his own should be headed by Earl Spencer. There is also much to be said in favor of a peer-premier, because it is practically impossible for any man—with the possible exception of such a Hercules as Gladstone—to unite successfully the functions of premier and leader in the House of Commons. It is true that Mr. Balfour is both prime minister and leader in the House of Commons, but Mr. Balfour has permitted things to go by default, and no Liberal leader would be permitted to slink and shuffle as Mr. Balfour has done. Earl Spencer would offend nobody. He is *persona grata* at court, and no doubt the Liberal Leaguers would find it easier to accept office under Earl Spencer than under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. And, lastly, Earl Spencer is an Englishman, and no doubt many good Englishmen think that what with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Rosebery the Scots would have no reason to complain if the Liberals, for the first time in forty years, should prefer an Englishman to a Scot as their prime minister.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF EARL SPENCER.

Earl Spencer is a typical English gentleman, by heredity, by training, and by achievement.





EARL SPENCER.

Miss Jennie Jerome, who became Lady Randolph Churchill, and who is now Mrs. Cornwallis-Lee, is by universal admission one of the greatest and most influential women in Britain. She is credited with having suggested to her husband the formation of the Primrose League, the most successful of all modern political organizations in England. She is only one of its presidents, but she was its inspiring voice. Some of its most successful features were Yorkshire and Lancashire. She was a husband's

lifetime. She has been still more conspicuous and influential since his death. She can organize, intrigue, edit, and train. She no longer edits the sumptuous *Anglo-Saxon Review*, but she contributes to periodical literature and devotes herself to the task of promoting the fortunes of her son. "Winston," an irate Tory recently remarked,—"there's nothing in Winston. But he's got some of the cleverest women in England at his back. That's the real secret of his success." That is not the whole truth, for "Winston" has proved his capacity in regions where his mother's care could not stand him in

any stead. But he undoubtedly owes much to the American strain which comes from her. He has inherited a full measure of American snap. He is a hustler of the first class. He is as pushing as a New England canvasser, and his "American ways" are often referred to with intense disgust by the rivals whom he has passed in the race. "I never see him," said a conservative M.P., the other day, "but I think of a Chicago newsboy." He certainly means to make things hum. He is constantly on the alert. In the House and in the country, he is never silent.

#### "THE CENTER OF THE BRITISH POLITICAL ARENA."

To-day, Winston Churchill is the center of the British political arena. He is the most conspicuous, and in many respects the ablest, of British rising statesmen. He has gone from the Unionist to the Liberal benches in the House of Commons, and it is safe to predict that in the near future he will be Liberal leader in the House. Speaking of his career, and particularly of his military adventures, Lord Dufferin once remarked, "On every occasion he has shown that chivalrous courage which becomes a high-minded gentleman, and, what is equally important, that capacity, that skill, and that resource that bear testimony to his intellectual ability."

Mr. Winston Churchill is audacity incarnate. He will dare, and never cease to dare. In this he is the true son of his father. Both the Churchills entered Parliament at the same age. To be an M.P. at twenty-five and a prospective party leader at thirty is a lot which has fallen to them, and to them only, in our generation.

Winston Churchill's grandfather was the seventh Duke of Marlborough, at one time lord lieutenant of Ireland in a Tory administration. The present Churchill was born in 1874. Educated at Eton and Cambridge, Winston finished at Sandhurst, with honors, in 1894. The next year he was appointed lieutenant in the Fourth Hussars. Soon, however, he obtained leave to visit Cuba, which was then in the throes of her ten years' war with Spain. His father had been correspondent for the *Daily Graphic* in South Africa; the son was special correspondent for the same journal in Cuba. He saw service under Martinez Campos, and was decorated for his bravery. No sooner had he reached home than his regiment was ordered to India. All through the frontier war in Malakand he fought with the Thirty-first Punjab Infantry and wrote for the *Daily Telegraph*. For his valor he was again decorated. When he returned to London he immediately joined the force of General Kitchener for the reconquest of Khartum, all the time acting as corre-

spondent for the *Morning Post*. His stay with Kitchener was full of adventure, and he was in the march from Atbara to Khartum, and in the battle of Omdurman, which he described as an eye-witness. In his book, "The River War," he told the story of the conquest of the Sudan, and in his dispatches to the *Morning Post* he criticised the work of his commander-in-chief so daringly and so truly that his political reputation was made. He, however, soon concluded that he could be more useful out of the service.

It was not until the Boer war, however, that Winston Churchill rose to the first rank of war correspondents. He was the luckiest and smartest, and certainly the most picturesque, personality of all the newspaper writers during that conflict. He was taken prisoner in the early part of the war, escaped, and told all about it in his news letters home. His correspondence marked him as a man of distinction,—a man who was not merely a keen observer and a brilliant writer, but who had the political instinct in his blood. At first he was certain that the Boers, considering their courage and the strength of their religious conviction, would surely win, and it was some time, he says, before he could believe in a British triumph. In March, 1900, he published, in the *Morning Post*, his famous appeal for dealing with the Boers in a reasonable spirit of conciliation.

#### A GREAT FUTURE PREDICTED FOR HIM.

Mr. Churchill entered Parliament as a Tory Democrat, and a Tory Democrat he remains to this day, although he sits on the Liberal benches. Toryism, however, as interpreted by the Churchills, is often almost indistinguishable from Radicalism as interpreted by men like John Burns who have the historical insight and a keen sympathy with the traditional glories of their country. He gave Parliament a taste of his quality in his scathing analysis of Mr. Brodrick's new army scheme, in May, 1901, and was the only Unionist who voted against it. Of his speech on that occasion, Mr. Massingham, whose "Pictures in Parliament" are perhaps the best contemporary chronicle of proceedings at Westminster, said:

Its threads were not, of course, woven with the skill that comes of long practice, and here and there were missing stitches. But in its elevation of purpose, its broad conception of national policy, and in the direct movement of its closing sentences, I recall nothing like it since Mr. Gladstone died. I will make two criticisms upon it,—the first is, that it is the speech that should long ago have been delivered from our own benches; the second is, that in the years to come its author should be prime minister,—I hope Liberal prime minister,—of England.







attention to the theater and music. The able general weekly of Madrid is *Blanco* (White and Black), which aims to be panish capital what *Black and White* is on. It does some excellent work in ating. There are a number of cartoon in Madrid, notable among these being *zote*, perhaps the cleverist; the *Gédéon*, and the *Gata Negra* (Black Cat). In is there is a famous cartoon journal, *Comica* (Barcelona Funny Paper).

d's most representative and informa- sily is the *Época* (Epoch), which is the ' the Liberal-Conservative party. It is an fifty years old, and is now owned ed by the Marqués de Valdeiglesias. It per of fashionable society. The *Gaceta* official government organ, as has been he *Heraldo* (Herald) is, perhaps, the surprising, clever, and best edited of dailies. It resembles a Paris newspaper. *ercial* (Impartial) is a very influential and the best-established daily of the capital. meral hold upon the conservative classes, bles the New York *Herald*. It has a circulation of 140,000, and is edited by lasset, who was until recently minister ulture and public works. Some years on the special Monday literary supple- the *Imparcial*, known as the *Lunes* (Mon- as in the height of its success, it was ed by a famous literary Spaniard, Fer- Florez, who wrote under the pseudonym nan Flor." A difference with the man- resulted in this writer leaving the *Im-* and founding what is now one of the nous Spanish dailies, the *Liberal*. This published simultaneously in five cities,—

Barcelona, Murcia, Seville, and Bilbao. ed by a stock company, which has the newspaper building in Madrid. In fact, *ral* is the only Spanish daily which has a 'all to itself. It is Republican-Conserv- policy. The *Correspondencia de España* (ondence of Spain) is the oldest of the ers of the capital. It is bright and gos- l is affectionately and familiarly known night-cap of the Madrileños,"—because spectable citizen of the Spanish capital e *Correspondencia* before going to bed; i the same way, perhaps, as Mr. Glad- "breakfast" was said to have been a office and the *Times*. The *Correo* (Mail), he capital, is a very influential journal. or editor, Ferreras (who died a year or was considered the foremost journalist id. He had a genius for phraseology, of his sarcastic remarks was known to

overthrow a ministry. In the capital, also, there is a religious daily, the *Siglo Futuro* (Future Century), which is the organ of the Ultramon- tane party, and of great influence. It usually supports the Carlists. Its editor, Señor Noce-

dal, is a Deputy to the Cortes. There is also a Socialist party paper published in Madrid under the title of *Los Dominicales* (Sunday Reading).

The most influen- tial provincial jour- nals are published in Barcelona. Chief among these are the *Diario* (Daily New- paper), which is over a century old, and still appears, as did all the early Euro- pean newspapers, in the form of a book of sixty, eighty, or even one hundred pages. In Valencia there is the *Mercan- tilo Valenciano* (Va- lencia Merchant), a well-edited, influen-

#### SEÑOR D. JUAN PÉREZ DE GUZMÁN

(Señor de Guzman was, until a year or so ago, political editor of the *Época*. He is now a contributing editor of the *Ilustración, Española y Americana*, and the *Espresso Moderna*, and is also editor of the year books of the *Gaceta* of Madrid and one of the best-known Spanish journalists.)

tial sheet; and in Cadiz the *Diario de Cadiz*, a newswy and interesting publication.

It is interesting to note the fact that the *No- vedades* (News), the Spanish newspaper published in New York City, which is over thirty years old, is now supplied by the Government to the West Point Academy as part of the instruction in Spanish to the cadets.

#### THE PORTUGUESE PERIODICAL PRESS.

The Portuguese can boast of an illustrious past in intellectual effort, and the educated classes to-day are as much devoted to literature as those in any other European country. The present state of education in the kingdom, how- ever, is very low, and the general poverty of the people is such that periodical publishing does not flourish. Of course, by far the greater num- ber of periodicals appear in the capital, Lisbon, although a few important ones are published in the second city of the kingdom, Oporto.

Among the fortnightly and monthly periodi- cals and reviews, perhaps the most important is the *Gazeta dos Caminhos de Ferro* (Railway Ga- zette), published in Lisbon by Senhor L. de



# THE LABOR QUESTION'S NEWER ASPECTS.

BY VICTOR S. YARROS.

Twelve or fifteen years ago, labor leaders and clear-sighted observers of the industrial movement had a good deal to say regarding alleged radical changes in the nature and aims of the masses of organized wage-earners. The phrase, "the new unionism," was current and familiar, especially in Great Britain.

Changes that have taken place in the last years in the world of labor and capital, and in mutual relations, are more important and more than those comprehended by the phrase, "new unionism." The superficial may think of a French saying to the effect that "the more it changes the more it is the same thing," as, lockouts, boycotting, blacklisting, "pick-up" disorder or charges of disorder (we have more than enough of the latter, and are still with us, and this does not mean that the industrial condition presents the same aspect to thoughtful men that it presented a decade ago).

Theoretically, it is true, American trade-unions have not materially modified their objects and aims. In England, a series of judicial decisions, backed by public opinion rather than dictated by the logic of the law, has "driven labor into the corner," to use the union formula. There is no labor group in Parliament which is more influential than its numerical strength might lead one to infer, and the tendency to nominate independent labor candidates is growing more and more pronounced. In the United States, industrial action, save in an indirect way, is not popular in union circles, and the "labor vote" is regarded by practical politicians as a formidable factor.

The labor movement in America, then, has not been purely industrial. It is neither political nor consciously revolutionary. It has no quarrel with the existing order. The head of that organization may declare himself a socialist (President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, for example), but the most influential leaders, as well as the overwhelming majority of the members of the unions, are conservative in their thought upon social problems.

"A fair day's wages for a fair day's work" is still the watchword of our labor organizations. It is in what may be called the "middle prin-

ciples" that time and tide have effected the changes in question. Men still strike against reductions (witness the recent struggle in the cotton mills of Fall River) or for advances in wages, but such strikes are not characteristic of the period. They involve no new issues, though such issues exist. The new issues are not always raised explicitly or recognized frankly; not a few of the stubbornly fought strikes, indeed, have had other causes than those avowed by the parties.

## THE ISSUE OF THE CLOSED SHOP.

Of the "new" issues, that which has received the maximum of attention and been productive of the greatest bitterness and ill-will is, undoubtedly, the closed shop *versus* the open one. The *thing* is not new; the controversy over it is, however, a recent development. In many industries, closed-shop contracts have lately been entered into or renewed as a matter of course. The publishers of the daily newspapers maintain "closed shops" as a rule, and it is notorious that the builders and contractors of New York have actually, on expediency grounds, defended against vigorous assault this much-denounced arrangement. It is apparent, however, that most of the employers' associations organized in late years have determined to make systematic war on the closed shop. As the dispute is great and momentous, it requires unprejudiced and dispassionate treatment.

To begin with, as Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull House, has pointed out, the term, if not positively unfair, is unfortunate. It is an appeal to sentiment, not to right reason. The closed shop is the union shop or the contract shop, for it is bottomed on a contract between the employer and the union authorized to speak for his employees. If any closed shop rests, not on a voluntary agreement prompted by mutual advantage, but on duress, threats, or force, the intelligent student will readily distinguish the end from the means adopted to secure it. Freed from all accidental and gratuitous complications, what is the closed-shop issue?

## ADVANTAGES TO THE EMPLOYER.

It has two sides,—one legal, the other economic and practical. The latter is simple. A well-organized union offers to supply all the labor that an employer needs in a certain line. It

proposes a contract covering wages, hours, etc., and prescribing a certain form of discipline. It is based on the principle of collective bargaining and, as a necessary corollary, collective responsibility. The union is supposed to guarantee efficient and good work on the part of the employees. It cannot assume responsibility for outsiders, having no control over them. It asserts that a shop cannot be half union and half non-union, and therefore it asks the employer who is willing to recognize the union at all (and, with it, the principle of "collective bargaining") to agree to employ none but union labor. The union shop, in other words, is to be closed to non-union workmen, not only in the interest of the contracting employees, but also in the interest of the "party of the second part," the employer.

Of course, if the employer can see no advantage in the proposed arrangement, there is nothing further to be said on the practical side. It is assumed that he is what the classical economist calls "an economic man," who is governed in business dealings neither by sympathies nor by antipathies, but by self-interest. Where the union shop does not insure better work, more orderly and harmonious conditions, friendlier relations and increased profit, it has no *raison d'être*. If, then, as a matter of fact, the closed shop offers employers no inducements, its days are numbered.

#### IS THE CLOSED SHOP "UN-AMERICAN?"

But the determined opposition to the closed shop of late manifested is not attributable to considerations of this kind. Professedly, the opposition is legal, moral, social. The objections alleged are not connected with profit and loss. They are of a "higher order." The various employers' associations have taken the position that the union shop is a bad, vicious, un-American institution, an institution repugnant to our political system and constitutional ideals. This was the argument employed by President Parry, of the national association of manufacturers; this was the reason assigned by the association of clothing manufacturers for repudiating the closed shop (without, however, affecting existing conditions in the industry) and risking a great strike, —which, by the way, has been ordered, unsuccessfully maintained, and finally called off. The Clothing Manufacturers' Association, in a formal declaration of principles, spoke of the closed shop as follows:

The closed shop is an un-American institution. The right of every man to sell his labor as he sees fit, and the freedom of every employer to hire such labor, are given by the laws of the land, and may not be affected

by affiliation or non-affiliation with any organization whatever.

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance of America, emphatically reiterated, in the resolutions adopted at the December convention in New York, its firm belief in the open shop, which was declared to be a corollary from the "right to work" and the principle of fair dealing and free contract. "Demanding only good faith," the resolutions ran, "it [the Alliance] discriminates against neither union nor independent [non-union] labor."

The inference from these deductions is obvious. Even if the closed shop were in every way advantageous to employers, it would be their patriotic duty to sacrifice the benefit for the sake of liberty and equality of opportunity.

#### THE ARGUMENT OF THE UNIONS.

But is the closed shop inconsistent with liberty and equal opportunity? The unions ridicule the suggestion, and not a few able lawyers and sociologists sympathize with them. Their argument may be indicated very briefly, thus:

The right of every man to sell his labor as he sees fit is exactly the right on which the closed shop is based. The right to work and to contract for work includes the right to refuse to work except under certain conditions, and the non-employment of certain classes of labor may very well be one of these conditions. The right of the non-union man is not infringed upon when the unionist merely refuses to work beside him, or when he asks the employer to choose between them. As to the employer, he has a right to hire any one he pleases, and he may discriminate at will against union or non-union labor. Indeed, he lays great stress upon this right, and should he desire to make an exclusive contract with a union, what is to prevent such preference?

#### A CHICAGO JUDGE DECIDES AGAINST THE CLOSED SHOP.

Certain courts—not of the last resort, however—have recently ruled against the legality of closed-shop contracts. The decision of the Cook County (Ill.) Appellate Court has attracted considerable attention, the employers' associations of the county having circulated it with much energy. The opinion in the case was written by a learned and respected judge, but several lawyers of note have not hesitated to pronounce it gratuitous and fallacious.

Judge Francis Adams, referring to closed-shop agreements which certain strikers sought to enforce, said: "The agreements in question, if executed, would tend to create a monopoly in favor of the members of the different unions

to the exclusion of workmen not members of such unions, and are in this respect unlawful. Contracts tending to create a monopoly are void."

This ruling, in the opinion of able lawyers, is open to several serious objections. In the first place, it is not, and never has been, the law that *all* contracts tending to create a monopoly are unlawful. The common law distinguishes between contracts or combinations which reasonably or partially restrain trade and contracts which establish oppressive and complete monopolies. To say that all closed-shop agreements constitute unreasonable restraint of trade is clearly absurd. The question is not so much whether the shop is open as it is whether the union is. Under certain circumstances, a closed-shop agreement may actually create a monopoly; in many cases no monopoly results, and even the alleged "tendency" to monopoly is merely theoretical.

Furthermore, any contract "tends" to create a monopoly. Indeed, partial monopoly is the object of every contract. What you give to A you cannot give to B. A manufacturer may contract to purchase all his steel from the United States Steel Corporation; that would tend to create monopoly, but who seriously contends that such a contract would be held unlawful? If you are a building contractor and agree to give all your orders for brick to a particular firm, no one will accuse you of doing something wrong, reprehensible, un-American. What is true of raw material, machinery, tools, etc., must be true of labor. A union may undertake to supply labor as a manufacturer undertakes to supply goods, and an exclusive contract with the one cannot be more objectionable than a similar agreement with the other.

#### A COUNTER DECISION.

Nor does this view lack high judicial countenance. Indeed, the remarkable opinion of Justice Jenks, of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court for the Brooklyn department, in the case of certain non-union employees of the United States Printing Company *versus* the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, goes very far to sustain it, along with other important contentions boldly advanced by labor leaders. The case involved the questions of peaceful picketing and boycotting, of a concerted strike ordered with the view of securing the discharge of non-union men, and of the enforcement of a closed-shop contract. Modifying materially an injunction obtained in the lower court, the Appellate Division, speaking through Justice Jenks, said:

The discharges in this case are the result of the agreement between the printing company and the union. It is clear enough that the company made this agreement in order to end the strike and the boycott. Thus, the defendants secured the exclusive employment of their members, an adjustment of wages, and a determination of the working hours. If the defendants had the right to refuse to work for the printing company until their demands were met, I cannot see why they could not agree that they would work only under conditions which represented a concession of such demands. If the employer preferred to have these workmen work for him on the conditions that he should employ none but their fellows, increase their wages, and settle the hours of labor than to have them strike and organize a boycott, I cannot see why in the exercise of its right to regulate its own affairs it [the company] could not follow this course and make the agreement.

Since, the court continued, an employer may engage whomsoever he chooses, and the employee may work for whom he chooses, and if under the influence of purely economic interests a contract for the exclusive employment of union labor is entered into, how can an outsider,—say, a non-union man adversely affected by this contract,—interfere with the performance thereof? Has he a vested right in his place? Can he dictate either to the employer or to the union demanding the closed shop as a condition of accepting employment?

When courts disagree on issues so vital, how can we expect laymen to attach much weight to decisions running counter, not only to their fixed beliefs, but to their substantial interests as they see them?

#### "COLLECTIVE BARGAINING" AS AN ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE.

Without usurping the function of the highest courts, which in the course of time will review the whole question in all its bearings, the opinion may be hazarded that, after all, economic, not legal, considerations will decide this great controversy. What has been witnessed in the case of industrial trusts or combinations will be witnessed in the case of labor organizations.

Among enlightened employers and corporations the opposition to collective bargaining is vanishing. The reaction against unionism that has been so marked a feature of the past year or two (especially in Chicago and other Western centers) has not affected this principle,—at least, so far as the older and more conservative unions are concerned. Even Mr. Parry, in one of his addresses to the manufacturers, expressly indorsed the principle of collective bargaining, and collective bargaining may, where labor is thoroughly organized and morally if not legally "responsible," regularize and preserve the union shop.

It should be noted, as a fact of no little significance, that at the Chicago meeting of the American Economic Association and the American Political Science Association (held late in December), a spirited discussion of the "Open or Closed Shop?" question developed a very pronounced leaning on the part of our scholars and scientific inquirers toward the union attitude. Of the nine speakers, two—and both employers—attacked the union shop as industrially detrimental; one, a labor official, defended it as essential to employees without involving the least injury to employers, and six,—all professors and eminent writers on politico-economic subjects,—saw in it a necessary measure of defense and amelioration under existing industrial conditions.

#### THE SOLIDARITY OF UNIONISM.

In view of circumstances like these, it is not surprising that organized labor should exhibit a determination equal to that of the majority of the employers' associations in fighting to maintain the union shop. The San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, while expressing in sundry ways opposition to Socialistic doctrines and reaffirming its faith in trade-unionism pure and simple, made it perfectly plain that there was no intention of taking a single step, however short, in the direction pointed to by the organized employers. Mr. Samuel Gompers was reelected president without opposition, and all his recommendations and policies were emphatically indorsed. In the words of the *New York Sun*, "Under the leadership of Mr. Gompers, unionism will doubtless continue to stand for the union shop, for the use of the union label, and for the maintenance of the boycott."

I may add, that the Central Federated Union of New York has appointed a committee of ten to assist the open-shop crusade; that the New York cap-makers recently struck against a score of firms that had adopted the open-shop plan, and that the Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union, numbering forty thousand men, has announced its intention of demanding the closed shop in all factories now "open."

#### A FRENCH ECONOMIST'S SOLUTION.

Since individualism—the principle of personal liberty and equal opportunity—has been so eloquently and freely invoked by the opponents of the closed shop, it is interesting as well as instructive to call attention here to the remarkable book of M. Yves Guyot, ex-minister of the French Republic, economist and individualist of the "Manchester" school, and clear-headed thinker. The title of the work is "*Les Conflits du Tra-*

*vail et leur Solution*," and in it the author puts forward a plan for doing away with the war between capital and labor. M. Guyot has no faith in the ordinary methods of trade-unions, and arbitration he regards as a crude and unscientific remedy, a makeshift which sagacious men of affairs are bound to repudiate.

To give M. Guyot's own solution in a few words, it consists in setting up labor exchanges, in making the existing unions contractors—sellers of labor. The employer is no longer a "master"; let him also cease to be a "patron." At present, owing to a false conception of the proper relation between capital and labor, the employer thinks that by paying wages he buys labor. Among free men wages buy, not labor, but the results of labor. Why, asks M. Guyot, should not the unions enter into contracts to sell to employers, *wholesale*, the results of a certain amount of labor? Raw material is bought wholesale, labor is bought at retail, and this being an unbusinesslike, antiquated arrangement, it naturally produces friction and trouble. Employers should contract for so much finished work, and the unions should undertake to do certain work for a definite price and divide the income. The workmen should combine in joint-stock societies to produce and deliver such and such goods. Employers would then go to union headquarters for labor, or the results of labor, as they go for raw materials and machinery to those who supply them.

M. Guyot endeavors to show that this plan would do away with strikes, restriction of outputs, lockouts, etc.; but the point of interest in this connection is that it frankly accepts the exclusive-contract idea, the union shop in a modified form. And this proposal comes from a staunch individualist who is opposed to all paternalism, all oppression, all injustice! The dictum that the open shop is the corollary of individualism and freedom is thus open to serious doubt.

#### OTHER PHASES OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

But while the open-shop issue has of late overshadowed other cardinal questions, the latter have not lost their importance. Among them may be named:

**The sympathetic strike.**

**Boycotting, in its abuse if not in its use.**

**Contract-breaking and general charges of lack of capacity, practical sense, and responsibility in union leaders.**

**Corruption and blackmail,—offenses that, to whatever extent they actually exist, are infinitely more injurious to the unions than to the employers victimized.**



employers' associations and citizens' alliances have been organized, ostensibly at any combat, not unionism, but the evils stated. Labor leaders retort that employers are guilty of all the practices of which they speak on the other side. There are sympathetic strikes of employers as well as of workmen; striking is merely another name for boycotting and it is defended (even by some courts) as much as Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell have defended "limited boycotting." Contract-breaking by no means the monopoly of unions, and the labor movement is no more to be condemned on account of the ill-considered action of raw inexperienced men than the business world is condemned on account of the endless errors arising from default, violation of agreements and sharp practice in business transactions. There is "grafting" in the unions; is there in business and in public employment? It is felt, however, by the truest friends of labor that the leadership and management of unions call for greater ability and wisdom than is often displayed. Miss Jane Addams has been warning unions of the danger of corruption and the baleful influence of commercialism, Dr. Graham Taylor, another leading settlement-worker in Chicago, has told labor that nothing to fear nearly so much "as the inactivity of its representatives and officers" "to neglect how responsible they are, and will not be held to be, for the use they make of the power they are conceded to have."

There is a waste of space to descend upon the similarity and inexpediency of contract-breaking. The slightest intentional breach of an agreement voluntarily made is a severe blow at the cause of bargaining and the cause of unionism. A responsible leader excuses it, and no fair-minded citizen supposes that organized labor as a whole is chargeable with the practice of repudiation. The sympathetic strike is, however, in a different category.

Logically, it is plain, there is no distinction to be drawn between a "selfish" strike and an "altruistic" strike. Since a free man may quit his job for any reason whatever, or without any reason at all, unless he has bound himself by a contract not to, it follows that a strike for the sake of aiding some other trade or element is as legitimate as a strike for a direct personal grievance.

If compulsory arbitration is ever established, it will not be confined to sympathetic strikes. Yet, from a practical, "business" point of view, the demand for recognition and collective bargaining is utterly inconsistent with the recognition of the right to strike out of sympathy.

What employer will deal with a union

which refuses to sign away the right to strike in sympathy with other men's employees?

It is not, to be sure, easy for the unions to give up the sympathetic strike. What, they ask, would become of their idealism, of their noble motto, "An injury to one is the concern of all?" But the real question is, whether, in the long run, labor's interests are best subserved by the unrestricted freedom of striking, or by agreements with employers containing anti-sympathetic strike clauses. Altruistic strikes will never be sanctioned by the business community, and industrialism has its own ideals and standards. Not all lawful things are expedient or advisable.

Finally, the developments of the present phase of the unionist movement have impressed labor leaders, impartial judges and lawyers, and sober-minded men generally with the need of greater certainty and coherence in the laws or interpretations of law applicable to industrial conflicts. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that nothing is settled in this branch of jurisprudence, and the decisions are confused and confusing. In some cases the old principle of conspiracy has been so applied to modern conditions as to render doubtful the legality of concerted strikes, when the purpose is to compel an employer to do what he would not do without such pressure. On such questions as peaceable picketing, boycotting, liability of organizations for unauthorized acts of officials and agents, or even members, the differences are extreme and hopeless.

Labor has been urged to acquire the status of corporate bodies, on the ground that responsibility should accompany power. As a rule, the unions shrink from incorporation, and the real reason, whether they are fully conscious of it or not, may be found in the chaotic state of the law bearing on their rights, powers, and liabilities. They apprehend continual litigation and malicious attacks upon their funds. The most law-abiding of them do not know how far they may go, and where they must stop. It is sufficient to refer, for illustrative purposes, to the *Wabash* injunction, so called, which restrained the officers of one of the best-managed unions from calling a strike which the men themselves had authorized and directed them to call. The order was subsequently dissolved, but it is, nevertheless, regarded in certain circles as a precedent.

Among the newer aspects of the industrial movement the legal ones yield to none in importance and gravity. There are cases now pending in the courts of Illinois, Colorado, Connecticut, and New York the disposition of which will affect in no slight degree the course and tactics of union labor.

# THE STORY OF A LABOR UNION IN BUSINESS

BY C. H. QUINN.

**T**HE story of a rare practical experiment in coöperative labor is the history of a labor union that went into business for itself. The result is full of sociological significance. It is a valuable experiment, because it was fought out under every-day conditions, in the midst of the competition and the motives that exist everywhere in the commercial world.

Polishers' Union No. 113, of Rochester, N. Y., was organized in the spring of 1902 by the polishers employed at the Eastman kodak factory. Demands of the union were refused by Manager Frank A. Brownell. A strike followed. Mr. Brownell suggested that the men start a shop of their own. He offered to lease them the necessary plant and give them his work when their bid was as low as that of other shops.

The union decided to adopt Mr. Brownell's suggestion. Thirty-four workmen subscribed for one \$100-share each, and the total represented the capital stock. Business started well, and the coöperative concern prospered. The company was in the open field for business, and secured the Eastman work only when its bids were as low as those of its competitors. After two years and a half what is the condition of the experiment?

From thirty-four owners the thirty-four shares of stock have gradually gravitated into the hands of five of the original stockholders. But that is not the most significant phase of the matter. In the beginning the stockholders were radical union men. Now the five who own the entire stock are advocates of the open shop.

They refuse absolutely to treat with the polishers' union. When the latter urged its rules the five owners declared they would close their plant before they would be dictated to by the union. To seek the reasons for the complete change of position is like probing for the germ of a disease.

It is evident that the open shop is more profitable for the employer, else why should the ones in the experiment so change their views? Did they not demonstrate human nature? The feeling of proprietorship that began to steal upon them as the balance of power came into their hands wrought the gradual change in their minds and completely shifted their point of view.

At the end of the first eighteen months, the number of stockholders was reduced to twenty-

one. The causes of the change in ownership many, and were such as would occur in any similar experiment the world over. When a stockholder desired to sell out he had, by a vote of the company, to offer his holding to the workers first. If they did not buy at his price the board of directors would set a price. If their figure was not satisfactory, he could offer it for sale outside, but not for less than he had offered it to the other stockholders.

If business was booming, stock brought a premium. If there was plenty of work in the shop particularly good premiums were offered. The future was not more than normally uncertain. The stock would sell only at a discount. The stockholders, of course, received standard wages and a share of the dividends on the stock.

Control of the coöperative company's affairs was vested, at the start, in a board of directors, chosen from the working stockholders, including the president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary. All complaints were referred to a shop committee of three, whose decision was final. The board of directors elected the shop foreman, who served until replaced by another choice of the board.

Naturally enough there were many in the shop that required diplomacy, and the experimenters had a large and valuable experience in handling things from the standpoint of an employer. There were many long conferences over the shop and business policy.

As the original coöperators sold their stock to other stockholders, it became necessary for some men to take the places of the sellers, who were the employees of their former partners. Some who sold their stock remained at the shop, and there are now a former president and two other officers working at the bench. The men work by the piece.

One noteworthy feature of the experiment is the number of men who, after starting in business for themselves, have returned to the shop as employees. It is a practical school of business for them. It has convinced many of the original stockholders to quit the shop and enter some enterprise as proprietors.

The present owners of the thirty-four shares of stock are doing a good business, and are independent enough to fix their own scale of wages and tell the union that they will run the shop if they want to.

# THE PROGRESS CHINA IS MAKING.

BY PROFESSOR JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

(Member of the Commission on International Exchange.)

has been generally referred to until a few years as an unprogressive country, industries stagnant, her government since the Boxer troubles in 1900, however has been a feeling that there is more progress in China, however misdirected, than had been expected. There has been much talk, too, of wireless telegraphs, technical schools, and influences of Western culture, so that one might wonder if China were not about to become an example of an Oriental nation adopting Western habits of thought and living, as has been given us by Japan. But there is still much misconception about these things and the reasons for them. We need to study.

## THEIR IDEALS DIFFERENT FROM OURS.

The Chinese have not been asleep. Their intelligence, the untiring vigilance, the industry, shown even by the ordinary coolie, or coolie, who has found his way to America would serve to show that even in the population have an active intelligence and business qualifications far surpassing those of many other peoples whom we are disposed to rank higher in the social scale. It is, however, difficult for any one to understand them justly when their views of life, their habits of living, and their ideals are different, in consequence, have largely misunderstood the Chinese, thinking them backward and uncivilized; they are merely different; uncultured, simple; they do not care for our culture; because some of their practices, when compared to us, have seemed to us wrong. They do better, perhaps, if we were to follow their judgments of us have been no different than that their contempt for us has been more respectful than ours for them, and that their judgment has perhaps been about as right as ours. From our own point of view, of course, we shall appear to ourselves to be better, the more progressive; but we must expect that from their point of view we shall appear to them to be the nation in the van.

It would hardly deny that, when we compare ourselves with the Chinese, we are referring to our mechanical inventions, to

our extended commerce, to our habits of living which add to our physical comforts,—in short, to the progress that we have made in controlling natural forces. They, on the other hand, would say that all of these things are matters of secondary consequence; that they consider of far more importance than these material things peace, comfort among the people, scholarship, right living, observance of the family relations, reverence for parents and ancestors, devotion to the Emperor; and although we might call attention to the multitudes of examples of officials who, through their selfish corruption, have betrayed the welfare of their country, to ignorance of the simplest sanitary principles which has led to an appalling death-rate in their centers of population, and to their readiness to gratify their lower sensual natures in ways that would shock the moral sense of an American community, we should still have to confess that nowhere else in the world, perhaps, is there to-day so active and so universal a regard for the higher learning, as they understand it, so universal and profound a reverence for the teachers of culture and morals, and so rigid an observance on the part of the great masses of the people of their principles of religion and morals, however ill-defined and crude and false from our view-point these principles may be. But they are changing, and in our direction.

## MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

One of the chief objects for witty comment on the part of travelers in the interior of China is the Chinese road. Many of the great highways which have served as the arteries of inland commerce for centuries are never worked, so that the active winds, blowing away the dust raised by the cart-wheels for centuries, have made out of roads deep channels, sometimes fifteen or twenty feet deep, like huge ditches cut through the fields, and in order to escape these trenches, which at times become flowing rivers, the roads have spread over the surrounding fields as far as the owners would permit. But since the railroads have begun to show the great advantages of a more rapid interchange of goods between the different parts of the country, and since the Chinese have begun to learn some of the advantages that come from more

active governmental intervention, in many places the local officials have begun to repair the roads, and the welfare of the whole community is being kept to the fore, as against the selfish interests of individuals. Although only a beginning has been made, there is perhaps no other single fact more significant of the Western way of looking at things than that the public highways are, in some localities, beginning to be recognized as belonging to the public, and as subject to administration in the interests of the public.

The foreigners, of course, have been most prominent in advocating the building of railroads over the lines of the great highways of commerce in China. We all know the opposition which was at first raised to the introduction of the railroads, partly because they were new, partly for the reasons so long advocated in England and the United States, that they would ruin the traffic by animal power, and largely also because in many cases they were certain to disturb the ancestral graves. On the other hand, the two or three roads already built have shown their benefits so clearly, even to the great masses of the common people, who are extremely fond of traveling, packing themselves by thousands into the open third-class cars, that, with the practical sense for which the Chinese have long been distinguished, they are rapidly finding means to overcome the difficulties. The foreigners have shown themselves willing to pay for the lands used by the road. The line can, without much difficulty, ordinarily, be laid so as to avoid the tombs of the great, while the payment of a few dollars,—say, from three to five,—for the grave of a poor man is ample to convince his surviving relatives that his spirit can rest in peace equally well in some neighboring locality. Owing to the political complications which have arisen in connection with some of the foreign concessions, the Chinese are rapidly reaching the conclusion that most of the roads to be built hereafter should be constructed either solely with Chinese capital, or at least with sufficient Chinese capital to keep the control. Doubtless, in many cases the Chinese are unduly prejudiced, but they have at times been most unfairly treated. Comparatively soon, however, they will learn how to get the benefit of foreign experience for their railroads, while at the same time protecting themselves against foreign domination. This is sure: the Chinese are determined to have their country reasonably well equipped with railroads in the not-distant future; and then, beyond all question, the Chinese people will so patronize these roads, both for passengers and for freight, that all those lines which are laid out with due care will be a financial success.

Years ago the Chinese officials had recognized the advantages of instantaneous communication by telegraph, so that lines were promptly and now there are telegraph lines throughout China in all the provinces, even in many of relatively small importance. Although lines are chiefly, possibly, for government use they are still used commercially, and in this may well become the chief use. In larger cities, such as Shanghai and Tientsin, the telephone is in common use, not only by the foreigners, but with the abler Chinese well, while even the long-distance telephones between Peking and Tientsin is in constant use by the officials. The modern post-offices in the larger places are good, and are better than in America. Modern inventions, the bicycle and automobile, are rapidly coming into use, and where they are suited to Chinese habits they soon become popular. Even in the far interior, hundreds of miles from seacoast, railroad, kerosene oil from Russia or America is in frequent use, while hand mirrors and toilet articles from Germany are displayed in many shops.

#### EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Although most of the Chinese doubtless believe that their system of education is inferior from the standpoint of the higher culture than Western training, their sad experience of foreigners in warfare, and the practical evidence of the superior power of the foreigners in winning many kinds of comforts which even the Chinese recognize as beneficial, have led them to that Western learning cannot be ignored. Many of the public examinations, therefore, in foreign learning are introduced; missionary schools throughout the country are patronized by many of the Chinese, even though they have no idea of subscribing to Chinese doctrines, and good technical schools, especially military schools, are founded and supported by viceroys in different parts of China. This movement, particularly the development of technical and military schools, is bound to continue, and that within a comparatively few years China will possess many schools which can give a high degree of training in Western learning, thousands of the Chinese, of the wealthier classes, will be sent abroad to get the best training which the world affords in various lines of knowledge which they most desire.

Some foreign countries are beginning to realize the benefits that may accrue to them from this training of Chinese students. In consequence they are putting forth great efforts

as many of them as possible. In this situation for students we are greatly hampered.

Students can be supported in Belgium many much cheaper than in the United States while in Japan, counting transportation, five to eight students can be trained for the cost of one in the United States. Some of the Chinese viceroys have lamented the fact that they cannot send more of their students to the United States on account of the greater cost, although other things being equal, they prefer American training.

#### EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

Only now are the Chinese attempting to fit themselves for meeting foreign troops by founding military schools for the training of officers, and the viceroys are enlisting armies that are trained under foreign instructors and under Chinese-trained Chinese, so that they may be able to meet if the need should arise, to meet foreign troops on the battlefield. While Chinese at the time of the China-Japan war, the laughing-stock of the world, it should not be forgotten that the chief cause of their weakness was lack of anything like competent command.

Chinese troops trained under foreign officers become very efficient. There can be no question of the personal bravery of the Chinese, nor of their indifference to wounds and death, and of their power to endure hardships. Given trained officers in whom they have confidence, the Chinese soldiers may well become the equal of those of the Western nations. Even now, under the more progressive viceroys, a review a decade ago would have presented the spectacle of an unkempt, ill-equipped, straggling crowd, now shows trim, well-clad, well-drilled battalions that can march as neatly and camp in as orderly a fashion as any of the foreign troops seen in China in the past.

It will not be many years before China will be able to put into the field a well-trained army that at need may well become formidable. The present one sees but the beginnings; but the progress of 1896 and 1900 are not forgotten, and there can be no doubt that most of the progress in China are determined to have a large and efficient army in the not-distant future.

Even more striking significance is the movement recently inaugurated, toward centralizing control of the army. Heretofore the army was unevenly equipped and handled by the various viceroys. Now there is a central army board, which partly controls the troops of the different viceroys; and if, ten years hence, a great change should arise, practically all the drilled troops in China will be handled as a unit and

placed wherever they can be made most effective against the enemy.

#### UNITY OF ADMINISTRATION.

The need of centralized governmental organization in all directions is felt now more than ever before by most of the Chinese officials of the more progressive type. Many of their younger advisers and secretaries have studied abroad, and are able to outline the methods of foreign centralized administration. Moreover, the sufferings of China, within the last ten years, have shown the higher officials the need of centralized direction, such as the control of their internal affairs had never before made necessary. The trained Chinese, although they may be woefully ignorant in matters of Western learning, are by no means unintelligent, and when they see clearly the need for change in their methods in order to bring about a practical result, that change will be made. Not merely is centralization coming in matters of military administration, but their railroad and mining administrations are being made uniform and directed by a central board.

In their late treaties they have agreed to establish one uniform monetary system for the whole empire to take the place of the present inextricably confused lack of system in monetary matters, which gives to almost every separate locality in the huge empire a local money different from that found elsewhere,—a confusion which places among the people a horde of money-changers, who grow rich at the expense of trade. This unification of moneys will be of the greatest benefit.

#### THE BOARD OF COMMERCE.

A very noteworthy change in the attitude of the Chinese Government toward Western learning and administration is the creation lately of the Board of Commerce, which is to be the directing authority over railroads, mines, telegraphs, and other commercial and industrial developments throughout all China. The head of the government, the Prince of Ch'ing, has placed his son in the presidency, and the ambitious board is reaching out for power in all directions in a manner worthy of the most strenuous Western enterprise. Doubtless, more or less jealousy has arisen and will arise between this board and others; but a contest for work and power among different divisions of a government is not unknown elsewhere, and if that work can be kept directed toward public ends instead of private plunder, it can redound only to the good of the country; while the taking up of commercial questions so prominently by the cen-

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

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### AN INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE.

response to the invitation of the Italian Government, upon the initiative of King Emmanuel, there will gather, on May 28, delegates from a number of countries to establish an international chamber of agriculture.

The King, in his admirably brief and terse letter to Premier Giolitti calling the con-

ference at Vienna, in March last, Mr. Lubin outlined the history of his idea and told of his efforts to secure protection for the staples of American agriculture by a bounty on exports of the same.

The invitation of the Italian Government was at once approved by a number of different organizations in the United States, among them the National Allied Agricultural Associations of America and the American Federation of Labor, these organizations together representing nearly four million wage-earners. In urging President Roosevelt to send delegates to the conference, these organizations suggested the desirability of his naming at least one real farmer and one ranchman. Evidently not moved by this appeal, the President named, as representatives of the Government, Hon. Henry White, the new ambassador to Italy, and Mr. Albert F. Woods, vegetable pathologist of the Department of Agriculture. Early in April, the general committee decided that each country might be represented, in addition to the government delegates, by delegates from agricultural associations.

#### SOME ITALIAN COMMENT.

All of the Italian reviews which comment at all on the coming congress are warm in their praise of the King for his effort in behalf of agriculturists. The *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence) contents itself with presenting the official documents, without comment. The editor of the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), however, Deputy Maggiorino Ferraris, waxes eloquent in praise of the King and the project, which is quite in line with many articles he has published during the past five years. In the *Italia Moderna* (Rome) there are two articles on the subject,—one by Signor A. Agresti, warmly supporting the plan, and another by Signor Antonio Monzilli, caustically criticising the whole scheme as ill-advised and inadequate to combat the evils from which Italian agriculture suffers.

The idea is perhaps best stated in the paragraph of the King's letter following the introduction, in which he mentions the need of more solidarity among agriculturists. He says:

For this reason, an international institution, absolutely unpolitical in its aims, which would have before it the conditions of agriculture in the different countries of the world; which would notify periodically the

#### KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III.

gives credit for the idea to an American, David Lubin, of California, who, he claimed the idea to him "with the warmth and sincerity from sincere conviction." Mr. Lubin, explaining why he chose Italy to promote the idea, says: "Italy, being a nation of importance in international agriculture, it arouse the jealousy of other nations to the call." Furthermore, "the beautiful Italian soil and the classic glories of her form an attraction for foreigners of every nationality, and arouse the affection and sympathy of all nations." The idea was publicly expressed at Budapest in 1896, the growth of thirteen years' thought is preceding this date. In an address

quantity and the quality of the crops in hand, so as to facilitate the production of such crops and render less costly and more rapid the trade in same and facilitate the attainment of a more favorable settlement of prices, would be most highly beneficial. This institution, acting in unison with the various national associations already constituted for similar purposes, would also furnish reliable information as to the demand and supply of agricultural labor in various parts of the world, so as to provide emigrants with a safe and useful guide; it would promote those agreements necessary for collective defense against diseases of plants and domestic animals which cannot be successfully fought by means of partial action; and, lastly, it would exercise a timely influence on the development of societies for rural coöperation, for agricultural insurance, and for agrarian credit.

#### FUNCTIONS OF SUCH A CHAMBER.

Discussing these concrete functions, Deputy Ferraris, in his article in the *Nuova Antologia*, says: "Celebrated above all is the United States Department of Agriculture, to whose publications, as to those of the decennial agricultural census, the whole world is debtor for a rich treasure of information and observations." As Germany conferred vast benefits by suggesting the Universal Postal Union, so Italy will do by her initiative in uniting all the national institutions for the furtherance of agriculture. This first function, he states, might develop in the following directions:

1. Statistical, in gathering information as to prices, production, transportation, and commerce of agricultural products.
2. Economic, as concerns property conditions, agricultural and mortgage credit, coöperation, tariffs, and transportation.
3. Technical, respecting the progress of scientific agriculture, agricultural chemistry, and agricultural machinery.
4. Legislative, concerning agrarian legislation in the various countries.
5. Social, as regards emigration, wages, conditions of living, hygiene, and provident and beneficent institutions for peasants and agricultural laborers.
6. Commercial, as a bureau of information for producers and consumers of the whole world.

Both Deputy Ferraris and Signor Agresti (in his article in the *Italia Moderna*) argue as to the need of agriculturists organizing to defend themselves against the associated workmen on the one hand and the monopolizing capitalists on the other, though, as the latter writer urges, this organization should not be an aggressive, hostile act, but rather a movement to raise up the most numerous class of laborers from the oppression and misery in which they now live.

To be fruitful, the struggle against secular habits, against now decrepit social forms, cannot and should not be monopolized by a single class, either that of the capitalists or that of the industrial proletariat, but

should be the common work of men who all seek by their individual means to harmonize the collective interests so as to render all equally dear and equally beneficial to all.

Signor Agresti says, further: "It is certain that a bourse, established by the governments in the interests of agricultural producers, from which would be sent, directly to the seats of the associated organizations, the information specially interesting the producers, would be the most powerful and energetic defense against the trusts, the monopolies, and the artificial manipulation of prices."

#### "AGRICULTURE MUST ORGANIZE."

The dignified daily of Rome, the *Tribuna*, in commenting on this project, says:

Agriculture must organize. Not only must this be done for a locality, but for all localities. And all of these organizations must be united in a federation which shall guide and direct, for without this central body the isolated unions would be powerless. This, however, is not the whole of the matter, for the price of agricultural products is not alone determined by local and national conditions, but also and preëminently by international conditions. And it is exactly this international field which regulates and fixes the prices of farming products, that to-day is taken care of by commerce and finance to the exclusion of the rightful party in interest,—namely, the farmer.

Periodicals in other countries comment appreciatively on the idea. The London *Standard* considers that "a chamber of commerce, such as the King of Italy suggests, cannot but render more general, and put at the disposition of all agriculturists in every country, that economical and commercial knowledge which is particularly necessary to render their occupation flourishing and profitable." The *Humanité*, of Paris, thinks that "the idea is excellent. By means of the multiplication of international organs we shall prepare, not only the peace of the world, but also the liberation of the workman." The *Berliner Tageblatt* believes that "the institution will be for the comparative study of agriculture what the international office of longitude of Paris is for the development of the metric system." Mr. Nugent Harris, secretary of the society of English Agriculturists, says (in the London *Daily News*): "The International Institute will be the crown of the work we are accomplishing in England. That which our general society does here, the project of the King of Italy will do for the whole world."

It was reserved for an article by an Italian (the paper of Signor Monzilli in the *Italia Moderna* already referred to) to severely criticize the whole scheme. Mr. Lubin, says Signor Monzilli, argues only from conditions in the

United States. All through the ages, he continues. Europe has been familiar with organizations of workmen and merchants, while agriculture has been content to dwell apart, selling its products and satisfied with the aid lent by industrial labor and commerce in making up and disposing of these products. Certainly, the unprecedented proportions of modern industrial organizations have acted upon agriculturists, but not in the way Mr. Lubin claims,—at least, not in Europe, where railroad rates are controlled by the state. Signor Monzilli thinks the action of the trusts in raising prices is against the interests of consumers, surely, but for the benefit of the producers, though naturally in less degree than for the trusts themselves.

"In reality, a trust is not possible without the aid of the producers," he declares. He further says that trusts such as Mr. Lubin describes cannot exist in Europe, whose varied products, participating in the world's markets, so far as he knows, do not feel the influence of the trusts.

Moreover, to put an end to the "chaos and anarchy" that Mr. Lubin thinks exist, he would fight by an organization identical with that of industry. We should have, then, great trusts of agricultural producers which should hold high the prices of products to assure to the agriculturists the greater profits that now, as he asserts, go only to the pockets of the trust members. For the consumers, the situation would remain unchanged.

In short, Signor Monzilli deems that action against the trusts should be in the interest of the consumers, and that it should be begun by

a great industrial and commercial nation like England.

#### WOULD THE IDEA BE FEASIBLE?

This writer lays agricultural poverty in the older countries largely to the enormously increased production, not only of new fields more favorably situated, but also of the older lands, and the growing cheapness and ease of transportation. Add to this the greater fiscal burdens of European agriculture, the greater expense of cultivating the soil, the greater cost of the means of subsistence, and the rise in the standard of living of the producers, and, according to this writer, the bad state of agriculture is fully accounted for. He adds:

These causes can certainly not be removed by the international organization conceived by Mr. Lubin. The struggle will continue intense. Every country will seek to adopt all the means it deems proper to produce more and at less cost, in order to overcome the competition of the others, and, as in the past, every country will have recourse to tariff to make up for the greater cost of its own products compared with those of foreign countries.

Moreover, he thinks the lack of organization and solidarity of the agriculturists must be greatly exaggerated, when just now they are imposing their will on European governments. He cites France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and even Switzerland, as recent scenes of triumph for the agrarians in forcing new tariffs and new laws. Italy, indeed, has done less in this line, but, he asks, is it necessary to call an international congress to take note of her weakness in this respect?

### BRITISH AGRICULTURE,—GERMANY'S EXAMPLE.

AMERICA may yet profit from the experience of older countries in the husbanding of natural resources.

Mr. O. E. Eltzbacher contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a very interesting and suggestive paper on the agricultural prosperity of Germany. Germany became prosperous by imitating England; now England must go to school to Germany.

#### HOW ENGLAND LED THE WAY.

Mr. Eltzbacher says:

On the model of British agriculture the present prosperity of the agriculture of Germany and France was founded, incredible as it may seem if we compare the agricultural position of those countries with ours at the present day. Coöperation for agricultural purposes first sprang up in this country, but, owing to the indifference of the state, coöperation among farmers has

not spread far in Great Britain. In Germany there is, on an average, one coöperative society for every three hundred individual holdings. Great Britain was the pioneer, not only in empiric methods of cultivation and in the introduction of improved machinery, but also in making scientific experiments in matters agricultural, which proved of incalculable help to Germany. The greatest chemists were, and are still, Frenchmen and Englishmen.

#### WHAT MUST BE DONE NOW.

The sturdy English race of former times is becoming almost extinct, and is being replaced by a puny, stunted, sickly, sterile, narrow-chested, weak-boned, short-sighted, and rotten-toothed race. What Great Britain requires for the salvation of her agriculture is, in the first place, the gradual creation of a substantial peasant class, who work with their own hands on freehold agricultural properties of moderate size. If we wish to possess again flourishing rural industries, we must begin at the base, and must first of all abolish the present







## THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

IT is now generally conceded that the battle of Mukden (February 20 to March 15) was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in history. The plan on the following page shows the main positions of the Japanese and Russian forces at the opening and middle stages of the contest. During the last days of February, the center of the Russian army rested on the Sha-ho. Its right wing, commanded by General Kaulbars, was distant from its left wing, commanded by General Linevitch, present commander-in-chief, more than one hundred and twenty miles. By the seizure of a pass on his right wing, the Japanese drew Kuropatkin's attention to his left. This they followed up by a great flanking movement, under General Kuroki, commanding the Japanese right. While the Russians were thus kept busy on their left flank, General Nogi, with the veterans of Port Arthur, commanding the Japanese left, made a great turning movement to Sin-Min-Tun, and fell upon the Russian right, forcing it back parallel to the railway. Kuropatkin, believing that the main Japanese army was now on his flanks, withdrew the larger portion of his forces from the front on the Sha-ho. Oku and Nodzu then drove a wedge through the weakened Russian center, and, despite all the efforts of Linevitch, Kaulbars, and Rennenkampff, forced the Russians into a disastrous retreat. According to the revised figures of the number of men engaged and the casualties in this battle, Kuropatkin had 350,000 men, Oyama 350,000 to 400,000, and the respective losses were (in killed, wounded, and prisoners): Kuropatkin, 107,000; Oyama, 57,000.

While political battles,—that is, battles forced on a commander by political considerations,—have been the rule rather than the exception in this war, the battle of Mukden does not come under that heading. It is rather, says Col. C. E. Beresford, of the British army (writing in the *National Review*), an example of a chief abandoning the initiative to an adversary who has chosen his own time and place for attack. In this case, Marshal Oyama carefully considered the character of his opponent, the value, number, and position of his troops. He kept the Russians in ignorance of his own force and dispositions, and knew how to profit by the favorable climatic moment. It was when the intense cold was over, but the rivers Sha and Hun in front of him could still be crossed on the ice, that he began to deliver his blow. In brief, this was what happened: Oyama, with his immediate command under Nodzu, held the Russian left and center, while Kuroki and Nogi

turned Kuropatkin's flanks and Oku split the front of their army facing on the Sha-ho. Although the Russian and Japanese losses together are officially given as 163,000, they probably amount to fully 250,000 killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners. The results, for the world in general, says Colonel Beresford, in conclusion, are even more considerable than those of Metz or Sedan.

Every arm-chair critic, every disappointed or mediocre commander, will hastily throw all the blame on Kuropatkin. I have endeavored to show that the reports he received during the battle were misleading. He has had, since the commencement of the campaign, an enemy to deal with more serious even than the Japanese. An enemy that has conquered us all,—the crass stupidity of human nature! If Russia is wise, she will make peace. She has no other commander who can reverse the situation. Kuropatkin warned her that war with Japan was very dangerous. If she takes him, M. Witte, and Prince Hilkooff as counselors, she may yet be saved from ruin.

The editor of the *National*, in his comment on the significance of the battle, says:

Europe finds itself obliged to revise its estimate of Japanese military capacity. Hitherto, though eloquent tributes have been paid to the daring and devotion of Japanese troops, and to the unflinching moral courage with which they have been handled by their officers, it was suggested by Western wisacres that Japanese genius was of that comparatively humdrum order which consists in the infinite capacity for taking pains. Though they might occasionally shine in minor tactics, they were incapable of grappling with the higher problems of strategy. . . . Once more the carping critics of Field Marshal Oyama's strategic powers have been splendidly answered. It would be difficult to match, from the most brilliant military annals of the past, any plan more daring and simple in design, and showing such constructive capacity in its execution, than his scheme for the double envelopment of the prodigious army in front of him, under a renowned commander, whose generalship had been even more eloquently extolled than the Japanese leadership had been depreciated. As the battle of Mukden ended in the rout and disorganization of the Russian host, with the loss of approximately 200,000 men,—80,000 more than capitulated at Sedan,—and an incalculable amount of material, the supersession of General Kuropatkin by General Linevitch, and the conversion of every serious person in Russia, with the possible exception of the Czar, to the imperious necessity of making peace. . . . It may fairly be regarded as one of the decisive battles of the world.

As a result of this great battle, continues this writer, Japan is now completely master of the situation on land as well as on the sea. Her record of fifteen months has been a marvelous one.

She has not sustained one single reverse on either element during a tremendous struggle of fifteen



## RUSSIAN WOMEN AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

**I**N the student troubles in Russia, and especially in the university "strikes" against the autocracy, the dispatches have stated, a remarkably prominent part was played by the women students, the so called "kursistki." They were extremely bitter and aggressive, it seems, and they used their influence with the male students in favor of radical action.

GENERAL GLAZOV.

(Russian minister of education.)

Considerable light is thrown on this attitude of the *kursistki* by an article in the *Russkoye Bogatstvo*, the St. Petersburg radical magazine, on the struggle of the Russian women for higher education—a struggle that is by no means ended, and in which for about thirty years the government, as represented by the ministries of education and of the interior, persistently opposed them, both openly and secretly. The writer, a woman, A. Loutchinsky, traces the development of the "courses" (hence the word *koursistka*, one who attends the courses) and provisions or institutions for the higher education of her sex along general and professional lines. She shows that the imperial government has done nothing for, and a great deal against, such education and that whatever Russian women have accomplished in this direction has been achieved in spite of the government. The story is a strange one, and that it is not overdrawn may be inferred from the fact that it passed the censor, since the review in which it

appears is subject to the "previous," or preliminary, censorship.

In the fifties of the last century, the St. Petersburg University opened its doors to women. There was great rejoicing in the educated circles, but it was soon turned to grief. The university was closed by the government for political reasons. A "free university" was then established under distinguished auspices, but it shared the fate of the state institution. When the latter was reopened, women were excluded therefrom by express provision of its charter. There was not a single place in Russia where a woman might pursue the higher branches of science and culture. And this condition, thanks to the government's prohibitions and obstructions, lasted twenty years. In 1874, after much effort and pleading, the government authorized the establishment of new courses for women of a literary, philological, and scientific character. The ministry of the interior generously offered quarters for the lectures in its own building, which greatly surprised the organizers. Indeed, the minister attended several of the lectures *incognito*, as it were, pleasantly remarking to a friend that his own education had been neglected and that he was anxious to learn something of physiology and anatomy.

Soon, however, the "courses" had to be transferred to another building. A period of nomadic existence began, the government meantime prohibiting public appeals and subscriptions in behalf of the courses and instructing the provincial governors to veto resolutions of zemstvos appropriating money for the same. Funds, therefore, had to be collected privately, but so dear has been the cause of higher educa-

## REFORMS IN RUSSIA:

Making a beginning in Moscow.—From *Gazette* (Paris).



Russian authors themselves go so far as to deny the Russian religious sentiment. In spite of external devotion, of pilgrimages, holy images, miracle-working, crowds flocking to churches, candles given to patron saints, holy bones of saints dug up and worshiped by Czar and peasant, there is no religious faith in Russia. External devotion does not necessarily suppose real religious sentiment.

The very smallness of Russian statistics of criminality, which are considerably less than those of many countries in western Europe, are

not allowed by Dr. Rappoport to be due to any superior moral sense, but merely to "that lack of self-sufficiency and self-reliance, to the absence of personal responsibility and energy," already referred to,—to femininity, in fact, implying no necessary moral superiority whatever. "The Russian, like a woman, is not less inclined to commit crimes, but lacks even the backbone necessary to do so." Weakness,—eternal weakness!

## A REAL REFORM OF THE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

IT now seems as though the first fruits of the Czar Nicholas' recent manifesto promulgating reforms would be a real modification of the present press regulations for the entire empire. As early as February 10, almost immediately after the imperial authorization, the commission presided over by Dr. Theodore Kobeko held a meeting and went through the preliminary deliberations. Dr. Kobeko recently gave out, in an interview reported in the *Novoye Vremya*, some data about the intentions of the commission. Representatives of all the publications of the empire that wish to participate, he declared, will be invited to do so. Representatives of all the St. Petersburg and Moscow dailies, as well as those from some of the better-known provincial journals, will also be invited, and will have the right of a "consulting vote."

The first two questions which the commission will discuss will be the advisability of exempting the provincial press from the censorship, in the same way as the journals of the capital are now exempted; and, secondly, what coercive measures—administrative or judicial—are desirable. Dr. Kobeko himself advocates entire freedom of the press. He believes that such exemption would greatly improve the provincial periodicals; and he holds that punishment, when necessary, should be inflicted only after judicial procedure, in the regular way, through the courts. He gave out as his opinion that before the end of the present year the new regulations might be expected to be enforced. In the course of a conversation with a representative of the *Russ*, Dr. Kobeko expressed his opinion that there ought to be a certain kind of censorship over all printed matter, but that this should be administered with impartiality in all cases.

Other members of the commission, among them Senators A. L. Borovikov, V. K. Sluchevski, and M. M. Staciulevitch, have expressed similar views. They all agree that the freedom of the press in Russia must be made the founda-

tion of all future legislation. The privilege of discussing freely questions that may arise must not be taken away from the daily press, they declare. One great reason, said Senator Sluchevski, recently, for the abnormality in Russian journalism is the inconsistency of a few regulations by which not only the press, but even outside persons, suffer.

The government, in endeavoring to protect the honor of private and official persons against attacks by the press, has created prohibitions to speak altogether about certain persons, events, and so forth, although such prohibitions may have nothing to do with the order and peace of the nation, which it is the duty of the government to guard. . . . From my own experience, I can testify that things have now assumed a different aspect.

Senator Staciulevitch believes that there will be no disagreement from the general opinion that entire freedom of the press is not only desirable, but necessary. He advocates the summoning of representatives from all classes of periodical literature to participate in the discussions. As to the necessity of the removal of the censorship, Senator Staciulevitch says:

A certain Russian journal has compared the fate of the Russian literary worker with that of a horsethief, and has asked which is the better. At first, such a comparison seems preposterous, but, upon going more deeply into the subject, I have discovered that the condition of the horsethief is by far the preferable one. No one can inflict punishment upon him at the place of his crime, and he is generally brought to court and granted a trial. The literary worker, however, is punished without even the semblance of a trial. Most assuredly, the press must be responsible for its actions, but this responsibility should be exacted in a legal way.

Every day, requests for permission to send representatives to the conference reach St. Petersburg from the provincial press. The society of "Lovers of Russian Letters" in Moscow, at its February meeting, passed the following resolution:





gists. For the use of the country peasants, there were but two hundred sick-beds throughout the country. These were for the use of the government serfs. Those who were in slavery to the private landlords had no medical aid. The zemstvos immediately organized the entire system, establishing one method for the city and another for the country districts. By 1890, the zemstvos had built 6 new hospitals in the cities, increasing the number of beds to 17,900, while in the country districts 711 new hospitals were founded, with an aggregate capacity of more than nine thousand, and with traveling physicians in frequent attendance. There were over eighteen hundred of these physicians, and nearly seven thousand nurses. In 1893, the zemstvos maintained thirty-four asylums for the insane, with a capacity of over nine thousand.

#### ROADS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

By an imperial ukase of 1868, the zemstvo of one of the governments was privileged to assume the maintenance of all roads within its borders hitherto in the care of the state. The trial proved so successful that very soon other governments were permitted also to look after their own roads

and lay out a good many new ones. In the zemstvos expended 3,800,000 rubles (\$ 000) for the maintenance of roads.

The Russian zemstvos also took charge of other public functions which are maintained by private enterprise in other countries. The zemstvos, for example, tools and the products of the soil for the peasants. In many cities they are in the business of bookselling—the imperial censor will allow them. Insurance is also an important object of their activity; they act as insurance companies for the peasants.

This institution (the zemstvo), says the writer in conclusion, has done much for self-government in Russia, much more than has the central government. It has been able to succeed in spite of the ignorance and inability of the officials. Moreover, the employees of the zemstvos differ entirely from the typical *chinois* Russian official, in that they are zealous, honest in their labors for the welfare of the country. Corruption is unknown among them. They are satisfied with modest positions and salaries, and have scarcely ever been charged with "graft," like the average governmental

### THE AINUS, THE "HAIRY PEOPLE" OF JAPAN.

WHEN the ruling classes of the present Japanese people conquered the country found on Yezo, the most northern island empire, a peculiar people called the Ainu, commonly supposed to be the earliest inhabitants of the whole group, and already known to the Chinese as the "hairy men." The remnant of this people to-day is found only in the northern part of Japan, and numbers, perhaps, fifty thousand souls. The Japanese generally look down upon the Ainu as an inferior people, and when Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, went to Japan for the purpose of engaging an Ainu family to exhibit at the St. Louis world's fair (he has given his impressions in a little book noted in this Review for October, 1904), the Japanese authorities permitted him to carry out his project only on the promise that he would let the visitors to the fair know that the Ainu are not Japanese, but merely a subject to the Mikado.

#### ARE THE AINUS A WHITE RACE?

Some interesting data about the Ainu are presented in a copiously illustrated article in the recent number of the *Open Court*. The

(the editor of the *Open Court*), in belief of scientists that the Ainus are race and nearer kin to Europeans than the Japanese, expresses the opinion that they span from the continent of Asia,—from Siberia. In this connection, he notes the resemblance in features between the peasant type and the Ainus. These goes on to say, are, like the Russian, most inoffensive and peaceable folk, not nomadic, but live chiefly by hunting, and their principal accomplishments are weaving and wood-carving. In disposition they are good-natured, and so amenable to the Japanese Government, which, it must be said, is very considerate with them, and has had any trouble in ruling them. In appearance they are mild and attractive. As seen by Professor Starr had an alik-like expression in his eye, and, "so

## TYPICAL OLD AINU MAN.

far as exterior is concerned, he would certainly be a welcome candidate for the chief rôle at Oberammergau." The women, on the other hand, are noticeably different, and seem to be more of the Mongolian type.

## CURIOUS RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

The Ainus are naturally devout, but their religion is a somewhat vague one. Many of its chief forms are expressed through their wood-carving. One of the characteristic carvings is that of the *inao*, a stick with a sort of mop-like mass of shavings at one end.

The shavings are frequently left hanging from the top of the sacred willow-stick, called *inao*, and this gives it something of the appearance of a mop. A large *inao* is kept constantly in the northeast corner of the house, whence it is never removed. It is called "the old man," and the Ainus dislike to speak on the subject, and regard it with great reverence. Other *inuos* are set up at places which they wish to consecrate,—at springs, at storehouses, or wherever they expect divine protection. These odd symbols seem to serve as guardians, and are supposed to be endowed with supernatural power. A sacred hedge, called *nusa*, is grown on the east side of Ainu dwellings, and Professor Starr advises foreigners never to meddle with either *inao* or *nusa*.

MAN WITH INAO.





tainly causes one to see stars, but these stars are unreal and not worth the blow.

Echegaray certainly, however, received an unprecedented ovation on the occasion of the bestowal of the Nobel Prize. Acclaimed by an immense multitude, he stood with bared head before one of Madrid's great buildings and thanked his countrymen for the homage paid him. In the Madrid Ateneo, a literary celebration took place, over which the King presided in person. Eulogistic speeches were read by the famous Spanish novelists, Juan Valera and Perez Galdós, and Menéndez Pelayo himself, Echegaray's most uncomplimentary critic, stated that "for thirty years Echegaray has been the dictator, arbiter, and idol of the multitude a position impossible to attain without the strength of genius, which triumphs in literature as everywhere."

After describing the celebration in detail, *Blanco y Negro* and *Nuevo Mundo* publish a number of interesting articles concerning Echegaray. One of these tells of the most famous actors and actresses who have interpreted his plays, among whom are María Guerrero and Díaz de Mendoza, well known in the Spanish-speaking portions of the new world. Photographs are reproduced showing Echegaray at every age and at every important period of his varied career. A list of questions submitted to him by *Blanco y Negro* gave Echegaray a chance to show a good deal of genial wit in his answers. When asked, for instance, how he would prefer to die, he replied: "Not at all." To show his versatility, *Nuevo Mundo* publishes a prose tale, a dialogue from the drama "El Gran Galeoto," a scientific article, a political speech, a mathematical paper, and two poems, all by Echegaray.

## REGENERATION IN ANIMALS.

**W**ITHIN the range of the animal and plant kingdoms there are many instances of most remarkable measures having been adopted for overcoming the great stress of conditions which must be met in a struggle for existence where some slight failure may mean death and success often depends upon the development of some unexpected, latent characteristic in the animal or plant.

Among the most interesting of these adaptations is the power some animals possess of maintaining their corporeal entity under difficulties by replacing parts of the body that may be lost by accident. This power of renewal, existing, in some cases, even to the extent of producing a new head when, as frequently happens in these lower walks of life, the animal has been deprived of that organ by belligerent companions or through some unavoidable contingency.

Seven original articles on regeneration in various animals are presented in the last number of the *Archiv für Entwicklungsmechanik der Organismen* (Leipzig), edited by the noted experimental biologist, Wilhelm Roux.

In order to study the power of regeneration in the crawfish, a large number of specimens were deprived of one leg and left for a couple of months to see if the appendage would be replaced. In a few of the crawfish, the appendage did not grow again; in others, a new one grew, perfect in form, but smaller, and several regenerated a perfectly normal leg, having the usual number of joints, with pincers at the end, as

well as the gill which is attached to the leg in the crawfish.

Snails, also, are able to replace lost parts to a certain degree. The soft tentacles on the head which may be extended or drawn in, and carry organs of special sense, are regenerated, with their sense organs, in a short time after being cut off.

Experiments made on various kinds of amphibian larvæ gave evidence against the theory held by Weismann and others that the regenerative power of an organ depends on its relative importance, and its exposure to injury or danger of being lost, and showed that neither one plays any rôle in the renewal of the organ, but that the important factors are the degree of differentiation of the organ, whether the animal has reached maturity or not, and whether it belongs to a highly specialized type. On the whole, the regenerative power seems to depend on the general degree of development. In the amphibia the power of renewing an organ is lost at the time of changing from the larval to the adult form.

Since it has been found that the parts in the region of the bill, in birds, can be renewed after injury, the question arose as to whether there would be a corresponding renewal of organs having the same functions in the reptiles, which are very closely related to the birds.

Lizards of both sexes and of different ages were used in these experiments, the result of which showed that neither sex nor age is of importance in this case.



## ITALIAN POLITICAL PARTIES TO-DAY.

IN the *Riforma Sociale* (Turin-Rome), Dr. Alessandro Schiavi makes a careful analysis of the last Italian elections, with numerous tables and diagrams covering every phase of their statistics. From this it is learned that a larger number of citizens voted in proportion to the population than in 1900, the last time there was a chance to vote, but the figures also show what an infinitely small proportion of the Italian population actually elects the Parliament. The total population, on July 1, 1904, was 33,346,514, of which number 8,711,512 were males of age, 4,891,530 of whom could read. The number of electors registered on November 6, 1904, was 2,541,327, and the number voting was 1,593,886. Thus, while only 7.62 per cent. of the population had a right to vote, only 62.72 of these electors took advantage of their rights. While the number of electors, according to literacy, decreases as we travel from north to south, the proportion of voters to electors increases in going from Venice down to the heel of Italy. This is because of the greater difference in the south between the educated voting class and the illiterate mass of the population, the smaller body of voters being more easily got to the polls and interested in the elections, and also having little of the laboring element in it.

Of the successful candidates, 418 belong to the three Conservative parties, being divided into Ministerial Conservatives, 339; Opposition Conservatives, 76, and Catholics, 3. The "popular parties" elected 90, of which 37 are Radicals, 24 Republicans, and 29 Socialists, the Conservatives gaining and the popular parties losing six members as compared with 1900. The Con-

servatives have, thus, 65.34 per cent. of the votes.

Analyzing the votes of the popular parties, it is found that the Socialists lose four Deputies and are checked in their steady increase in Parliament since 1892, while the Radicals gain three and the Republicans lose five seats. The Socialists, however, obtained more than two-thirds of the votes cast for the three popular parties, having 326,016 votes in all, a gain of 161,070 over that of 1900. Comparing the vote of 1904 with that of 1900, the Radicals have gained 42 per cent., the Republicans have lost 5 per cent., and the Socialists have gained 97 per cent. The Socialist gain has manifested itself quite differently from that of 1900. Then it was largely in the north and center; now it is in the south and the islands. This, Dr. Schiavi thinks, is due either to the greater susceptibility of the rural and southern population to active propaganda, or to the lack of the middle class that in 1900 supported the laborers in the struggle against reactionaries, but has now cooled in enthusiasm. Where the propaganda phase has ceased, the Socialists have this time often fought a bitter fight with the richer element, thus awakening the Conservatives and alienating the middle classes. The atmosphere of hostility in which the campaign was waged, while lending clearness and sincerity, and enabling a more exact judgment of the party strength, has lessened the prestige and the attractive force of the Socialist party. In connection with the analysis of the Socialist vote of Italy, Dr. Schiavi reproduces the table of the world's Socialist vote of the last two elections, from a Socialistic periodical, which we give below:

Country.	Year.	Votes.	Year.	Votes.	Elected previous election.	last election.	Total membership of Chamber.	Socialistic votes per 100 members.
Argentina.....	1900	27,807	1903	5,000	1	1	out of 86	.. 1.1
Australia.....	1900	750,000	1901	780,000	..	3	..	.. 3.6
Austria.....	1902	467,000	1904	463,767	34	28	363	.. 2
Belgium.....	1900	21,000	1903	9,000	7	..	183	1.2 1.6
Bulgaria.....	1901	42,972	1903	53,479	14	16	56	.. ..
Canada.....	1901	42,972	1903	53,479	14	16	102	13.7 15.6
Denmark.....	1901	42,972	1903	53,479	14	16	102	13.7 15.6
Finland.....	1901	42,972	1903	53,479	14	16	102	13.7 15.6
France.....	1902	790,000	1903	805,000	50	48	584	8.5 8.2
Germany.....	1902	2,107,078	1903	3,010,472	57	81	397	14.4 20.4
Great Britain.....	1905	55,000	1900	100,000	..	1	670	.. 0.1
Ireland.....	1900	164,946	1904	226,016	33	29	508	6 5.7
Italy.....	1900	164,946	1904	226,016	33	29	508	6 5.7
Luxemburg.....	1900	164,946	1904	226,016	33	29	508	6 5.7
Norway.....	1900	7,440	1903	30,000	..	4	114	.. 3.6
Holland.....	1907	13,500	1902	38,279	3	7	100	3 7.0
Servia.....	1905	50,000	1903	60,000	..	..	..	.. ..
Spain.....	1901	25,400	1903	29,000	..	..	..	.. ..
United States.....	1902	223,908	1904	500,000*	..	..	..	.. ..
Sweden.....	1900	..	1902	10,000	1	4	..	.. ..
Switzerland.....	1900	50,000	1903	63,000	4	7	145	2.7 4.8
Hungary.....	..	..	1900	800	..	..	..	.. ..

\* According to official figures, the American Socialist and Socialist-Labor vote combined in 1904 was 434,374.

## PÈRE LACOMBE, PRIEST AND HERO.

the old-time pioneer explorers, of the wilderness of our great regenerated advance agents of the religion, Père Lacombe, perhaps the French explorer-priests, is the sub-character sketch (in *Outing*) by Miss Laut. Père Lacombe, who has been a unique figure for the past three centuries in the annals of the great of the United States and Canada, led to a little home among the foot-Rocky Mountains. Few makers of Miss Laut, have, "by the mere lift- id, been able to prevent massacres ave wiped out the frontier of half a

have rallied half a hundred men to vic- thousand through pitchy darkness, in the what was worse than darkness,—panic. hero of victory can be the hero of defeat, instance, to the extent of standing siege h three thousand dying and dead of the seeing from camp pursued by a phantom skulking past the wind-blown tent-flaps me remaining to bury the dead but the hands are over-busy with the dying.

combe is a priest, but to call him a be misleading.

s of sentimental religion, with the aboli- land a pion turning up of the whites of n attenuated Deity, priesthood is some- id with a sort of anemic goodness,—the n a cushioned study-chair. But Father iness is of the red-blood type, that knows h men who think in terms of the clinched

recounts, in her usual spirited style, mbe's work among the Blackfeet ag a plague of smallpox. She tells rible experience suffered by the ven- during the winters of '68, '69, and Blackfeet were attacked by their s,—the Cree, Assiniboine, and Sau- . It was a terrible battle, and in it est was wounded while attempting olding the cross, to bring about a he enemy. One illustration of the d vigor of the old man's character Miss Laut. We quote it in her

ich a journey southward over intermi- Father Lacombe had camped with his ge of a small woods. Both men were dead lowshoes dragged heavily. Supper over, sir snow-logged garments to dry before ed beds of spruce branches, and sat lis- strange, unearthly silence of the snow- The dogs crouched round asleep. The

night grew black as ink, foreboding storm. An un- canny muteness fell over the two. They knew they were eighty miles from a living soul; and the cold was terrific. There was no sound but the crackle of the fire, and an occasional splinter of frost-split trees out- side. Suddenly the guide pricked up his ears, with di- lated eyes intent. Faint, more like a breath of storm than a voice, came a muffled wail. Then, silence again, of very death. The men looked at each other, but didn't say anything. It was the kind of silence where you can hear your breath. Half an hour passed. There is no

## PÈRE LACOMBE.

use pretending. The ozone of northern latitudes at midnight, eighty miles from a living soul, can prick your nerves and send tickles down your spine. You become aware that solitude is positively palpable. It's like a ghost-hand touching you out of Nowhere. You feel as if your own nothingness got drowned in an In- finite Almightyness. And it came again, out of the frost-muffled woods—the long, sighing wail.

"Alex, do you hear?"

"Yes," but he didn't want to.

"What is that?"

"Hare seized by owl."

"You think—that?"

"Yes," but he thought it weakly.

"Your hare has a human voice, Alex."

But Alex, who was visibly chattering, became vol- ule. Of course, it was a hare. He'd often remarked the resem— But the words died in a gulp of fright, and the guide got himself to bed in haste with the blanket robe over his head.

"Alex, your hare has a long life, *bien*? Listen! Do you hear? Get up! Some one has need of us! I'm going to see."

In vain Alex explained to the priest that the voice would only lead him to death in the woods, that "





## THE "SOLUTION" OF THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

session of the railroad-rate problem continued with unabated interest since the meeting of Congress. Since the passage of the House of Representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission bill, which would revise rates upon complaint, subject to the approval of a court of transportation, various schemes have been proposed by those who are in favor of the measure. The assumption of the measure is that such a system of rate-making will offer a reasonable or scientific solution of the real problem. Even before the passage of the rate bill by the House, Senator Newlands, of Nevada, had introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a special commission to formulate to Congress a national incorporation bill, with a view to the unification and simplification of the railroad administration of the country. In the April number of the *North American Review*, Senator Newlands explains at length the objects of his resolution, and the reasons for thinking that his plan has advantages over that embodied in the bill passed by the House of Representatives. The objects which Senator Newlands seeks to accomplish are best stated in his own words:

requirement that all railroads engaging in commerce shall incorporate under a national law with certain conditions not only favoring, the consolidation of railroads, the nationalization of all such railroads by the Interstate Commission, and a capitalization not less than the valuation.

tion by the Interstate Commerce Com-  
mission, so applied as to yield an annual  
return not less than 4 per cent. on such valuation.  
The tax on railroad property, including  
rolling stock, from all taxes except a tax on gross  
income, to begin at 3 per cent. and in-  
crease to one-fifth of one per cent. each  
year it reaches the maximum of 5 per cent.  
The tax collected by the Government, then dis-  
tributed to the States and Territories on some  
basis.

tion of a pension fund for employees either by injury or by age, from active savings aside in the treasury a percentage of profits of the railroads.

ization of all disputes between such rail-  
tions and their employees as to com-  
protection to life and

**RATION.**

discussion, Senator  
that the railroad,  
Government or of  
natural monopoly;

SENATOR FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

that the trend of consolidation is the outcome of economic forces which are not to be controlled or appreciably impeded by legislation. He shows that the present system is complicated and expensive; that the bond and stock issues that the corporations now maintain, many of them unnecessarily, are confusing and perplexing alike to the investor, to the tax assessor, and to the rate-regulating commission. Senator Newlands contends that there should be a unity of ownership, recognized by the law, of such railroads as are now linked together in interstate commerce regardless of State lines. State legislation cannot accomplish this. Hence, the railroad corporations should be national, the creation of the Government, whose jurisdiction is as broad as interstate commerce itself. The power to create such corporations was exercised by the national government in the case of the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific companies. Senator Newlands would provide that the amount of stock and bonds issued for consolidation under the national law should be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that they should not exceed the actual value of the railroads consolidated. He believes also that future overcapitalization might be effectually prevented by requiring the commission's approval of all issues of bonds and stocks for the

















ly thought the history of civilization a lot of man. Turgot, followed by his faithfuler, first brought into full light as a human thing the idea of social progress, progress in manners and institutions, as is their wont, that ripened the into an active moral force.

we may, faith in progress has been the beralism in all its schools and branches. gress as a certainty of social destiny, an outcome of some eternal cosmic law, has ending liberal superstition,—the most imated of superstitions, if we will, yet ter all. It often deepens into a kind of t, confident, and infinitely hopeful, yet id, like fatalism in all its other forms, avitable peril, first to the effective sense sponsibility, and then to the successful ciples and institutions of which that the vital nap.

#### THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

l belief in progress found its first expression in the American Declaration of Independence. Mr. Morley says :

ance that inspires, selects, and molds the commanding novelty in 1776 was the of general thought into a particular construction into a working system. re a consecrated and symbolic ensign, ches and flags among the nations. To imagine any rational standard that e the American revolution,—an insurrection little colonies with a population of scattered among savages in a distant mightier event in many of its aspects pon the great wide future of the world nic convulsion in France in 1789 and

#### THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

eralism begot the American Declaration of Independence, and the American of Independence begot, in its turn, eclaration of the Rights of Man.

claration of the Rights of Man sprang came the beacon-light of Continental rope. No set of propositions framed by lity and zeal have ever let loose more of sophism, fallacy, cant, and rant than et us not mistake. The American and ions held saving doctrine, vital truths, g fundamentals. Party names fade, grow hollow, the letter kills ; what was it lived on, for the world's circumstance anded it.

#### SOCIALISM.

has much to say upon the social-nt which succeeded to the enthusiasm, as that, in its turn, had e earlier enthusiasm for equality.

#### THE RT. HON. JOHN MORLEY.

Socialism, like the other great single names for complex things with which we have been dealing, stands for a wide diversity of doctrine and purpose. But the best definition seems to be that "in general it has for its end the destruction of inequalities in social condition by an economic transformation." The gradual smoothing of revolutionary socialism into what has been called electoral or parliamentary socialism may have chilled the old high ardor of an earlier apostolate. Yet the central aim and principle abide,—subordination of individual energy and freedom, not merely to social ends, but to more or less rigorous social direction. This marks a vast difference, and is the dividing line.

The liberal and democratic elements are gradually left out or thrust into obscurity, the free spontaneous moral forces are pooh-poohed, and all the interest is concentrated on the machinery by which life is to be organized. Everything is to fall into the hands of an expert, who will sit in an office and direct the course of the world. A harder, more unsympathetic, more mechanical, conception of society has seldom been devised.

#### SACRIFICE THE LAW OF SOCIETY.

But we must find space for this passage, with which to conclude our notice of an article which every one should read and ponder :

Selfish and interested individualism has been truly called non-historic. Sacrifice has been the law,—sacrifice for creeds, for churches, for dynasties, for kings, for adored teachers, for native land. In England and America to-day, the kind of devotion that once inspired followers of Stuarts, Bourbons, Bonapartes, marks a nobler and a deeper passion for the self-governing commonwealth.



















poetry. Professor Herford disclaims any attempt to work out a view of Browning's from a purely definite literary standpoint, based on evidence and documents only very recently to light. Professor Herford's general theme is that Browning's poetry is "one of the most potent of forces which in the nineteenth century helped to overthrow the shallow and mischievous distinction between the 'sacred' and the 'secular.'"

As his text the assumption that "if Bach is a mathematician of music, Beethoven is its philosopher." George Alexander Fisher has written a sketch of Beethoven, with an appreciation of his indebtedness to the older musician. Beethoven is Mr. Fisher in this work (Dixie, Mead), addressed as the intellect of mankind. He was the first who had the independence to think for himself, established the precedent, which Wagner acted on by "employing the human voice as a tool, and not to be used in the exigencies of his art, as if it were the orchestra."

It is as reasonable to include William Cullen Bryant among English men of letters as it would be to include Ford in the American poets. Yet for some reason it has been thought desirable to add a Bryant to the well-known series published by the H. M. Co. The writer of this sketch, James A. Bradley, has had as his principal source for the facts of Bryant's life the official biography by his son-in-law, the late Parke Godwin. The "American Men of Letters" series already contains, by Mr. John Bigelow, but Mr. Bradley's is a better than either of its forerunners and sums up the facts in Bryant's career that for the present are of the greatest value and interest.

Five essays on the Puritan spirit have been published in book form (Houghton, Mifflin) by Andrew Norton, under the title "Essays in Puritanism." The subjects are: Jonathan Edwards, manifesting the spirit of Puritanism in the pulpit; John Winthrop, showing Puritanism at work in the world; Margaret Fuller, showing the blind striving of the artistic Puritanism; Walt Whitman, "whose conscious revolt against the false conventions which he grew up in his world;" and John Wesley, "who tried to make religion once more useful to hu-

#### PAINTING AND THE DRAMATIC ART.

Every student of art, history, and literature needs something about Greek architecture and Greek painting, but next to nothing of Greek painting. Miss Weir has written a somewhat ambitious study of Greek Painters' Art" (Ginn). Miss Weir is of art instruction in Brookline, and was for some time of the Yale School of Fine Arts. She studied in Greece. Although we know so little of Greek painting, modern research, Miss Weir tells us, has proved beyond a doubt that "color was called into use by architecture from Homeric times down to the period of its development that culminated in the Renaissance." This volume is excellently printed and fully illustrated.

Five essays on art subjects, covering the works of some of the great artists since the Renaissance, by Kenyon Cox, have been collected and published in a volume, under the title "Old Masters and

New" (Fox, Duffield). It is not a history of art, but rather a series of appreciations of individual masters.

Another of Mr. James Huneker's volumes of literary and artistic criticism has appeared, under the general title "Iconoclasts: A Book of Dramatists" (Scribner).

#### MR. JAMES HUNEKER.

However orthodox or justifiable Mr. Huneker's verdicts on art and artists may be, he is certainly a vigorous, independent thinker and a brilliant stylist. In this volume, in which he considers Ibsen, Strindberg, Becque, Hauptmann, Hervieu, Sudermann, Gorky, D'Annunzio, Maeterlinck, Duse, and Bernard Shaw, we have some incisive, scintillating sentences, and brilliant, keen analysis.

#### PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST.

A popular but vigorous and comprehensive presentation of the case of the Orient against the Occident is presented by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick in his interpretation of the significance of the far-Eastern war, which he entitles "The White Peril in the Far East" (Revell). Dr. Gulick, who has obtained his intimate knowledge of the Japanese people by a long residence in Japan (he is author of "The Evolution of the Japanese" and other works, already noticed in these pages), believes that Japan is fighting the battle of civilization; that her victory over Russia, which he believes to be inevitable, will make for the regeneration and enlightenment of all Asia; and that the mission of the Japanese people is to reconcile, harmonize, and coordinate the civilization of East and West.

A collection of unusual and powerful sketches of the personal side of the Russo-Japanese war is entitled "The Yellow War" (McClure, Phillips), and its author signs himself "O." It is the romance and drama of the conflict that the writer sees, and he has done some very vivid sketches. Of many of the incidents related, the writer declares he has been an eye-witness. Some of the realistic illustrations add to the absorbing interest of the volume.







# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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f national importance, which bids fair to mensely to the resources of a State that retrofore been seriously handicapped in velopment of its agricultural resources.

An indication of the sentiment that prevails in the West in favor of the prevention of discrimination in rail tes is afforded by the attempts of States mass and Washington to create railroad mions with power to hear complaints and rules and regulations for the eradication abuses. The State of Oregon has made on for the connection of one railroad another, requiring each road to transport a of the other at reasonable rates. If the cannot be agreed upon between the two l companies, they are to be settled by ion before a board composed of the gov- ha secretary of state, and the State treas- The purpose of this law is to encourage lding of short railroad lines extending eveloped territory and connecting with inch. The railroad bills before the Wis- Legislature, advocated by Governor La were all passed after a long and ex- tensive. In addition to the railroad leg- in the Middle and Western States, the number of changes in systems of tax- are made throughout the country. In er of States commissions were formed purpose of gathering information to en- e legislatures at future sessions to amend rfect the laws relating to the assessment lection of taxes.

About four years ago, such a com- mission was appointed in the State of West Virginia, and the report made commission resulted in the passage of a f laws at a special session of the Legisla- st August, which are of far-reaching ef- As in several of the older and more popu- tes, notably New York, Pennsylvania, and e policy now adopted in West Virginia is lete separation of the sources of State and venue. The ultimate result of the new laws to do away entirely with a real-estate tax e purposes. After three years there will r a State tax of 5 cents on \$100, all of s to be devoted to public-school purposes. portant feature of the new system is the i of the office of State tax commissioner, luty it is to study the tax systems of all as and suggest improvements in the West a laws, to execute the laws, to instruct the a, to assist the State board of public in its yearly assessment of steam and

street railroads and other public-service corpora- tions, and to attend to various other matters of administration. This year, all the lands in the State are to be reassessed, and this work is to be performed by assessors appointed and supervised by the State tax commissioner. After 1908, there is to be an annual reassessment of all real estate, for which purpose assessors are to be elected by the different localities, but their work is to be done under the supervision of the State tax commissioner. The county court is to constitute the board of equalization in each county, and the State board of public works is the final board of equalization.

*The Chicago Teamsters' Strike.*

Grievances of certain unions of gar- ment workers in Chicago culminated last month in a sympathetic strike of the Teamsters' Union, an organization which has come into a position of power during the past three years. This sympathetic strike attained an importance in Chicago out of propor- tion to the number of strikers involved. Only about four thousand teamsters were actually on strike; but the delivery of goods by the great department stores, and by several of the more important wholesale establishments and manu-

*Photograph by Collier's Weekly.*

NEGRO DRIVER IN THE STREETS OF CHICAGO, GUARDED BY ARMED DEPUTIES.

facturers, could only be accomplished through the Employers' Teaming Association, an organi- zation chartered under the laws of West Virginia and claiming the protection of the federal courts. There were outbreaks of violence in the streets.



concerns, built up has excitement of 1901. sought its penalty, in social uncertainty and more. The Transvaal gold mines which had per annum to the same time forced the war, for war expenses, these same markets started, therefore, a used European finance of peace. Germany's ruin disastrously; London, on an enormous scale; money at Paris in a decade; British of the world, fell the London panic of the ocean, insolvency of industrial companies as United States Shipbuilding Lake Superior; re-hera, and assessment was, came, along with capitalists engaged in failure of banks which This led, at the close of the war, servers deemed the parity. Yet what we

in England is a market which has paid off its floating obligations, and whose life has resumed a normal aspect. Germany now displays all the signs of active industry. France has so far regained its financial strength and power that, in the face of the war, it has kept undisturbed its \$1,600,- Russian securities and has advanced \$1,000 more to the St. Petersburg government war loans.

The United States, after a twelve-months' halt in its trade activity, has again moved forward, with evidence of healthy industrial expansion. Two actually applied by experts as a measure of conditions in this country are the exchange of bank checks at its clearing houses, the volume of business actually done, the consumption of manufactured iron, show-lands of general industry. If merchants, and manufacturers make fewer payments through their banks, it means that the purchases in their industry are reduced. If for iron and steel diminish, it is a sign of manufacturers, builders, and transportation as foreseen small business and are curtailed for new machinery, new structural

## MR. K. TAKAHASHI.

(The Japanese financier who engineered from his London office the flotation of the last Japanese loan in England and the United States.)

material, and new rails or cars. Each of these signs of the times foretold with unpleasant clearness the reaction of 1903. The shrinkage in clearing-house exchanges, and the cutting in two of the country's iron production, pointed unmistakably to the coming storm. But the storm passed over rapidly. This season, bank checks put through the country's clearing houses have surpassed all records in our history, rising in value 50 per cent. over 1904. Iron production has reached a magnitude twice that of December, 1903, and never approached in the history of the trade. Consumption at the rate of nearly two million tons a month, where a million tons was the highest monthly average of any year up to 1900, is witness to the state of our industries.

How  
it is  
Accelerated.

Explanations of this renewed forward movement of prosperity throughout the world are numerous and interesting. The most familiar, and perhaps the most convincing, assumes that we are now, as we were in the so-called "boom times" of 1901, moving with one of those prolonged swings of

years and a half  
ing to certain com-  
ities which could  
inated without due  
vance, the new law  
into effect until  
6. In the mean-  
any has negotiated  
d commercial trea-  
European nations, all  
ve been adopted.  
ies all make im-  
difications in the  
of the new tariff.  
the United States  
l important tariff  
on certain articles  
ough the operation  
it favored nation"  
h dates back to a  
between the Unit-  
d the King of Prus-  
back as the year  
1, American wheat,  
ther dutiable mer-  
ve been imported  
ny at the lowest  
ty which had been  
ussia, Austria, or  
nation. Further-  
ial agreement was

between the governments of Ger-  
the United States, in the year 1900,  
portant modifications were made in  
fixed by the Dingley law on cer-  
s of German origin, so that the prin-  
iprocidity has operated to the devel-  
ur trade with Germany in a marked  
e have been importing from Germany  
me hundred million dollars' worth of  
year, while we have shipped to that  
ids to the value of something over two  
llion dollars. No other country in the  
to Germany products of equal value.  
is country has to face a situation  
an entirely new set of German tariff  
any of them showing a marked in-  
the existing tariff, our first concern  
what treatment is to be accorded to  
vals for the German trade.

Consul-General Mason, at Berlin, has  
transmitted to the Washington gov-  
ernment an exhibit of the German  
s showing the maximum on each  
er the present law, the reductions  
eanty, the autonomous duties to go  
n 1906, and the reductions granted

HIS ULTIMATUM: "DOT INS DEK LAST TIME VOT I PUY SOMETHING HERE YET, IF  
I HAF TO CLIME ME DOSE STAINS UP. VAT?"

From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus).

to certain European countries on important  
articles of import. From this tabulation it  
appears that in the schedule relating to dried  
apples, pears, peaches, and apricots, of which  
the United States now exports large quan-  
tities to Germany, there will be important  
changes under the new tariff and treaties.  
The present duty of 95 cents per 100 kilograms  
will be increased to \$2.38, while imports from  
Italy, Roumania, Austria-Hungary, and Servia,  
countries which produce a surplus of these dried  
fruits, will continue to be admitted under the  
old duty of 95 cents. If our wheat and rye are  
to be subject to the full duties of the new tariff,  
we shall be compelled to pay 47 cents per 100  
kilograms more duty than wheat and rye from  
Italy, Roumania, Austria-Hungary, and Servia.  
Our wheat export to Germany last year amounted  
to nearly six million dollars. Passing to manu-  
factured products, we find that American sewing-  
machines, of which we sent to Germany more  
than nine hundred thousand dollars' worth last  
year, will be seriously discriminated against  
through the treaty which Germany has negoti-  
ated with Switzerland, by which Swiss machines  
are to be admitted at a duty of \$2.85 per 100  
kilograms, as compared with the autonomous



tariff rate of \$8.33 which the United States will be compelled to pay. These are only a few instances out of many which might be cited to show the handicaps which now seem certain to be placed upon our trade with Germany until some form of reciprocity arrangement can be entered into at once through which the interests of both nations may be protected. It is understood that the German Government is ready to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, but the best friends of such a policy in this country do not look forward with hope to the prospects of such a treaty when it comes up for ratification in the United States Senate.

*Western Prosperity and the Portland Fair.* In the meantime, our export trade in general, and especially that with the far East, is making rapid growth. The customs reports from month to month for the Puget Sound district indicate that the current fiscal year will prove the greatest for its export trade in the history of that district. It is estimated that the exports for the year will exceed the imports by fully \$15,000,000. The chief articles of export from the port of Seattle are flour (which is a local product), cotton, and cotton goods. The total exports of the month for the Puget Sound district amounted to \$4,702,616. Another indication of the general prosperity of the Pacific slope and the far Northwest is the promptness with which the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition has been brought to completion. The fair will be opened to the public on June 1, but early in May it was announced by the directors that the construction had practically been completed and it only remained to give the finishing touches to the landscape work. Usually, expositions in this country are open five or six months at least, but the Portland fair will continue for only four and a half months. It is aimed to have the exposition as complete on the opening day as when it closes, and the favorable weather of the past winter, combined with an absence of labor troubles, has enabled the directors to achieve this unusual record. The original features of the exposition site were comprehensively described in the April number of this Review.

*Sanitation at Panama.* The most important problem before the reorganized Panama Canal Commission during the past few weeks has been the problem of sanitation. Yellow fever has made serious headway in both Panama and Colon, and several government officials have been its victims. Considering the unwholesome sanitary condition of the Isthmus prior to the beginning of active operations by our govern-

ment, it is not at all strange that the fever exists there. We could hardly expect C. Gorgas to banish the plague within a single day, but we ought to recognize the fact that conditions are greatly improved, and that daily progress is being made in cleansing the plague. Before the end of the present year, the city will have good supplies of pure water, sewerage systems, and street-paving. These three improvements ought to go a long way toward eradicating the scourge, yet we must not expect results as conclusive and sweeping as those which were reached in so short a time at Havana. Panama is much farther south, and the situation there is harder, on many accounts, to cope with, but the commission has done away with all delays, and has given Colonel Gorgas every facility for carrying out his plans. The outbreak of fever is now well under control, and hospitals for the detention of affected persons have now been provided. Besides these sanitary measures, the commission, of course, has under consideration various engineering plans for the completion of the canal. As between the level project and the lock system, no decision has yet been reached; but perhaps it has been fully understood by the public that the work on the canal can go on for two years before it will be absolutely necessary to adopt a definite working plan. The consulting engineers will meet in September to discuss the final plans.

*Our Home-Coming Ambassadors.* The cordiality of our relations with the countries of Europe is being demonstrated by notable expressions of good-will to our retiring ambassadors. Choate leaves London with more than the usual good-will and regard of our British brethren. His election to one of the most highly honored positions in the British bar,—Benchers' Inner Temple,—is evidence of his popularity in England. This body (the Inner Temple) is one of the four English Inns of Court which have played a great part in the history, not only of English jurisprudence, but of English literature. General Porter's departure from Paris was marked by a banquet, at which the French premier and almost all the cabinet were present, and made complimentary remarks touching the ambassador's stay of eight years in Paris. McCormick had also received evidences of regard and appreciation upon his departure from St. Petersburg. These three ambassadors most worthily represented American dignities, conditions, and interests in the great European capitals to which they were accredited, and have sustained the reputation American repre-

always had in those cities. Mr. Reid, ; Mr. McCormick, in Paris, and Mr. St. Petersburg, may be relied upon to same worthy traditions. Important our diplomatic service to several South countries were also announced,—the Minister John Barrett from Panama and that of Minister Russell from the capital to Caracas. Mr. Bowen had a leave of absence from Venezuela, returned to the United States to assist in investigating certain charges (proved without foundation) against Minister to Venezuela Francis B. Loomis, and Secretary of State. Mr. Loomis Mr. Bowen's predecessor at Caracas. Mr. Bowen had reported to Washington accurately in the country affecting Mr. reputation. Latin America is sending its very best men. For example, the Italian ambassador to the United States, representative since the Brazilian legation made an embassy, is Dr. Joaquim Nabuco de Araujo, a scholar and an able writer on international law are in this country.

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

(Who retired last month from the American ambassadorship at London.)

*The Representatives of Russia and Japan.*

Other diplomatic changes of great importance to American interests, and destined, beyond a doubt, to have considerable effect upon the future relations of the nations now at war in the far East, were the retirement of Count Cassini, as Russian ambassador, from Washington and the appointment of Baron Rosen to succeed him, and the intention of the Japanese Government (not yet actually carried out) of raising the Japanese legation in this country to the rank of an embassy. The seven years of Count Cassini's stay in Washington, during most of which he has been dean of the diplomatic corps and very popular socially, have been important ones in Russo-American relations. Elsewhere in this issue an outline of Count Cassini's career and his attitude on important questions of the day are presented. His successor, Baron Rosen, was formerly Russian minister to Tokio, and while at the Japanese capital was one of the strongest advocates of peace, vigorously opposing Admiral Alexiev's warlike preparations in Manchuria. Baron Rosen has the respect and admiration of the Japanese, and his appointment to Washington, where, it is believed, at least some of the peace negotiations will be conducted, is looked upon in many quarters as an indication that the peace party is in the ascendancy at St. Pe-

HON. CHOATE AND THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

back to his home with his duty well and nobly the universal respect and admiration of a kind and his own."—From *Parade* (London).

tersburg. Baron Rosen's acquaintance with this country and the American people extends over a period of some thirty years. He has been consul-general at New York, and was *chargé d'affaires* at Washington during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. In an interview, in St. Petersburg, in the middle of May, upon the announcement of his appointment, Baron Rosen is reported to have declared that in Russia the word "American" has always been synonymous with friend. He, like Count Cassini, attributes the change of sentiment in this country toward Russia to a misunderstanding,—a misunderstanding which he sincerely believes the future and impartial history will correct." It is confidently expected that Baron Rosen will take part in the peace negotiations. The excellent services of the Japanese minister, Mr. Takahira, have deserved the most generous recognition at the hands of his government; and, far as the American people are concerned, he would make a very satisfactory ambassador at Washington. The Japanese minister's personality and career are touched upon on another page in this number of the Review.

*British Finances and the British People.* Even if the Tory government not losing ground at every presentation of the budget was a most important and interesting event in British politics. In his speech accompanying the presentation of the budget, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, declared that there was a large surplus (£14,000,000) in the national treasury. Contrary to the expectation, however, he did not announce a reduction in the income tax, which is more than it has been since 1864 (except, of course, during the period of the South African War). Last year it was increased from eleven pence in the pound to one shilling, and made payable on all incomes over £160, with an advance for life insurance as the only deduction. The middle merchant class, which has been usually becoming alienated from the Tories, had been looking for a reduction of this tax to the eightpence rate, which had been looked upon as the permanent rate in previous years. Mr. Chamberlain, however, has to use the surplus in a way to relieve the poorer classes. He has effected a reduction of import duty on tea, a reduction to go in on July 1. In accordance with the habit of the chancellor of the exchequer to draw some social or economic inference from budget figures as he presents them to the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain indulged in speculation as to the cause of the shrinkage in the revenue from beer and spirits, which was £137,000 below the estimate. In his opinion this shrinkage is "largely attributable to the habits of the people."

The masses are discovering other places to spend their leisure time and money than public houses. They go more to theaters and music halls, and excursions absorb much of the money that was formerly spent on drink.

He did not say, although he probably has done so with some truth, that the increased expenditure for liquors is due in some degree to the industrial depression, a fact indicated by the increased expenditure by the "poor law" authorities, as brought out in his own figures.

*A New British Naval Programme.* Problems for naval defense have been set up for heated discussion in the House of Commons during early sessions of the British Parliament during early 1905. Speaking as chairman of the Committee of the Admiralty, Mr. Balfour announced a new distribution of the British naval force. Heretofore, the fundamental plan of British naval policy has been to safeguard the Channel and in accordance with this it has been maintained that the British navy must al-

BARON ROSEN.

(Representing Count Cassini as Russian ambassador to the United States.)





ry. As has already been stated several times in these pages, the present disturbances about the former Polish kingdom are not political, but economic and social, in character, and the leading Poles realize that the time has come for revolution. They are beginning to believe that their political future is up in that of the Russian Empire. At the same time, their attitude in Russia's hour of trial is not correct, and the social disorders have been exclusively the work of agitators, many of whom it is believed, have been Germans exiled from their own country. In a "Leading Article" this month, is presented an outline of the language question as it is to-day in Poland, with significant Polish and German comment.

"There are three powers at war in the East," recently observed a British diplomat,—“Russia, Japan, and Admiral Rozhdestvenski.” Although uttered in jest, the comments of the past month have shown that there is considerable truth in this statement. The Russian naval commander has apparently cared for no interests but his own, and has received orders from St. Petersburg and reports from Paris as calmly as he has ignored warnings from Tokio and London. The mass of contradictory reports as to the places the facts stand out that, despite the Russian and French statements to the contrary, the Russian squadron was still close to the French Indo-Chinese coast as late as May 10. During his stay of from ten days to two weeks in the French territorial harbors of Hongkong and Honkohe bays, Admiral Rozhdestvenski had supplied himself bountifully with food and other necessities. This was in defiance of orders from St. Petersburg, and in spite of all the efforts of the small French territorial squadron under Admiral de Jonquières. On May 8 (or 9), the reinforcing squadron under Admiral Nebogatov joined Rozhdestvenski and was merged in the main fleet. Nebogatov's squadron consisted mostly of old vessels, but their presence materially increased Rozhdestvenski's strength. By May 20, the combined Russian fleet, comprising sixty vessels and a number of auxiliaries, was re-proceeding northward; but whether intending battle with Admiral Togo or seeking a Siberian harbor (Vladivostok or Petrovsk), is not known at this writing. Contradictory reports as to the seaworthy condition of Russian ships had been coming from the far East. Certain it is that they must have been in need of docking, since they have been in the East constantly for nearly eight months. Rumor

had it that Admiral Rozhdestvenski's health had broken down and that he had asked to be relieved; but this rumor, as well as the report from Paris that Admiral Togo's flagship, the *Mikasa*, had been sunk by a mine, were not confirmed, and both were vigorously denied. In spite of all its misfortunes and delays, and after all has been said about the "benevolent neutrality" of France, the union of these two squadrons in Chinese waters is, to a considerable degree, a vindication of the Russian navy and a satisfactory reply to those who have charged the Russians with utter naval incompetency. The Japanese Government has placed the strictest embargo on naval news, and but little is known of Togo's movements. His tactics and the larger problem of diplomacy before him, however, are outlined (on page 684 of this issue) in an article by a Japanese student of the war who has followed the naval situation closely, basing his statements on authoritative information from Japan.

As to  
French  
Neutrality.

Serious international complications were threatened by the intense feeling aroused in Japan over what was termed the abuse of France's hospitality by Rozhdestvenski and the culpability of the republic in harboring the Russians and permitting them to refit in her territorial waters. While breaches of neutrality in favor of the Russian Baltic fleet were "tolerable west of Singapore, they cannot [declared one of the semi-official journals of Tokio] be endured for a moment east of that point." Following a good deal of excited discussion in the Japanese press, charging France with violation of neutrality and calling upon England to observe the terms of her alliance with Japan, the Japanese Government made a protest to the French Government, which

#### THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT AND NEUTRALITY IN THE EAST.

JAPAN: "The 'Open Door' is all right, but if he gets through, I can also."  
From the *Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam).



of the International Postal Conference agents have the right to stop, in their territories, all telegrams "supposed to be dangerous." The general attitude of the press, and the request for information from the British premier, elicited a formal statement from the French ambassador at London to the effect that France has strictly complied with all obligations of neutrality in so far as naval force in far-Eastern waters is concerned. It should be noted, however, that when Admiral de Jonquières backed up his requests by warships *Rozhdestvenski* finally left French territorial waters.

While it had been generally believed that the campaign on land would wait on the result of the expected meeting between Admirals Togo and *Rozhdestvenski*, the reading of the official reports issued by Japanese commanders indicated that in the middle of May Field Marshal Oyama disposed his forces so that the envelopment of *Vladivostok* had practically begun. This was borne out by the notice given by the authorities that all foreign agents must

leave the city before June 1. There had been reports of minor actions without decisive result, and on May 18 a reconnoissance in force by Field Marshal Oyama's army actually took place. It was rumored that a large Japanese army, under General Hasegawa, had landed in Korea early in May, and, despite the presence in that country of a considerable Russian raiding force, had marched along the route taken by General Kawamura to meet the main Japanese army and complete the investment of *Vladivostok* from the land side. In a report to the Czar, General Linevitch, the new commander-in-chief, declared that the peril to the army, and its losses, after the battle of Mukden, had been greatly exaggerated. The spirit of the Russian troops, he declared, is strong, and the army is not at all demoralized. General Kuropatkin, in an interview, blamed his subordinate generals for his defeat at Mukden, and declared that in the division of responsibility lies the chief cause of Russian failure. The official report of Russian losses during the series of actions known as the battle of Mukden places the killed and wounded at 1,900 officers and 87,000 men. The Japanese dead, sick, and wounded, from the beginning of the war up to May 1, ex-Premier Okuma recently stated, amount to between 250,000 and 300,000.

*Exit Russia,  
Enter  
Japan.*

The retirement of Count Cassini from the Russian embassy in Washington, and the death of Paul Lessar, Russian minister at Peking, after ten years of Russia's preponderance in China, recall the chapter, now apparently closed, of Russia's brilliant, subtle diplomacy at Peking, now to be succeeded by an era which will some day be described as that of Japanese ascendancy. The armies of the Mikado are at present in such undisputed control of the former Chinese dependencies of Korea and Manchuria that the Tokio government has just perfected plans to replace military control by civil on the continent, a status which was arrived at in Korea some months ago. All reports from Seoul describe the wonderful transformation in the once hermit kingdom by Japanese influence. Railroads are being built, and harbors improved, and, thanks to the substitution of Japanese gendarmerie for the corrupt Korean police, order is maintained in the capital and throughout the surrounding country. Japan now controls all communications between Korea and the outside world, including railroads, posts, telegraphs, and telephones. In this connection we must not forget to say that it was by inadvertence that we announced (in our issue for February) that Prof. Homer B. Hulbert was an

THE LATE PAUL LESSAR.

(Russian minister to China, 1901-1905.)





tions. Both he and his wife-to-be are much devoted to outdoorsports. They are said to be healthy, unaffected young people. Both speak English without an accent. Another royal wedding set for June, in London, is that of Prince Oscar Gustav Adolph, son of the acting king, Gustav, of Sweden-Norway, and heir-apparent to the throne, to Margaret, Princess of Connaught, niece of King Edward of England. The persistently reported betrothal of King Alfonso of Spain to Victoria Patricia, Princess of Connaught, sister of Margaret, is another event of world-interest. King Alfonso is planning to visit England during the summer.

ROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY AND HIS FIANCÉE, THE DUCHESS CECILIA OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

memory of Gambetta, at Bordeaux is a recognition of the claims of that great man upon the gratitude of his countrymen as of commemorative exercises of peculiar interest to Americans will take place during the month of July 4, when an American warship will return from Paris, for interment at Anvers, the remains of John Paul Jones. Thanks to the untiring zeal of General Porter, the satisfactory identification of the remains of this naval hero has been accomplished, and his remains are being transferred from a cemetery in Paris to a new memorial chapel will be erected to mark their resting-place. The approval of the design for a new McKinley memorial to be built at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the unveiling of the monument in the Capitol, to the late Frances E. Wilkeson, were also commemorative events of national interest and significance.

**Wed- and nupts.** A marriage of interest and importance to the entire world is that of Frederick William, the crown prince of Prussia, to Grand Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which has been finally set for June 6. The future German emperor is just thirteen years of age, a modest but dignified youth, who has been trained to realize the demands of his position, and who, it is generally admitted, will in every respect be a worthy successor to his father. He is a soldier by instinct, by tradition, and by education, but as yet shown no evidence of military ambi-

#### The Ocean Yacht Race

The great race across the Atlantic for the Emperor William's cup is a pleasant and reassuring innovation in yachting contests. It shows a wholesale stripping off of the complex rules, regulations, and allowances that made the *America's* cup races something of a puzzle to the average citizen. There were eleven yachts, real seagoing vessels, of all sizes, from the little *Fleur-de-Lys*, of 86 tons, to the Earl of Crawford's full-rigged ship of a yacht, the *Valhalla*, of 647 tons. The eleven

PRINCESS VICTORIA.

KING ALFONSO.

(Their engagement is reported in some English and Spanish journals.)



ian legations. Each university is privileged to send five delegates to the congress, and secondary or special school two delegates. Associations and automobile and yacht clubs having a national character are also entitled to five delegates each. On this occasion the famous Olympic diplomas will be presented for the first time to President Roosevelt, the

first made of a new gift from Mr. Carnegie to the cause of American education which revealed the donor's wisdom, as well as his generosity, in a wholly new light. This is nothing less than the creation of a trust fund the income of which is to be used to pension those college professors in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland who, through old age or other disability, have become incapable of rendering efficient service. The amount set aside for this purpose is \$10,000,000, invested in 5 per cent. first-mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the actual market value of these securities at the present time being \$11,500,000. The board of trustees chosen by Mr. Carnegie is made up chiefly of college professors. These trustees are to hold office for five years and to be eligible for reelection, one-fifth retiring each year. Each institution participating in the fund will be permitted to cast one vote for trustees. Technical schools are included with universities and colleges among the institutions to be benefited, and no distinction of sex, creed, or color is to be regarded. State institutions are excluded, and so, too, are sectarian colleges which require a majority of their trustees, officers, faculty, or students to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test. Excluding the two classes of institutions named, it has been found that 93 colleges and technical schools will benefit by the fund. There are 3,900 professors in the faculties of these schools, whose salaries aggregate \$7,720,000. The aim will be to make each professor's annuity the equivalent of half-pay.

#### BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, and the third to Mr. Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut. The next series of Olympic games will be held at Rome, in 1908. An important addition to the programme at that time will be a series of artistic contests, at which prizes will be given for the best work in painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, and music, the condition being that the work shall treat of an athletic subject or get inspiration from the idea of sport. This expansion of the Olympic programme is a suggestion of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the indefatigable organizer and leader of the whole Olympic movement.

Last month we briefly noted in these pages some of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's recent benefactions to American colleges. Before the May number of the REVIEW was had reached our readers announce-

*Its Real Significance.* This pension scheme has been hailed by college officers throughout the country not only as a most wise and useful contribution to the well-being of a class of men who fully merit the kindest treatment in their declining years, but as a promising solvent of one of the most troublesome problems in university and college administration. In most of our colleges, large and small, there have been repeated instances of professors kept on duty long after their period of real usefulness was past, simply because there was no means provided by which they could have a living after they ceased to receive their professional salaries. Not only did the old system tend to impair in this way the efficiency of our university and college instruction, but it tended at the same time to deter young men of real ability from seeking academic positions, since it was known that professors' salaries in this country are now so meager that it is practically impossible for a man of family to lay up anything to

## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

day, and all men hesitate to face an old certain penury. Thus, the consequences Carnegie's generous gift will be far-reaching, and liberal and technical education in the country may be more profoundly affected than by any single educational endowment ever been made.

The plans for coöperation between Columbia University and the National Academy of Design, which have been under consideration for several years, are likely to result in the creation of a great school of fine arts in New York City. The university agrees to establish a faculty and to maintain instruction in architecture, music, painting, sculpture. It will also provide a site for a building, and will assist the academy in raising the \$1,000 required for the erection of such a building. These plans, which were originally suggested by President Butler, of Columbia, contemplate a close association with the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This important project, which is now well advanced toward completion, will mean a great deal to the future of American art. Taken in connection with the appointment of the American Academy in Rome,

### THE LATE SENATOR O. H. PLATT, OF CONNECTICUT.

described by Mr. F. D. Millet in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, it indicates a quickening of American interest in the artistic life.

#### Obituary Notes.

Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut, whose death occurred only a few weeks after that of his colleague, Senator Hawley, represented a singularly useful type of public man. He had been for twenty-six years a member of the Senate, holding during all of that period important committee positions, and exercising an influence in the shaping of legislation such as few of his fellow Senators pretended to wield. Yet to the country at large outside of Washington, his name, prior to the discussion and adoption of the famous "Platt Amendment," defining our relations with China, was comparatively unfamiliar. Hiram Cronk, who died last month in New York State and was accorded the honor of a public funeral by the city of New York, had actually lived in three centuries, having attained the age of one hundred and five years. As a lad of fourteen he had taken part in our second war with Great Britain, and he is believed to have been the last survivor of that conflict. Almost the whole history of our national government is embraced within the span of this single human life. Among the eminent Americans whose deaths have been recently chronicled are Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor.

### LATE HIRAM CRONK, THE CENTENARIAN

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 21 to May 20, 1905.)

### ISSUES AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

The gas investigating committee of the legislature completes the taking of testimony in New York City. . . . Secretary Hitchcock discharges employees in the Indian warehouse in New York. . . . Charges of irregularity in office.

Attorney-General Moody sustains the Secretary of the Interior in his rebate agreements with certain railroads. . . . Secretary Taft outlines the policy for the Panama Railroad will be operated.

The Judiciary Committee of the New York legislature unanimously recommends the removal of Justice Warren B. Hooker.

The Baltimore city election the Democrats win. . . . Both branches of the city legislature elect La Follette, of Wisconsin, signs the city charter bill. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission issues a statement of complaints against common carriers. . . . Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, declares opposition to the proposed lease of the city gas works for twenty-five years for the sum of \$25,000,000.

President Roosevelt hurries the investigation of the trust by the federal grand jury in the district.

Representative Frank B. Brandegee (Rep.) is elected to the Connecticut Legislature to succeed United States Senator O. H. Platt, deceased.

President Roosevelt tells representatives of labor strikers that he heartily approves of Mayor Alderman's efforts to preserve law and order.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, testifies in support of bad-rate legislation before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

President Roosevelt presides at a cabinet meeting in Washington.

The executive committee of the Panama Canal Commission decides to buy materials for canal construction in the cheapest market, not restricting purchases of goods made in the United States. . . . The Board of New York City names a committee of citizens for city offices to confer with other organizations.

The passage of the seventy-five-year gas franchise in Philadelphia councils is followed by riotous demonstrations in the council chamber.

It is announced that Secretary Morton will resign on July 1.

### ISSUES AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

M. Delcassé, the French minister of foreign affairs, resigns office. . . . The Italian Government forms a new railroad management, and the government is ordered to resume work.

In consequence of an appeal from President and an assurance by M. Rouvier, M. Delcassé withdraws his resignation. . . . The Italian Government grants concessions to the railroad strikers.

### SENATOR-ELECT FRANK B. BRANDEGEE, OF CONNECTICUT. (Successor to the late Senator O. H. Platt.)

April 25.—An insurrection in Arabia menaces the authority of the Sultan as head of the Mohammedans. . . . The draft of a new constitution for the Transvaal is published in London. . . . The Czar of Russia again promises the convening of a popular assembly.

April 27.—General Kolzoff is appointed governor-general of Moscow.

April 28.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, as president of the British Local Government Board, addresses an order to the Guardians of the Poor relating to underfed children in the schools.

April 29.—The Czar of Russia makes a decree granting religious freedom.

May 1.—One hundred persons are shot by the troops in Warsaw, and a number are killed or wounded at Lodz.

May 2.—The British House of Commons debates a bill for the restriction of immigration.

May 3.—Lord Dunraven issues a pamphlet declaring that Ireland cannot be Anglicized and urging measures of self-government. . . . Representatives of the provincial zemstvos gather in Moscow for the general zemstvo congress called for May 5, despite police prohibition.

May 4.—In Warsaw, the Socialists enforce the









## SOME CARTOONS OF THE MONTH.

**SPED THE PARTING GUEST.**

*From the Inter-Ocean (Chicago).*

**THE MIGHTY NIMROD IN A NEW HOLE.**

*From the World-Herald (Omaha).*

**"THE WINNING OF THE WEST."**

*is of the reception tendered to President Roosevelt  
by the leading Democratic club of Chicago.)*

*From the World (New York).*

**THE BEARS: "We're glad he's gone."**

*From the Tribune (Minneapolis).*

**THE CARTOONISTS WELCOME THE PRESIDENT RETURNING FROM HIS WESTERN HUNT.**

apparently

From the *World Herald* (Omaha).

The administration's attitude on the subjects of Panama freight rates and the port basin of Panama supplies, respectively is portrayed in the two cartoons in this column.

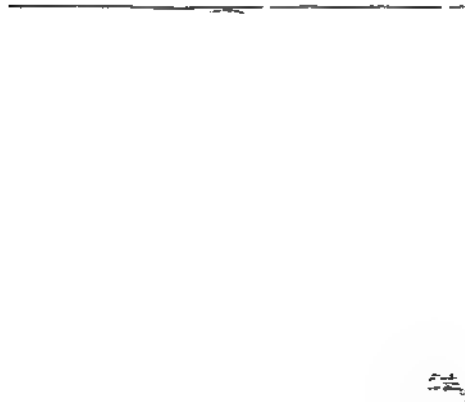
HE NEEDS MORE CLOTHES, CORPORATION ATTORNEYS TO  
THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING.

From the *World-Herald* (Omaha).

The President is determined that "the hogs shall take  
their feet out of the trough."—News item, *New York Tribune*.  
From the *World* (New York).

THE FIGHT OF HIS LIFE.  
From the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (New York).

ING IN CHICAGO.—From *News Tribune* (Duluth).



EDING.—From the *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus)

BITING OFF MORE THAN HE CAN CHEW.  
From the *North American* (Philadelphia).

The above cartoon is one of many that have appeared during the past few weeks in the Philadelphia newspapers in the campaign against the "organization's" passage of the famous "gas lease" measures, which are described by Mr. Rogers in another part of this Review.

TRYING TO CATCH UP TO THE REST OF THE WORLD.  
From the *Evening News* (Detroit).

EMPEROR WILLIAM (to Europe): "Russia having failed, it may devolve upon Germany to resist his aggressions."  
From the *Pioneer Press* (St. Paul).













almost always centers in one or two characters.

still more recent evolution, or devolution, which the control of the best theaters throughout the country has passed from the individuals, of them actor-managers, who formerly cised it, into the hands of a speculative syndicate, is one with which he had little or no sympathy, though he did not feel called upon to oppose it with effective persistency. He was never hater, and saw no reason, apparently, for risking his personal fortunes in a struggle against what seemed to be an irresistible, if not a desirable commercial tendency.

It is to return to the story of Jefferson's career. In his youth he had seen the advisability of identifying himself with a purely American actor, in a play by an American author; when, some time after his successful impersonation of *Asa Trenchard* in "Our American sin,"—a play in which, however, his own performance was gradually eclipsed by that of Henry as *Lord Dundreary*,—he came upon Irving's allusion to himself, it set him thinking of a line that led directly to the "Sketches," and the dramatic possibilities of the story of Rip Van Winkle's long sleep. These had been tested, though not thoroughly, by his father and his brother, among others, and Jefferson immediately procured the two or three plays that had been based on Irving's version of the old Mountains legend and constructed a new one for himself. The production of this piece in Washington, where it was favorably received, was so convincing him of its merits, at the same time disclosing its defects. After a professional sojourn of several years in Australia and New Zealand and while the Civil War raged at home, and in consequence of South America and Panama, he took passage to England, got Dion Boucicault to rewrite it, and produced it in London with a success that exceeded his fondest expectations. This was just forty years ago; and thenceforth Jefferson and Rip Van Winkle were as inseparably connected in men's thoughts as Chang and the Siamese twins.

Jefferson's main contribution to the effectiveness of the play, apart from his wonderfully pathetic presentation of the leading character, was the emphasizing of the ghostly nature of Hendrik Hudson's gnome-like crew, with whom he drinks in the mountains before falling asleep. In earlier stage versions of the legend, they had both sung and spoken; in his, they were voiceless, and no little ingenuity was needed to devise speeches which they could an-

swer with a nod. The result, it may be noted, is an act unique upon the stage, in that only one of the characters speaks, while the rest converse in dumb show. By this means a distinct line is drawn between the domestic scenes in the play and those in which the poetic and romantic element is dominant. The creation of a character that will live as long as any known in American literature was no less Jefferson's work than Irving's,—though he himself admitted Boucicault's liberal contribution to the value of the medium. Had he achieved nothing else, he would have won such immortality as players can; but he demonstrated his ability and versatility by performances of *Bob Acres*, *Caleb Plummer*, and *Dr. Pangloss*,—to name but these three among his various impersonations,—that were second only in brilliancy and popularity to that in which his greatest fame was won. Doubtless he was well advised in repeating, year in and year out, his presentation of a part that at least two generations have known and loved; for it was a flawless work of art, and has given more pleasure to a greater number of people than any other dramatic entertainment for which a single person has been mainly responsible.

On such a point as this it is interesting to have the testimony of a brother actor, and there is a passage in Mr. Stoddart's "Recollections of a Player" that should be read by all who think Mr. Jefferson owed it to his profession to strike out new paths as a player, so long as he remained upon the boards.

Mr. Jefferson's career, I think, stands apart from all others. . . . In my early association with him, we were both stock actors with Miss Laura Keane, and I had every opportunity of seeing him in a great variety of characters, and in all thought him preëminent. His effects were Jeffersonian, and you were left very little in doubt of the actor's identity; but his renditions were all so free from claptrap and so thoroughly artistic that to me, whether in serious matter, legitimate comedy, or farce, he was always delightful. I have frequently heard members of the profession regret that Mr. Jefferson confined himself to two or three parts,—in fact, almost to one,—and declare that he should have given the public new material. I do not think so.

"Joe" Jefferson, as he was endearingly called, was a many-sided man. Eminent chiefly as an actor, he was also an accomplished painter and an admirable writer, his autobiography being one of the best things of its kind in the language. A lover of nature and of sport, he was still more a lover of his kind, and his genius and gentleness combined to make him the best-loved American of his day.

## MODJESKA, DRAMATIC ARTIST AND PATRIOT.

**T**O achieve supreme success in one of the most difficult of all arts, in a foreign country whose language had to be acquired after her thirtieth year, is a triumph reserved for but few. One of these few is Madame Helena Modjeska, the Polish actress whose farewell "benefit," given in New York last month, called forth such expressions of praise and esteem from artists and art-lovers the world over.

In reply to the tribute that she was the greatest living actress, Bernhardt is reported to have recently declared that she must share primacy in the dramatic art to-day with Madame Duse and Madame Modjeska. The Polish artiste, who years ago won and has since kept the admiration and affection of her adopted countrymen, is possessed of a rare genius,—a genius that has not shirked work. Her art, characterized as it has ever been by tragic power, purity of aim, grace and delicacy, has placed her in the same class with Rachel and Ristori; but beyond her art is her fine, interesting personality, and the great capacity for work which has enabled her to win the highest triumph in a tongue not her own.

Madame Helena Modjeska, whose maiden name was Opid, was born in the city of Cracow, Austrian Poland, and married at an early age an actor named Modrzejewski, who soon afterward died, leaving her with a baby son. This boy (Ralph) came to the United States with his mother, and is at present a well-known civil engineer in Chicago. Later, Madame Modjeska (by common consent the difficult Polish form of the name has been abandoned for the simpler English form) married her present husband, Charles Chlapowski, a Polish journalist of considerable reputation for patriotism. He is known in this country as Count Bozenta, from his ancestral title.

Madame Modjeska's career has been a varied and active one. Beginning with a "benefit" organized by amateurs for some unfortunate miners in Poland, her progress was steady and sure. Her success at this amateur performance was so great that she decided to adopt the stage as her vocation. At her second amateur performance, a famous Polish actor and dramatic author, appreciating her ability, arranged for her dramatic career, which really began with a tour of her native province of Galicia. Her first great triumph was achieved at the Imperial Theater, in *Warsaw*, in 1868. The theater organization in

the Polish capital was large, and the artistic force, chiefly recruited from the dramatic schools of the city, were professionally jealous of outsiders. After considerable difficulty, Modjeska was engaged for a series of performances in leading parts. The rest of the organization was violently opposed to her appearance, and determined upon her failure. The newspapers of the city attacked her as a provincial amateur, but as her dramatic ambition was concentrated on the national Polish stage, she determined to risk all in an attempt to win Warsaw. The management chose her to play "Adrienne Lecouvreur," one of the most difficult in the range of any actress. It had been played in Warsaw by Rachel, and the public remembered the magnificent performance of the French actress. Modjeska describes with what fear and trembling she trod the stage that night, but, in spite of the opposition and criticism, she won the battle and rendered a part equal to that of the great Rachel.

Soon after this, her patriotic attitude and the vigorous journalistic writings of her husband gave offense to the Russian and German governments, and they both left Poland for the United States (in 1876). Modjeska's intention was to establish, near Los Angeles, Cal., a Utopian colony in which they and their Polish compatriots in the United States might enjoy the blessings of liberty. Henrik Sienkiewicz, the now famous author of "Quo Vadis" and Polish historical novels, was with Modjeska in this enterprise, and his book "Letters from America" is full of his impressions and experiences of this experiment. The Arcadian idyl was not a success, and, with almost all her resources exhausted, Modjeska conceived the bold idea of going to San Francisco to study English for the American stage. This was in 1877. By diligent study, she so soon mastered the English language that in six months she was able to perform intelligibly before American audiences. It was through the veteran manager, John McCullough, that Modjeska first came upon the California stage.

In 1880, desiring to secure an English indorsement of her American success, Modjeska went to London, and soon achieved triumph at the Court Theater, in the British capital. Two years later, she returned to the United States, where she has since lived. Once every two years she has been accustomed to journey to her native country to play in the theaters of Cracow and Lemberg, Austrian Poland; Posen, German Poland,















a stay of a few months  
e Indo-China waters,—  
n the territorial waters  
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ow, the ultimate end for  
Togo and Rozhstvenski  
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possible situation each  
his own country. To  
the command of the sea  
he Russian admiral is  
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re methods by which to  
; this war to a happy  
. Can he attain this  
y making his way into  
ivostok? Let us sup-  
that the Russian ad-  
gain Vladivostok with  
is ships without mishap.  
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: Vladivostok is infe-  
as a port to what Port  
ur was at the time of  
eginning of hostilities.  
Port Arthur squadron  
superior to the Baltic  
Iron; the personnel of  
Port Arthur squadron  
is much superior to the  
nnel of the Baltic  
Iron as the vessels at  
Arthur were superior

ose under Rozhstven

In fact, and in spite of the general impres-  
to the contrary, those men at Port Arthur  
the flower of the Russian navy. The dock  
ties of Port Arthur were superior to those  
ladivostok. It is a matter of history how  
Port Arthur squadron fared in the game of  
ng the command of the sea over the ships  
dmiral Togo.

AN ROZHSTVENSKI REACH VLADIVOSTOK?

ly a miracle can steer to port these good  
of Admiral Rozhstvenski in perfect health  
without accident, through either the Korean  
ugaru mined fields, and through something  
three thousand miles of unfriendly waters.

ADMIRAL TOGO AND HIS CHIEF OF STAFF ON THE FOREDECK OF THE "MIKASA."

For an ordinary man supposedly blessed with the  
usual measure of common sense to accuse the  
Russian admiral of taking this desperate and  
meaningless way to Vladivostok is to insult his  
intelligence. Certainly, none of his Nippon ad-  
mirers are guilty of it.

As for the third course mentioned, that of en-  
joying himself in the waters off Cochin China  
with such French friendliness as he could com-  
mand, it is not an unreasonable one. In that  
case, all will be left to the ability of the diplo-  
matists at St. Petersburg. And in the hands  
of a number of able men of Russia,—Count Cas-  
sini, for example,—this presence of a threat at  
Nippon's complete command of sea, however

shadowy, might be turned into a weapon of no mean magnitude, especially if the diplomatists of Nippon happen to show once again, as they have shown so many times before, that the backbone of Nippon is almost completely monopolized by our fighting men.

#### THE REAL AIM OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

This, then, seems to be the most reasonable explanation of the appearance of the Baltic squadron in the China Sea. Admiral Togo, who has the highest respect for and confidence in the diplomatic office at Tokio, has not the slightest misgiving on the ability of the men who would represent Nippon in the peace negotiations. What he wishes to do is to back their ability and words with as powerful a squadron as possible. Most assuredly, he would not risk any of his heavier vessels, even many of his torpedo craft, in going after the Russian ships. So long as his Russian friends are content to stay in the Indo-China waters, Admiral Togo certainly has no objections to seeing them there. Why should he not give them as long a string as they wish? Every hour of delay makes for their embarrassment—and his entertainment. Besides, being a statesman, he knows that France is too wise to make a sad matter worse. To threaten the highway on the Pacific must be a sore temptation to Admiral Rozhdestvenski. With the principal Pacific squadron lying athwart the Indo-China waters, the Pacific remains the only highway connecting Nippon with the treasure-chest and ammunition factories of the West. Under the Russian admiral's command there are at least a few good ships of above twenty knots' speed,—at least upon paper. You may say that some months ago the Vladivostok cruisers played at the same game, and that the Nippon admiral in front of Port Arthur only smiled and allowed them the freedom of the sea. With the European communications cut off in the south China Sea, however, matters might be a little different. Moreover, there is nothing to-day that pretends in importance and magnitude to compete with the Pacific squadron of Russia in engaging the eyes of Admiral Togo. Most naturally, therefore, this course on the part of the Russian admiral might tempt Admiral Togo to dispatch a certain number of his vessels after the raider. For the Russian admiral to dream of weakening Togo's

fighting force enough to afford the remaining ships of the Baltic squadron a fair chance of dealing a telling blow upon the enemy is to enjoy a dream that would be much fairer than the reality.

In the fifth place, it would be all very well for the Russian admiral to be reckless enough to start out on the thankless journey of discovering the whereabouts of Admiral Togo and his vessels; but if Admiral Togo were to decline a battle with the Russians, as he most probably would, what then? It would never do for the Russians to forget that in one thing they are at the mercy of their enemy,—they are not in place to dictate the time and place of a battle, if it should come to pass at all. That choice privilege belongs to the master of the superiority in speed, and to the master of the North Pacific and the Yellow and Nippon seas. The fleet of the Czar is, by long odds, inferior in speed to the ships of Admiral Togo. By the leave of the Nippon squadrons alone can the Russians have even an opportunity of meeting their enemy.

As for the sixth and the last course for the Russian admiral, stated above, Admiral Togo is in an excellent position to balk the fulfillment of it.

#### THE JAPANESE PICKET LINE.

A careful reading of the official reports of the naval movements of Nippon seems to spell out an invisible line which stretches from Amoy to Formosa, and through Formosa to the waters of the Philippine group, and eastward to the Pacific for many hundred knots. Till such time as the Russian vessels cross this line, there is poor prospect for the authorities on the science of naval warfare to receive any instructive lessons. When that line is crossed, then the curious may look for a thorny path for the Russian vessels which would stretch all the way to Vladivostok, and whose thorns are the torpedo boats and destroyers under the sun-round flag. In such a case, both the flying squadrons, composed of the splendid armored cruisers under Admiral Kamimura and the battleship squadron led by the *Mikasa* and her master, would be ever behind the screen of the active torpedo boats and destroyers. The result of the battle, if battle there be, is on the knees of the gods. One thing is certain.—Admiral Togo will never endanger the life of his great battleships unnecessarily.





of Liberal ideas. The former has a large circulation in the capital, and the latter in the country.

There are several weeklies of merit. Chief of them is *Artes y Letras* (Art and Literature), edited by Señor Ernesto Chavero, a noted short-story writer. It is very artistic and high-priced, selling for fifty cents (gold) per copy, but is well patronized. The *Mundo Ilustrado*, published by the editor of the *Imparcial* and the *Mundo*, is well illustrated and widely read. The *Sema-*

Other dailies of the capital are the *Judicial* (Judicial Bulletin), edited by Audomaro Reyes; the *Diario Oficial* (bierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos) (Journal of the Mexican Government); *El* edited by Francisco Alfaro, and the *Gaceta* (Gaceta), edited by Señor Salvador Resendi.

Most of the smaller cities have either no periodicals or none whatever. For in Guaymas has four dailies,—the *Correo* de the *Trafico*, the *Libertad*, and the *Noticias*, population of 7,000, while Tulancingo, population of 30,000, has no paper whatever, weekly. In Guadalajara, the second largest there is the *Diario de Jalisco*, with morning and afternoon editions, and a circulation of 10,000. The *Jalisciense*, issuing 10,000 copies daily, published in that city, as is also the *El* another daily. Of these, the *Jalisciense*, opposed to the government. Puebla, the center, has but little less population than Jalisco, yet it has no daily. The *Idea* is one of the city, sometimes read. It is devoted to the clergy. In Vera Cruz, the Liberal street there are several dailies, of which the *El* edited by Francisco Arias, is the leader, morning and afternoon editions. The *El* and the *Orden Público* are extensively circulated. Monterrey has two dailies, the *Constitución* and the *Demócrata*; San Luis Potosí one, the *Poder* (Fourth Estate); Oaxaca one, the *Quehó*; Chihuahua one, the *Eco de Chihuahua*; and Tampico one, the *Progreso*.

English dailies and weeklies are published in many places. The *News* of Monterrey, rare to the *Mexican Herald* as a daily. Guaymas has two English weeklies, the *Times* and the *News*.

Other Mexican periodicals, which have influence but are not national in their scope (weeklies) the *Economista Mexicano* (The Economist), edited by Carlos Díaz Duhalde; *El* *Francés*, edited by Mme. Marie Roussel; *El* *Francés* (French); the *Echo Francés*, edited by Henri Capillaud (French), and the *Revista*, edited by Jesús Valenzuela; *El* *Arte Masónico*, edited by Aurelio Cárdenas; *Arte y Ciencia* (Art and Science), edited by Nicolás Manicé; the *Horizontes* (Mexican Household), edited by A. J. (English and Spanish); *Mujer Mexicana* (Mexican Woman), edited by Paul Hahn, the most enterprising newspaper man in Mexico; *El* *Mujer Mexicana* in Spanish and English; the *Mujer Mexicana* can Woman, edited by Mercedes Cedeño Vera and Luz E. Vindia de Herrera; the *El* of Señor de Herrera, and the *El* *W.* edited in English and Spanish by W. Raso.

#### SEÑOR VICTORIANO AGUIRRE.

(Editor of the *Tiempo*, of Mexico City.)

*Revista Literaria* (Literary Weekly), published by the *Tiempo* Company, which also edits the *Tiempo Ilustrado*, enjoys a reputation for quality. Señor Heriberto Barrón, a well-known poet, edits the *Revista Literaria* (Literary Review).

The *Columna Pública* (Public Tusk) is a daily journal of caricatures edited by Señor Fernández Perea. It is opposed to President Díaz. Some of the ablest of Mexico's writers contribute to its columns over assumed names. The circulation is about 25,000. The *El* *Liberal* (Old Disturber) is of the same class as the *Columna*, but better printed.

The *Heraldo Agrícola* is the agriculturists' organ. Mexico's imperialists have an organ, the *Tercer Imperio* (Third Empire), imperialistic in name only. During the bull-fighting seasons, weeklies in the interest of the favorite sport are published. There are two English weeklies, the *Saturday Night* and the *El* *América*, the latter edited by General Aguirre.

## MOROCCO AND THE FRENCH INTERVENTION.

BY R. L. N. JOHNSTON.

British consul, now acting consul for Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and Belgium, in southern Morocco.)

tourist—no matter from which side  
the Atlantic—Morocco is a seemingly  
end, a region of immense distances, of  
red plains and snowclad mountains.  
its eight seaports, from Tetuan to  
bears a likeness to the others in its  
lime-washed houses and crenelated ram-  
swarms of supercilious camels and  
rhythmic drivers, the glow and the gloom  
narrow streets, its  
old Jews and its  
old women. Then  
the same curious  
like shops, where-  
t a name over the  
never dreaming  
set uses of adver-  
perches, cross-  
s bearded vender  
sugar, and green  
is stock in trade  
arm's-length. The  
black dogs; the same  
dering about the  
ice in search of  
the same cry of the  
er, dispensing  
bulging goatskin  
oss his hip mug-  
precious fluid to  
Arabs just arrived  
weird interior  
loads of produce,  
and barley from  
of Abda and Du-  
l and almonds  
highlands, and  
what besides.  
high, after a week  
rows deadly mo-  
and so continues,  
lawns upon you  
of these country  
ruin; every fair-  
m of Fex (or Fas,  
rn to call it); all  
fren of the Great  
age, knowing no  
o speak of, and  
sturdily to their

Shilshah tongue,—each of them has a life-story of  
his own, and could, if only he would, tell you in a  
day more of the real Morocco, with its hopes and  
its fears, its hatreds and its loves, its unwritten  
songs and its folklore, than all the books that have  
yet been penned concerning this fair land of sun-  
set and sunshine. Then comes the craving to see  
these men at home, in their own country, and  
—fate being propitious—you fare eastward and

MARKET DAY, MOGADOR, MOROCCO.

southward, to imperial Fez, to the palm groves of Red Marráksh, and maybe, if Alláh and your luck have so decreed, to the enchanted regions of Atlas, the borderland of the Garden of the Hesperides, under skies of all but perennial blue, at once the despair and the paradise of the painter; a clime nearly as perfect, in early summer, as that of California; a land destined to become, perchance, not only the granary, but the sanatorium of Europe; and a land, moreover, through the greater part of which you may, in normal times, roam unmolested, receiving kindly hospitality from every Arab and Berber to whom you carry three lines of recommendation.

THE WEIGHT OF RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY.

A very wonder, among these unlettered folk, is the spell of the written word. Try to imagine it, ye ready penmen of the new world and the old,—ten thousand villages and hamlets yonder, beyond the zone of our treaty ports, and perhaps but one man in each of them who can so much as sign his name! That living marvel, the *taleb*, or scribe, not only does the scanty correspondence of his tribe, his task it is to conduct the daily prayers in the rude hut which serves for mosque; he advises the sheik on the weighty matters of the law, and is the last authority, for peasant as for prince, on all that touches the duties of the true believer. A mighty power this, in any land; imagine what it means in

Morocco. Here we smile incredulously at the mere possibility of doubt: and “Do we believe?” which has a tating so many good folk in the no meaning. Pathetic as it may seem of Sunset Land believes implicitly as in his own existence too, that his invincible Alláh rule of ocean to the accursed victory on dry land to Islam. haps; but there are eight millions here, including half a million of

POWER OF THE AUTOC

We are accustomed to speak of Morocco as a despotic monarchy, but what that is. As it touches the people, it means mainly the representation. It means, too, official,—say, the deputy captain port,—is appointed by royal which somebody at court pocket lars; that, in some districts, the thrash his grain until permission Fez. Picture, if you can, a native, of natural intelligence—altered—above the average, and with appetite for news, not possessing newspaper in the vernacular.

from a judge's decision in the of the sultanate is the monarch in Fez, involving a wearisome, costly, and, probably, dangerous journey of fourteen days. The proudest chieftain may not, technically, pay a visit to a seaport without royal sanction. If he were to embark for the shortest sea trip without that permission, his castle and all its contents would assuredly be confiscated. On his periodical visits to the capital, for the purpose of handing in tribute, he is liable to be thrust into lifelong captivity for no greater crime than having failed to extract cash from bare flesh. Such is the power wielded by the ruler of Sunset Land.

But behind, around, and above the throne is the power of the men of the pen, the interpreters of the Koran. Whether they be members of the supreme

## INSIDE "RED MARRÁKESH," MARRÁKUSHA-EL-HAMRA.

of *aulama*, or mere village scribes, their is one, and their combined influence ascends, within its natural limits, even the Society of Jesus. This is the force to reckon with in weighing the probabilities of the existing deadlock between and Morocco. The direction in which influence will be applied seems to be that of the moment.

## CHALLENGE OF THE LEARNED CLASS TO THE FOREIGN INFIDEL.

position was recently summed up by a member of the class as follows :

do you want of us, you Christians? Do we money? We can, and will, pay you. Have you sold your land? Did we beg you to come and our soil? Have we not continuously dis- your so doing? You say our country is "weak," that the government is weak, and so on. Is it our affair or ours? Surely your steamers, right you here, can take you back to your own country. What have you done that we should love you? We have taught many of us, a nation of water- to be drunkards. You have also smuggled country magazine rifles by the thousand, and sold them, at 100 per cent. profit, to our rebels, enabling

the very mischief you complain about. You have, first, duped and then betrayed our Sultan. Now you say you will help us to govern. We decline your help. We are told, in the writing of Alláh, "Oh, true believers, take not the Jews or Christians for your friends;" and, again, "Oh, true believers, take not the unbelievers for your protectors." You would help our Sultan to repress rebellion; and we are to allow you to slaughter our erring brethren? Never! When we have declined your pacific intervention, what then? You will use force. So be it. We also shall fight, for our land, our families, our dead saints, and our living faith. With this difference, we trust in our God; you have none.

## THE COUNTRY AND ITS PRODUCTS.

So much, all too imperfectly, of the people and their passionate faith. What of the country itself, its salient characteristics and capabilities? With a coast line, washed by the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, of nearly 1,300 miles, and a total area nearly double that of Great Britain and Ireland combined, the empire of Morocco possesses a soil which for the variety of its products is, perhaps, without a rival. On the great plains and undulating *champaigns* of *Shawia*, *Abda*, and *Dukala* you may travel for days through unhedged fields of wheat, barley, beans,



and maize. Hemp and coriander seed, tobacco, and nearly all the fruits and flowers of the Mediterranean littoral flourish in profusion. From the Atlas spurs and the province of Soos, one port alone has shipped a million dollars' worth of almonds in a year. The same port, Mogador, sends annually half a million dollars' worth of Morocco leather, in the shape of goatskins, to London and Hamburg, the bulk of which is trans-shipped to the United States of America. In a year of normal fertility, this same port furnishes half a million dollars' worth of olive oil, a total which a really "good" year doubles and trebles. In the same list of exports we find precious gums of the Sudan to the value of \$500,000, the resin of the *arar* tree, sandarac—grown nowhere but in Morocco—eggs (mainly for London), ostrich feathers, argan oil, garbanzos, and a host of minor items, all of which point to a productive power far exceeding that of any of the countries on the southern shore of the Mediterranean sea.

#### THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

Yet the total trade of Morocco, approaching \$20,000,000 annually, gives no idea of what it will be under other conditions. The Moorish agriculturist guides a plow which might have been used in the days of Abraham. Machinery, outside the treaty ports, is absent. The unmuzzled bullock is still thrashing the corn. Any other encouragement to plant fine cattle is undreamed of. "Imitate your fathers, and lay out your land as they did," I said to a farmer of ignorance. Plying him gently, "And have my taxes to these obstacles the total all roads fit for wheeled traffic, of (though to make them so would and of any general system of see the amazing spectacle of a ing its own exports, twenty dollars per ton on oil, nearly two dollars per quarter on maize and beans, and sending most of the other kindly like fashion. But we do

not see the working of the iniquitous placed on these same goods on their road the grower to the seaport, taxes levied a few miles of the route on the pretense of tecting" the caravan. The marvel is, a Morocco to-day exports so little, compare its boundless capacity, but that it gives much.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

In the proposed reconstruction of Morocco Mr. M. Aflalo,\* in his deeply interesting sum-

commercial imports and exports.

Not less important will be the development

\* "The Truth About Morocco," John Lane: New York.

mineral resources, which are positively . Mr. Aftalo] to include iron, nickel, antiferrous galena, copper, silver, and gold.

under, then, that the powers and interested in the promised opening up region are watching with intense any step taken by France, an interest gied with anxiety as to the turn take in the immediate future. Fully id the underlying factors at work in now about to be presented in the ma, we must glance briefly at the , albeit a sad one, in the history of Land, written from the inside, ere rise.

#### ILL-FATED REIGN OF ABD-EL-AZIZ.

the death of Sultan Moulay el-Hassan, in internal affairs of Morocco have been om normal to bad, and from bad to r some years, indeed, the iron-handed lamed, preserved some semblance of ver the great tribes of Rahamna and ie south, and the equally turbulent : the northern and central provinces. a rebellion which threatened to end ya. He succeeded in collecting trib- ces, whereby the treasury was able to army sufficiently strong for the pres- l order in and around the capitals, arráksh, and among the tribes near ports from Tetuan to Mogador. So foreign representatives located at are concerned, there was a govern-

#### ABD-EL-AZIZ, THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

ment with whom they could treat; a *makhzen* able to make its decisions respected by its subjects on all questions in which foreigners had any concern.

Meanwhile where was the young Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz? Ba-Hamed's nominal master—then a lad of about fifteen—rarely emerged from the seclusion of the palace; and when he did come before his people, every word he uttered was prompted in a low tone by the watchful vizier. "Tell me what it was like," I said to a friendly courtier (no admirer of Ba-Hamed), who had just come from the reception of a deputation by his Majesty. He smiled. "Try to imagine," said he, "a raven teaching a little canary to sing."

While Ba-Hamed lived he was almost universally suspected of an intention to make himself Sultan, and the concealment of his royal lord was pointed to as evidence of this ambition. We have every reason now to believe that his motives were honest. He had detected in the young monarch a most un-Moorish trustfulness of character, combined with a liberality in money matters which may mildly be described as extravagant.

Vizier Ba-Hamed once ~~and~~ and disposed

FRY MACLEAN, THE OLDEST EUROPEAN DRILL-  
THE SULTAN'S ARMY, AND KAID-EL-MENESSI,  
MINISTER OF WAR.







and smashing at the line. Here, if you is an exhibition of skill that makes the ers of a cavalry troop seem like child's ere are monsters of death and destruc- uncing, wheeling, driving ahead with al- resistible force, yet seemingly obeying e things the word of command from the like being on the bridge. This is one of its of the months spent in maneuvering h is but another way of saying training e and men.

n the admiral in command desires that a devoted to maneuvers, the last thing at e signals the ships of the fleet to bank id be ready to get under way by eight on the morrow. Every detail of the quipment is examined and properly dis- and long before the hour set the banks re pouring from the funnels of the vari- ps indicate that only the signal is awaited he fleet in motion. On the after bridge flagship stands the admiral. The for- ridge is reserved for the ship's captain

and the navigating officer. The admiral's com- mand, "Prepare to get under way," is repeated by the signal officer, and within a second the signal boys are hoisting the number which con- veys the command to the other ships. Almost instantly the same signal number flutters at the peak of every ship in the fleet, showing that the admiral's command has been received.

There is, by the way, great competition among the ships as to this matter of repeating signals. Usually, one quartermaster on each ship con- stantly keeps his glass leveled on the flagship, and the instant he sees any movement among the signal boys he sings out, "Stand by, signal boy." In a flash the signal is read, and up goes the corresponding flag. Expressions of satisfac- tion fly about if the other ships are beaten.

When the order of the admiral is to be exe- cuted, the signal on the flagship is hauled down. By this time the marine guard is on deck, the ship's flag has been removed from the quarter- deck and hoisted above the after fighting top, and the ship is in motion. The flagship signals

#### THE ADMIRAL AND THE CAPTAINS OF THE BATTLESHIPS.

: from left to right: Capt. William H. Reeder, commanding the U. S. S. *Alabama*; Capt. Edward D. Taussig, com- mading the U. S. S. *Massachusetts*; Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, commanding the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*; Rear-Admiral J. Barker, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet; Capt. John A. Rodgers, commanding the U. S. S. *Illinois*; Lt. Benjamin F. Tilley, commanding the U. S. S. *Tow*; Capt. William S. Cowles, commanding the U. S. S. *Missouri*; Capt. William J. Barnette, commanding the U. S. S. *Kentucky*.













## THE CEMENT-LINED CANAL OF THE TRUCKEE-CARSON PROJECT.

ramid and Winnemucca lakes, and the River, separating into three channels, ely disappears into Carson Sink.

near Taylor conceived the plan of carrying waters of Truckee River over into the drainage, and by means of a diversion d a large canal thirty-one miles in length fully accomplished it. Truckee River empties into Carson River, the point of being in a long depression of the valley latter, which has been converted into a ir with a capacity of 286,000 acre-feet miles below the reservoir, and above the orks of the Carson, another diversion dam the combined flow into two large canals, each side of the river, which are the for a distributing system of ditches hundred miles in length.

er these comprehensive plans, flood waters for ages have passed unutilized into sinks orate now render fertile thousands of while the depressions themselves, drained d out into farms, will soon support in t hundreds of families.

As drainage is almost as essential as irrigation in the valley, owing to the quantities of salts deposited in the soils of the old lake bed, the river channels in their lower reaches are to

the radiation of heat at sunset. The comparison between the records of our wet bulb thermometer and altho ordinary thermometers registers a temperature over 100 degrees, a sensible heat felt lower than the temperature of New York. Nights are invariably frosty and frost is apt to fall on the higher parts of the region any day in the year. The mineral wealth of Nevada is beyond question, and it is predicted that with irrigation the agricultural production of this region will find a stable home market,

WORK OF THE RECLAMATION GOVERNMENT TUNNELS IN NEVADA.

the canal as drainage canals, carrying the surplus and surplus waters far out into the desert. Their tortuous courses have been straightened, their beds deepened and broadened in places, and narrowed in others, until the configuration of the delta has been greatly altered.

Viewed from an elevation, the government works remind one of a gigantic octopus, its body being the vast reservoir from which, radiating in all directions, distributing canals reach out like tentacles to embrace every farm in the valley.

The lands in the Truckee-Carson valleys, as shown by careful analyses extending over a period of years, are strongly fertile, rich in the necessary elements of plant food, and adapted to the successful production of a wide variety of crops. From experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture, it is shown that these valleys are especially favorable, when irrigated, to the cultivation of fodder crops, which will promote animal and dairy industries. On account of cold nights, the region is not suitable for corn, but is adapted to the growing of hardy fruits, such as apples, plums, pears, peaches, grapes, and berries, while oats, potatoes, and alfalfa are the principal crops. Sugar beets will certainly do well in this section.

A careful study of the climatology of this region discloses the popular but erroneous impression that it is unfit for civilization. Briefly stated, the climate is extremely arid, and is distinguished by a short cool summer and a long mild winter. Evaporation is rapid so also is

largely promote the exploitation and development of the mineral resources.

Under the provisions of the Reclamation Act, the farm units under this project are fifty and eighty acres, the lesser areas being located near the towns, three of which have been established since the work began.

Any citizen of the United States who has attained the age of majority, and who has exhausted his homestead right, may enter a homestead under this project, under the provisions of the homestead law and the Reclamation Act. No payment for the land is required beyond the cost of filing and recording.—a. Each entryman is required by law to take from the government irrigation system pay in annual installments not exceeding the proportionate amount charged on land included in his entry. In the project, this amount is \$26 per acre, \$2.60 per acre each year for ten years interest. Title to the land does not pass to the settler until the entire charges are paid. At least half of the total irrigable area of the project is reclaimed for agriculture. Failure to make two payments when due renders an entry subject to cancellation, with forfeiture of the land as well as all money paid. Entries are commuted, and actual and continuous residence is required.

Lands in this valley now under irrigation from private ditches are held at \$75 to \$100 per acre and the annual production averages from \$15 to \$30 per acre.











privileges, of which sum Canada took \$1,000,000 and Newfoundland \$1,000,000. The latter section of the Washington treaty provided for the famous "bonding privileges," which allowed the transit in bond of Canadian goods through the United States without duty, which is still operative, though the clauses were abrogated by the United States in 1886. The strife between the fisher-

men of 1887 Newfoundland and the Republic, intervened, being settled by the Alcock-Bayard treaty. The United States subsequently procured reciprocity in fishery with the United States and British Columbia, and the "headland" was extended to 10 miles in width, and the fishing board, being re-organized. The fisheries agreed to a treaty by which United States granted the fore-allowance fee of \$1.50 per ton. It was continued in Newfoundland could not get negotiations, in one year or less ever since. The United States reduced Newfoundland arrangements, and the colonial secretaries with the late Mr. Tupper. The "nine" convention, which fishery products are taken, on United States inshore privileges. Canada should have been in-justly affected by the United States, and to Canada's injury until Canada could do better. In 1898, the United States net to adjust all the United States and British Columbia, and in 1902 the United States Bond to revive the fisheries and negotiate the fisheries action recent-

#### AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The fishing industry of fishery reciprocity fishing industry of New England is the result of the actual decline of the actual industry which prevails in the

United States, and on the plea that it is a nursery for the American navy. This is not so. The fishery is not an American industry in the true sense of the term, for very few Americans are employed in it. It is really the instrument of an offensive and venal monopoly; the American people are needlessly taxed on their fish food to maintain it, and it may now precipitate a dangerous international entanglement. That nine-tenths of the crews of the Gloucester fishing fleet are foreigners is notorious. The fishing fleet would never put to sea if it had to depend upon native-born Americans to man it, for these will no longer take to fishing with less arduous employments available on shore. The crews are chiefly Canadians, Newfoundlanders, Scandinavians, and Portuguese. The Gloucester *News* of recent date, noting the return of the schooner *Aloha*, Capt. John McInnis, "one of the most noted codfish-killers that ever sailed from this port," observes that "the plucky and popular skipper is a native of West Bay, Cape Breton, while his fisher lads are the flower of Shelbourne County, Nova Scotia." Capt. Sol Jacobs, the prototype of "Captains Courageous," is a Newfoundlander, and American-born masters are as rare as American-born sailors. The alien-born skippers are supposed to be naturalized, and some are, but this is not indispensable, for a Newfoundland fishing-master was offered a vessel in Gloucester two years ago, and told, "All you've got to do is to go down to the custom-house and swear you're an American citizen."

#### DECLINE OF THE NEW ENGLAND FISHERIES.

The last canvass of the New England fisheries, made in 1899, published in the United States Fish Commissioner's Report for 1900, shows that the industry suffered a marked decline in ten years, the catch dropping from 653,170,000 to 393,457,000 pounds, or 39.76 per cent. The value only shrunk from \$10,550,000 to \$9,682,000, or 8.23 per cent., so the cost of this fish food to the American people therefore increased 31.53 per cent., though "Yankee" fishermen enjoyed the protection of a tax of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound on all alien-caught fish. Says the report:

The fishing vessels of Massachusetts decreased 190, or 34 per cent., in number, and \$1,882,820, or 43 per cent., in value. The net tonnage has also decreased 48 per cent. An instance of the gradual decrease in vessels during the past ten years is furnished by the fishing fleet of Gloucester, Mass. From July, 1897, to November 15, 1903, 27 vessels were sold and 24 lost; in the same period, 11 vessels were purchased and 7 built,—the net decrease in the fleet in the 17½ months being 83 vessels. The vessels sold and lost have generally been in

than those taking their places, and the percentage of decrease in number has, therefore, not been so large as in value and tonnage. The decrease in boats is 25 per cent. in number and 30 per cent. in value, and in the value of the apparatus of capture, 44 per cent.

The truth really is, that the "New England Fisheries," as a fine-sounding phrase, only means nowadays the outfitters and shipowners engaged in the business, who play upon American patriotic sentiment to their own profit, and are even permitted to perpetrate an audacious fraud on the national treasury.

This fraud is effected through the American fishermen doing an extensive trade in herring every winter from Newfoundland. The Fish Commissioner's report, already quoted from, says on this point :

The herring fisheries furnish another instance in which the products are derived largely from waters outside the State jurisdiction, the Newfoundland herring fishery alone yielding about half the entire catch of this species. This fishery is apparently increasing in importance. In 1896, it was engaged in by 43 vessels from Gloucester, 3 from Beverly, and 1 from Provincetown. The quantity of fresh frozen herring and salted herring secured was 8,441,843 pounds, valued at \$117,649; and of salted herring, 1,907,575 pounds, valued at \$18,150. In 1898, the fleet had increased to 56 vessels,—51 from Gloucester, 3 from Beverly, and 3 from Boston. The quantity of fresh frozen herring obtained was 9,396,673 pounds, valued at \$197,490; and of salted herring, 5,545,129 pounds, valued at \$72,863,—a total of 14,944,071 pounds, valued at \$270,353.

#### EVADING THE DUTY ON HERRING.

Salted herring are used exclusively for food, and frozen herring also very largely. This herring industry occupies the winter months, when it is too stormy to fish on the Banks. The herring largely resort to the west coast of Newfoundland, and are netted, and salted, or frozen, by the coast folk and sold to the American vessels, which come for cargoes. The United States fishermen have the treaty right themselves to take the fish there, but cannot do so profitably, and find it cheaper to buy them; yet on taking them home, enter them as "the product of United States fisheries," and get them admitted free of duty. But if a Newfoundland vessel, with herring from the same place, takes them to the United States, she must pay three-quarters of a cent a pound. Still this fraud is trivial compared with that perpetrated over the herring brought from the southern seaboard, where the United States have no fishing rights. Many of the American vessels procure cargoes there. In this region United States vessels cannot fish at all, of right, but secure permits from the colonial government to purchase cargoes of herring, as on the western shore. Yet these fish, of

which there is not a pretense that they have been taken by American fishermen, or in American waters, are also granted free entry to the United States markets, while herring from the same nets, conveyed there in Newfoundland bottoms, are obliged to pay the duty. On the total shipments of Newfoundland herring in 1898, as given above, the duty would be \$112,000. The Treasury Department sent an agent to Newfoundland in 1895, who investigated the whole matter, and the department attempted to collect the duties, but the fishing interests involved had sufficient influence to procure the overruling of this decision and a continuance of the existing practice, which prevails to this day, and robs the United States Treasury of at least \$100,000 a year.

#### SHUTTING US OUT FROM NEWFOUNDLAND WATERS.

For the right to carry on this herring business the Newfoundlanders make no charge, though these are the only waters where herring are obtained in the winter. Part of the frozen-herring output goes to bait the Gloucester vessels fishing on the southern Banks, and in April these come north, when Newfoundland enforces the *modus vivendi*, and compels them to pay license fees ere they can obtain bait, outfits, or crews. The Bond-Hay treaty having failed, it is urged that not alone should the *modus vivendi* be abolished, but that the Americans should be deprived of the food-herring fishery privileges besides. They would thus be thrown back upon the treaty of 1818, the concessions under which are comparatively valueless to them now. When it was drafted there were large fisheries in the St. Lawrence Gulf, upon which the west coast fronts. At present the chief fishing is done on the Grand Banks, off the eastern coast; the western seaboard, being remote from that, is worthless to the Americans even with its treaty rights, they having to rely for bait and landfall on the eastern shore, where they have no status except such as the *modus vivendi* grants them. Clearly, then, if that is canceled, they will be shut out from Newfoundland waters and deprived of all privileges, as theirs is a deep-sea fishery; and as bait and outfits are necessary for the success of the enterprise, exclusion from these waters must leave them helpless and cripple their industry. These conditions also apply, though in a less degree, to the Canadian seaboard, as the bait supply there is small and the coast much farther from the Banks than Newfoundland, so the latter country holds the key to the whole position and overshadow Canada in the effecting of any arrangement. This she can do because she is an independent

is country, having an equal voice in with Canada, and being able to veto al not acceptable to herself.

Newfoundland government were to renowned Bait Act against the Ameri- does against the French, and forbid hermen to sell them herring for food ie death-knell of the New England ishing industry would be sounded. eoretically the Americans can fish on n coast, it does not pay them in actual attempt it. They only seek in the ters bait or food herring. To capture res special appliances. The American istry now is essentially a deep-sea one, pparatus employed therein is totally o the catching of bait. Thus, for the an apparatus would have to be carried, useless, but very inconvenient to the rprise. This increases the condition nce of the United States fishermen undland in their annual seafaring

#### POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE.

vests this difficulty with special serious- t it may provoke an awkward compli- ween Great Britain and the United he New England fishermen try to e American statesmen with the idea ejection of the Bond-Hay treaty dis- e matter quietly, and for all time, as land, finding she cannot obtain recil- ll accept the inevitable and allow the te of things to continue. The very

contrary will result. The action of the United States Senate only serves to revive a contention the most vexatious that the British and Ameri- can governments have had to deal with since the birth of the Republic. In a word, it will provoke a recrudescence of the Atlantic fisheries dispute, with all its prospects of embittering the relations between the two countries and bringing about such an international deadlock as would be regrettable at any time, but must become doubly unfortunate at the present juncture, when John Bull and Uncle Sam are on such satisfactory terms otherwise, as we see them to be.

The advocates of American "rights" seem to disregard the British position altogether, and forget that the compromise by which United States vessels now obtain bait and other concessions in these waters is merely a temporary one, arranged in 1888 for two years only, but renewed from season to season by Canada and Newfoundland in the hope of an abiding agreement being completed, though terminable by one or both of them at any time when it seemed evident that such an understanding was not possible. The steady refusal of the United States Senate to treat with Canada demonstrates that there is no hope of a compromise being reached in that quarter, and the rejection of the Newfoundland pact means that Britain and America will have another vexatious complication on their hands.

[NOTE.—Since this article was put in type the Newfoundland Legislature has enacted a law canceling the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the American fishermen under the *modus vivendi* and restricting them to their treaty rights alone.]

## II.—THE AMERICAN VIEW.

BY WINTHROP L. MARVIN.

t fair to New England, or true to led facts, to say that New England ind the influence of one single industry s now alone defeated the plan, long by far-seeing men, of reciprocity with land. The Hay-Bond treaty in the rich the United States Senate recently it was acceptable to the Maine and etts fishing interests. It had been so hat cured and preserved fish was no the free list, but fresh fish, uncured, itiable. This was not all that New- had desired, but it was an important to the ancient colony, for the fresh nada pays, in the United States, a

duty of three-fourths of a cent or a cent a pound. To admit cured and preserved fish also free of duty would inevitably transfer the packing establishments of the New England coast to Newfoundland, with its cheap labor, and thus destroy, not only the calling of those New Englanders who catch fish from the sea, but the calling of those who, on the land, put this fish through processes akin to manufacturing.

There are one hundred thousand persons in Maine and Massachusetts who are dependent, directly or indirectly, on the ocean fisheries. New England was willing to yield something for the certain commercial, and the possible political, advantages of reciprocity wi-

foundland. But New England was not willing to yield everything, to reduce a hundred thousand of her people to ruin, and to see her fishing fleets vanish like her deep-sea merchant fleets.

That was too much to ask; the price was excessive and intolerable. As the event proved, the only real concession to Newfoundland in the entire treaty was this concession of free fresh fish by the New England fishing interests. No other industry in competitive trade would grant anything at all. Yet so frank and genuine was the New England desire for reciprocity with Newfoundland that, in spite of the fact that the only real sacrifice on the American side of the treaty was made by New England interests, the only voices raised in the Senate for the treaty when the time for action came were the voices of Senator Hale, of Maine, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, champions of the fishermen and sailors of these two ocean commonwealths.

#### OPPOSED BY SOUTH AND WEST.

The treaty was torn to pieces, not by New England, but by the South and West. Senator after Senator arose to object to this or that clause and to demand consideration for his State's coal or iron interests or agriculture. Very soon the fisheries were forgotten. New England had made her concession all in vain; the treaty was doomed to rejection in any event. Maryland and Alabama and Minnesota did not know or care anything about the "French Shore;" they did not care whether Newfoundland was British or American; there was no appeal to them in the "larger statesmanship." They simply did not mean to have Newfoundland competing with their mines and farms, and after the first day's debate it was manifest that the Hay-Bond treaty and the fine hopes which inspired it awoke almost no response away from the North Atlantic coast line.

It is, therefore, a strangely illogical course which the Newfoundland government has seized of "punishing New England" for the rejection of the treaty. New England, as a matter of fact, seems to be almost the only section where the treaty has won any considerable interest and favor. Unquestionably, if Sir Robert Bond and his colleagues enforce the Bait Act against the Americans as they have long enforced it against the French, a serious blow will be dealt to the fishermen of Maine and Massachusetts. The Newfoundland threat to confiscate every American schooner found within the three-mile limit unless she can show that she did not procure her bait and supplies within the colony,—thus reversing an historic principle of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence and assuming that the accused are

guilty until they can prove innocence,—a procedure more worthy of Fiji or Patagonia than an English-speaking community in the Atlantic. But it is altogether premature that even this will destroy the New fisheries. Our New England sea-folk are hard and tenacious men. Already schooners are being equipped with special appliances for their own bait, while long-mooted plans for supplying the fleets at sea from steam tenders are now being attempted. Newfoundland must get that there was never a commercial war did not cut both ways. There will be no poverty on her coasts if her people are free to sell their bait to the only fishermen who have the means to buy it.

#### THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

Just as ill-founded as the assertion that England alone killed the reciprocity is the further statement that the New fisheries are a fraud and a delusion,—that they are American only in name, and that the complete obliteration of this historic industry would be no loss to commerce or naval strength. Statistics of the New England fisheries show that a large majority of the men engaged in them are thorough Americans, many of them naturalized. Nearly all of the seven thousand fishermen of Maine are native-born; it must be remembered that if foreign fish crowd our markets the loss falls on the boat-fishermen and the smaller craft as well as on the "Bankers."

Canada has taken the \$5,500,000 of the Bait Award and turned its income into bounties to her fishermen. The British Government, for the sake of its naval reserving in every possible way the fisheries of Newfoundland. Meanwhile, six hundred thousand men desert from our North Atlantic squadrons every year because we are following a blind policy and endeavoring to man our ships with men who lack that prime requirement of a sailor, the "sea habit." New England stands by while her merchant ships are ruined. She has lost most of her merchantmen,—the best seamen that ever served in peace or war.

Is it strange that New England clings to her fisheries and is reluctant to part with her vessels and her crews, even for the benefit of Scotland and of Newfoundland? She was wiser when she made a concession for the sake of the reciprocity treaty, and she did so,—the only real concession granted by any industry or any section of the country. If she sacrifice her fisheries she will not. Nor will the rest of the country ask it or permit it.



as fast or as far as the talents of our young artists promised. Of the multitudes who have studied abroad, of the large number who have gained honors in the schools and the exhibitions there, a very small proportion have made good their reputation. It has long been remarked that the young men who have shown great brilliancy abroad seem to have lost their grip shortly after they returned home. This has been a strong argument, and one which has been used to some purpose, against the establishment of traveling scholarships. The reason for this falling from grace has been commonly attributed to the character of the art atmosphere, which is said to exist in an attenuated degree, if it really does exist at all; it has been attributed to the commercial spirit of the age, which has swamped every sentiment to which art can hope to appeal; it has been charged also to the busy, nervous, bustling life, which leaves no moment free from cares and worries of trivial occupations and makes meditation and quiet study impossible.

#### DEFECTIVE TRAINING OF OUR YOUNGER ARTISTS.

But the founders of the American Academy in Rome, artists all, discovered the *fons et origo* of the whole difficulty, and they recognized it through their own individual experience. They saw that the whole trouble lay in the training of the young artists, both in the superficial character of it and in the degree of it. The rudiments of the different branches of the artistic profession are taught as effectively in this country as anywhere else, although under somewhat different conditions. When the young artist goes abroad to continue his studies and enters a school there, he practically continues to work in the same direction, advancing only toward a better acquaintance with methods and processes, and not progressing definitely toward the recognition of the great principles which govern all art. This is not surprising, because, in the first place, he seldom stays long enough to emerge from the stage of incubation to that riper period of experience when he has such a command of his tools that he can forget them, when his effort is directed, not toward methods, but toward results, and, in the second place, from his environment, and from the influence of his associates, his ambition is turned toward the speedy achievement of popular success.

One reason for this is that aliens are not permitted to take advantage of the facilities for advanced education in art which are granted to a limited number of students by the different governments, and another reason is that for the most part our students abroad, not provided

with means for further study, even if they find the inclination and opportunity, find it necessary to turn their art to account in their livelihood.

Briefly and frankly, then, our young artists are only half educated. In this statement must be taken into account the fact that they have not had the traditions of art as we have; right, they have not had the inestimable legacy of intimate acquaintance with the masterpieces which are the glory of European art; they have not had the stimulus which the life of a foreign artist enjoys,—the consciousness that the profession of art is highly esteemed as honorable and a worthy pursuit. On this point it may be as well to remark, in passing, that one has only to read the newspapers to see the frequency of the presentation of portraits or the unveiling of statues to find out where the artist is honored for his name as the author of the works. Very rarely, indeed, is the artist's name printed. Further, in our country, when the politicians, the soldati, the educators, the writers, are honored, it is indeed that an artist, because he is an artist, is offered the distinction of an invitation to the Academy. This may be trivial in weight of argument, but it is a consideration which we must not consider it only a straw.

#### THE DEMAND FOR ART CULTURE.

Those who declare that the commercialism of the age is responsible for the apparent decline of art often add to this statement the claim that art can flourish only in a monarchy, as in the past, they forget Venice and Florence. Those who complain of the busy turmoil of modern life who have forgotten that the most thoughtful production have flourished in the Elizabethan age. It is not that we do not want art in this country, and that there is no art here; our museums and our private collections settle this question at once. It is that we are only just beginning to demand of our artists that they be something more than the followers of ephemeral fashions, that they show that their works that they have something in common with the great masters, something more than mere brush work, or skillful modeling, or the execution of the orders of architecture. They show that they have ideas, that they have a perception of beauty, a love of distinction, and a sense of proportion. They must put their works that they have so far taken advantage of the accumulated experience of the past; they have instinctively avoided obvious things, even if they have not actually invested their productions with the most eminent qualities. The fact, what we want in our artists is culture. That we must have, as has been well said, is for tradition.















and theology. The unwritten creed is a great essential fact of a common faith, but leaves doctrines of baptism, infallibility, and other debated questions to the individual mind and conscience. It would, therefore, be a readiness to put standards as authoritative which are in harmony with this liberty of thought and belief. This can be done there can be no general union, and in doing so recognition may be made of the doctrinal attitude of the three bodies as it is to-day. It is easy then to formulate a statement of the essential position of the churches, and in which the fullest liberty of thought and action will be possible.

Difficulty seemingly far more serious in our time has arisen in connection with a Free-Church decision in Scotland. A minority of any one of the uniting churches hold back and subsequently claim the right of that denomination? This question, asked, and some hear an affirmative answer, which, for them, effectually bars church union. These cases, however, are not parallel. There is no Church and State connection in the old land. And more, there is a precedent which shows the impossibility of such a union as the Scottish one. After the Presbyterian in 1875, seven ministers of the Old Church stayed out, claimed that the unionists were heretics, and that to themselves belonged the property of the Old Kirk Synod. A union was forthwith begun, which resulted in the union. The provincial legislation secured for union. The united church then came before the Dominion Parliament, and the same legislation upholding the union, the same time provided for the interests of the minority. Like legislation may be obtained again if needed. At any time committees on union are going forward, assured that if there be any difficulty it may be easily overcome.

In the field and among the general folk the churches greater hindrances will be found in which clings the old. Prejudices are down the land, and it is hard to deal with old and doctrine. "we will have far are few in in tone. Time, changes. Union is bringing more common different denom

inations unite, one minister taking the first month and the other the second. The subject is favorably discussed from pulpit and platform as never before. The regular denominational papers are opening their columns to a free and frank consideration of the subject. The *Westminster*, a strong and influential undenominational magazine, is in the field, doing good service by occasional articles on union, and in the regular "Church Chronicle and Comment" department, in which the life and thought of the five principal denominations are dealt with in every issue. The leading daily papers, such as the *Montreal Witness* and the *Toronto Globe and News*, have given wide attention to the movement. Before all these influences and agencies the walls of prejudice and bigotry must come down and give place to a united church which will be a triumph for Christianity, not only in Canada, but in the world.

The benefits of union will be many and varied. In the denominational publications, some of which are good and others far from what is desired, there should come a wonderful improvement. A first-class paper, equal to the best in the world, could be easily obtained. To educational work there would come a great economy of men and means, as well as untold progress in efficiency and power. As an example, let one great college be substituted in Montreal for the three which now stand side by side, overlapping one another in the greatest part of their curricula, and it is easy to imagine the immense benefits which would come to ministerial education. The overlapping in the ministry everywhere apparent would become a thing of the past. It is no uncommon thing to find in villages of a few hundred inhabitants these three and other denominations where ministers have two or three more outside appointments, and in filling them are often obliged to travel much the same ground. One strong church where the three now stand, with a more capable and better maintained ministry, would add incalculably to the moral and spiritual well-being of the community, which the present divided and oftentimes inefficient forces are unable to do. A response could be made to the great and rapidly growing west, where the demand for men and money far exceeds the supply. Foreign missionary enterprises would receive an impetus not now accorded them, and enlargements made on every side. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that union in Canada would have its influence on denominations in other lands, and help in bringing about a corporate union for their common Christianity.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### THE CENTENARY OF SCHILLER'S DEATH.

SCHILLER died on May 9, 1805. One hundred years later, he is recognized as one of the few really great poets of the world. In the main, his message still rings true to our ears and to our hearts. The German magazines are full of Schiller articles, chiefly biographical, and the press of the rest of the world is also eloquent. In the *North American Review*, Dr. Wolf von Schierbrand has an interesting and sympathetic appreciation of Schiller, whom he regards as preëminently the national German poet, the favorite of German youth and German women. The popular notion that Goethe holds the first place among German poets is, he maintains, disproved by the fact that millions more of Schiller's works have been sold than of those of any other German writer. Schiller's dramas are always on the stage, and quotations from Schiller are found on every German tongue.

Goethe has never been "popular" in Germany, though a few of his works have been. He has always been, and he remains to-day, the poet of the select few; and not only Heine, but such second-rate stars as Uhland, Theodor Körner, Kleist, Hauff, have been, during nearly all this time, successfully vying with him for the prize of popularity. If ever a poet could be termed "national," in the broadest sense of that word, it is Schiller.

Schiller was the poet who, until the German Empire was unified, inspired the whole of the German nation.

The Schiller conception of the world: his notion of country, home, and family, of love, honor, and duty; his belief in the brotherhood of man, the oneness of the universe, and the inherent goodness of the human heart; his idea of divine government,—these things, within a decade of the poet's death, became part and parcel of the German soul.

After the war, Schiller was dethroned, and nearly every young German deemed himself a Bismarck, a disciple of Nietzsche. During the last fifteen years, this false god has been dethroned. "Once more the German people, high and low, recognize in him the poet who most admirably expresses the German soul at its best, the national consciousness at its truest." It is somewhat sad to remember that although the German nation has almost deified Schiller since his death, he spent his life in extreme poverty.

When the Kärners offered him an asylum in Dresden for a time, in 1788, he was almost at starvation point; this was the time when he wrote his magnificent "Song

#### JOHANN FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH SCHILLER

to Joy," as well as his "Don Carlos." Was secured for him a professor's chair of history; the salary was 200 thalers (about \$145) a year. days, and until his death, apples and straws became his inexpensive passion. The apples he kept in a drawer of his writing-desk, and their claimed, furnished him inspiration. When his last, and perhaps most finished, drama, "Tell," a year before the end came, he was so weak and badly nourished that at night he kept him falling asleep at his work by munching apples, steeping his bare feet in cold water. When his "Fiesco," while a fugitive at Mannheim, joyously on a diet of potatoes—potatoes baked, fried; potatoes, of which he had bought a cartload a peasant, and which with their bulk took a half the floor space in his garret. No wonder he broke down! Even Chatterton affords no more spectacle. Abject penury was Schiller's portion.

III.

#### Schiller's Modern Significance.

"Schiller's Message to Modern Life" discussed by Prof. Kuno Francke in the *Monthly* (May). However widely opinions differ as to the greatness of Schiller the











REMARKS BY D. D. D. D.

A RUSSIAN SOLDIER-PEASANT'S LAST EVENING AT HOME WITH HIS FAMILY BEFORE JOINING THE ARMY.

goes on to say, is rendered more oppressive by fearful sanitary, or, rather, unsanitary, conditions which prevail in the villages. The same applies also to the towns, where the condition of factory labor is scarcely better than that of peasants. We find sanitary defects in the otherland wherever we turn, says another in the same journal. The sanitary conditions under which the factory employees live are not only in an awful state, and their evils are multiplied by overcrowding.

In village life, it is like an awful nightmare. The population is dying out in many places. Let us, for example, take drinking-water, and the Volga. The Volga is polluted by naphtha to such an extent that it is totally unfit for drinking. The population of Tomsk, Nizhnii Novgorod, and other places, where they are heard of, are heard of. The population and falls a prey to the pestilence, and the cattle refuse to drink.

The factories and mills are largely responsible for thus poisoning the water-supplies of many villages. For example, in Ivanovo-Voznesensk, with a population of sixty thousand, there is no filter plant, and the river water is thoroughly contaminated. The fish, and even the frogs, have entirely disappeared, and one enterprising individual earns several hundred dollars a year by collecting the naphtha from the river. The grass refuses to grow on the meadows along the river, and the pastures have disappeared. The mortality is 37.3 per 1,000.

The disappearance of the fish and the deterioration of the pastures have deprived large numbers of peasants of their main source of income, and have at the same time added to the cost of food for factory labor. The unsanitary life of the latter, and the high mortality rate, as noted above, are due in part, also, to the miserable wages paid to the workmen. According to the report of Mikhailovski, the chief factory inspector of the St. Petersburg district, the annual earnings of the average factory employee in the government of St. Petersburg amount to 232 rubles (\$116); to about the same in the government of Moscow; to 255 rubles in the government of Kherson; and to 268 rubles in Baku. These aver-















such as those in Siberia, or against such miserably equipped nations as Turkey and other minor peoples in the Balkans. Russia's real strength had never been fully tested until it came into collision with that of Japan. The secret of Russian success, this writer believes, lies in the fact that she has heretofore wielded her weapons only against weaker enemies, as well as in the fact that she enjoys a most favorable geographic situation, which prevents successful invasion. Her geographical situation also has stimulated her desire for expansion. In order to develop her commerce and to advance her civilization, Russia found it absolutely necessary to establish outlets on southern waters.

Intoxicated by her successes, which had been easily achieved in dealing with her weaker antagonists, Russia underestimated Japan's power and resources. Always modest, and generally too meek, Japan had always acquiesced in Russia's propositions. Thus, the northern bear robbed the island empire of Saghalien, and, in conjunction with Germany and France, took from her the Liao-Tung Peninsula at the close of the Sino-Japanese War. The negotiations leading up to the present struggle further impressed Russia with the patience of the island nation. Russia's arrogant and challenging attitude was due really to complete ignorance of the resources of her little enemy.

#### IS A RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE POSSIBLE?

A treaty of alliance between two nations on a close footing is impossible so long as one has no regard for the rights of the other. Up to the present moment, it has been utterly impossible for Russia and Japan to come to an understand-

ing of such a nature. But, now that the Muscovite government has become convinced of the prowess of the Japanese nation, it is quite possible that St. Petersburg would really desire to form an *entente cordiale* with the Tokio government. The gist of the proposition advanced by Mr. Hayakawa is found in his closing paragraph.

It is neither possible nor wise to entirely drive the Russians out of Manchuria. An attempt to expel them from northern China would mean the tremendously greater task of wiping them out entirely from Siberia, a task which no sane man would ever dream of accomplishing. So long as Russia holds Siberia, it is but natural that she will attempt to force her way to the Eastern seas. The danger of the Russian advance in the far East lies, not in the fact of the advance, but in its military nature. If this advance should be of a peaceful nature, aimed at the promotion of her commercial interests, without jeopardizing the sovereignty of China and Korea, there is no reason why Japan should not respect Russian rights in Manchuria. The present war is waged because Japan was forced to deliver Manchuria and Korea from the oppression of Russia. When Japan's protectorate over Korea has been universally recognized, and when Manchuria has been returned to the Chinese Government, Japan's aims have been well-nigh accomplished. If she insists on curbing Russian influence entirely in the far East, time, we believe, will tell that Japan has blundered. But if, generously casting aside hostile feelings after the peace treaty, the now belligerent nations enter into an alliance, together they might prove the strongest force in preserving the peace of the far East. Russia is now fully aware that as an opponent Japan is very formidable, but as an ally she could be made a strong and reliable friend. If Russia will renounce her ambition for military aggrandizement, and will extend her hand in friendly relationship to Japan, with the view of promoting her own commercial interests in eastern Asia, we Japanese will gladly welcome her as our friend and ally.

### GERMANY'S NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.

THE recently negotiated renewals of Germany's commercial treaties are made the occasion of a review of "A Century of German Commercial Policy" in the Berlin weekly *Die Woche*. The present treaties are regarded as the culmination of decades of effort and struggle to strengthen Germany's economic position. The ups and downs of these efforts, and especially the various factors affecting the rise and fall of the famous *Zollverein*, are entered into with considerable minuteness. But the beginning of a real success in the establishment of a central European economic domain, with Germany as its leading factor, dates from the treaties negotiated by Caprivi in 1891. The following survey is given of the significance of these and of subsequent developments.

The treaties of 1891 have with justice been designated by Emperor William II. as a "saving act." For the problem of compelling Russia to break away from her medieval seclusive system was for the first time successfully solved, and the prospect opened of a union of the leading European states, at least in economic relations. The treaties promised to be advantageous, not only in the economic domain, but also in the field of politics. German industry and German commerce have, in fact according to the general estimation, been indebted for extraordinary advantages to the treaties of 1891-94. They met with vigorous opposition, on the other hand, in the agricultural world, where the abrogation of the considerable increase of tariff rates upon food products introduced in the struggle against Austria and Russia was, from the start, very grievously felt. In view of the significance of the agricultural contingents in the economic life of Germany and their great influence in parliamentary concerns as well as in official circles, they were naturally in a position to secure the greatest con-





## GERMANY'S DESIGNS IN THE FAR EAST.

than once has it been openly stated French reviews that England is really a for the Russo-Japanese war. The political writer, André Chéradame, in an the *Correspondant*, declares :

believes, and believes rightly, that England's interests of Lord Curzon have made it their bring about the Russo-Japanese war. At times, Russia quite overlooks the policy of which for the last twenty-five years has been directed to the definite object of being entangled in the affairs of the far East.

policy of Germany, played with so much discretion, which M. Chéradame refers to other than that inaugurated by Bismarck on many occasions the Iron Chancellor have shown a passionate desire to oust Germany from all participation in European affairs and her the fullest liberty of action in her friends at St. Petersburg he is re- have said : " Russia has nothing to do with the West ; her mission is in Asia, for there she enters civilization."

and, during the most acute period of the relations between Russia and China respecting the Ili territory, the action of an minister, von Brandt, the writer affords the most conclusive proof that even the chancellor of William I. was willing to entangle Russia in the far East. von Brandt, who has taken so active a part in the affairs of eastern Asia and has done so to introduce Germany into Chinese waters, is a simple and an admirer of Bismarck.

In support of his assertions, M. Chéradame quotes from the political correspondence of one of the great Western Powers at Peking, then quite unknown to the world. When the Russo-Chinese conflict was at its height, and war was threatening, the minister, whose name is withheld, wrote in the name of the German government in the summer of 1880 :

did Mr. von Brandt advise all the Christian Powers simultaneously to crush China and each was most expedient, but he endeavored to avoid the worst by exalting the advantages of Germany between Russia and China. My recent conversation with my colleague, Mr. von Brandt, confirms me in the belief that encouragements to carry out such a policy must have been given by the cabinet of Berlin at St. Petersburg. As soon as the war was broken out, Mr. von Brandt made no mystery of his government's intention to lay hands on the position whence the navy of Germany might second the operations of her commerce and of her diplomacy at Peking.

Early in 1881, the Western diplomatist

pointed out that while Mr. von Brandt was driving Russia to war, Germany was supplying arms to the Celestial Empire. He wrote :

I learn that 100,000 Mauser rifles have been sold by German merchants, and that over 20,000 have already been delivered. It might be of use to send these particulars to St. Petersburg, if only to enlighten the government of the Czar as to the views which inspire German policy in the presence of the difficulties pending between Russia and China.

The next instance of German policy in China cited by M. Chéradame is the Kiao-Chau affair. Here he shows that in 1891 Germany was entertaining secret plans with regard to it.

Lastly, M. Chéradame deals with the Russo-Japanese war. He thinks that Germany desired war, but hopes that Russia will win, for a victorious Russia on the Pacific is expected to be

## WHY THE GERMAN PRINCE DID NOT GO TO MANCHURIA.

THE HOST: "I regret exceedingly, your highness, but it is impossible for me to put you up. Everywhere is crowded."

THE GUEST: "That settles it. Good-morning."

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

as profitable to Germany as the power of the Czar in Europe is disadvantageous. On the other hand, if Russia does not get Korea, and if she must abandon southern Manchuria to the Mikado, Germany will become the first enemy of Japan. Russia, embroiled in the affairs of the far East, will leave the Balkan peninsula, Constantinople, and Turkey in Asia almost free to German influence. Even if Russia triumph, it is certain that for many years she cannot be an "offensive" military danger to Germany, and thus the military power of Germany in the old world will be almost doubled without a farthing's extra expense for armaments. Germany seems to know how to deceive Russia, and Russia, concludes M. Chéradame, has always defended herself badly against her patient and tenacious German adversary.







are public labor bureaus managed jointly by employers and workmen, besides numerous relief stations and other institutions. These are in telephonic or telegraphic communication with one another, thus enabling a man in search of work to ascertain without

delay the locality where there is a prospect of his finding it. Some labor registries have been instituted here by private effort, and latterly by municipal bodies. But the central government has established no clearing house to bring local effort into coördination.

## A STUDY OF THE CHICAGO TEAMSTERS.

OUTSIDE of Chicago, little was known of the teamsters' union prior to the strike which began last month. It happened, however, that a well-known economist and expert, Prof. John R. Commons, had made a thorough study of the organization that had been effected by the Chicago teamsters, and the facts that he had elicited are set forth at length in the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, of Harvard University.

It appears that the teamsters, who had always been classed as unskilled labor, have discovered their power only within the past three years. At first, the old-line trade-unionists were inclined to ridicule and discourage those who attempted to organize a union among them. An International Team Drivers' Union was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in 1899; this organization admitted to membership a team-owner if he operated not more than five teams. In 1902, the Chicago teamsters seceded from the national organization and formed a new union, including only teamsters and helpers. A driver who owned the team he drove was admitted, but if he owned a team driven by some one else he was excluded. Then followed the organization of the drivers by crafts, which is thus explained by Professor Commons:

Teamsters are employed in every industry. No craft is so necessary and universal. But teaming in one industry is distinct from teaming in another. The laundry driver has little in common with the coal teamster except horses and streets. His problems of unionism, such as methods of payment, hours, and discipline, are different. In 1894, coal teamsters, truck-drivers, and others were in a general union, just as they are to-day in smaller towns. But that union quickly disappeared. In 1898, something similar had occurred under the Knights of Labor. But in 1902 each industry was organized separately in its own "local." Though each is called a local union, it is more than local in the geographical sense. Each local is a distinct craft, with jurisdiction over the entire city for all workmen of its craft, and the principle recognized for all is the same as that explicitly stated by the Ice Wagon Drivers: "Our local union has the powers of self-government, known as local autonomy, and, if deemed advisable, to make such by-laws that will be beneficent to the local organization, such as admitting persons who own and operate one team, regulating initiation fees or dues, honorable withdrawal cards, trials, fines, suspensions, and expulsions in conformity with the general laws."

There are, of course, many cases where locals overlap; and, in order to avoid conflict of jurisdiction, each stable is assigned to the local to which 51 per cent. or more of its work belongs.

Thus, the teamsters of Chicago were the first to establish two principles new to the occupation,—craft autonomy and wage unionism. Starting with these principles, within two years there were organized 46 locals, from the Truck Drivers with over 5,000 members to the Dye House Drivers with 46. Afterward, this differentiation was found too fine, and some of the smaller locals were merged into others. Nearly all were organized during the first year. They created a joint executive counsel of seven delegates from each local with power over strikes; and in 1903 they amalgamated with the International Team Drivers, which meanwhile had changed its constitution to exclude employers. The organization now is known as the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with 821 locals in some 300 cities.

### INTEREST OF TEAM-OWNERS.

In order to understand the strategic position of the teamsters' union, it is necessary to consider the peculiar nature of the business. An important element of the rapid growth in recognition of the organization was the peculiar interest taken in it by some of the team-owners, whom Professor Commons classifies in two groups,—those who follow teaming for a living and those whose teaming is an adjunct to their general business. The latter group includes the proprietors of department stores, the meat markets, grocers and butchers, brewers, the largest manufacturers, the milk dealers, lumber dealers, railway express companies, ice companies, and some of the wholesale merchants. The former group includes truck-owners, expressmen, van owners, liverymen, commission team-owners, and to a lesser degree, coal team-owners, ice-wagon owners, and smaller teaming contractors. Many of the manufacturers, and most of the wholesale merchants and commission houses, do their teaming through contractors. In the case of the manufacturers and wholesale merchants, the teamsters' wages form but a small part of the total expenses. With the retail merchants, the proportion is larger, but with the contractor team-owners the wages of teamsters and helpers are from 50 to 75 per cent. of their total expenses. Competition among these contractors is chiefly a question of the wages and hours of the









what is called "a bad failure." Mr. Clemens did everything. Not long afterward, he was seated on a divan.

"You ought to know," said Dr. Rice, "you know you. That's Henry H. Rogers." Mr. Clemens. Mr. Rogers knew him. He asked permission to be of his hours he was managing the affairs. He gave his time, worth a day, to recoup the fortunes of a man. Into it he put all his business.

He found that Webster & Clemens personally \$85,000 cash lent to, upon the firm's notes. He made it for, and to secure the claim gave her husband's books. In this way he had for Mr. Clemens. They have

been his principal assets. They were worth more to him than the gift of half a million dollars in cash.

Mr. Rogers saw Mr. Clemens safely through these trying business troubles. But he did not stop there. Ever since, he has, with a few others, constituted himself a guardian of Mr. Clemens' business affairs.

Last year he aided in consummating the deal for the publication of Mark Twain's complete works, which placed the author beyond financial care for the rest of his days. Out of that service has grown an affectionate friendship between the men, remarkable for its contrast,—on the one hand the astute, vigilant man, with his finger always on the business pulse, and on the other, the lovable, dreamy humorist. They meet often, play euchre, and go on yachting trips.

## GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

red-of playwright in England it time seems to be George Bernard Shaw. A few weeks since, Sloane Square, at blocked with carriages when used to go to see "John Bull's Life," now we have both the great dramatist treating Mr. Shaw quite as a dramatist of genius and a serious

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BE- MR. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.  
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is, more real than reality. His life is his own.

res to make even his most serious laughter, but the humor is evolved, rare not stuck on the outside of the mounds, and even his wit suffers, as if removed from the setting.

difficulty of seeing Mr. Shaw's one must be grateful to his inimitable acceptable in the study.

### REFORMER.

ice "as the great heresy to be swept away as the food of modern pessimism

and the bane of modern self-respect," and declares that "idealism, which is only a flattering name for romance in politics and morals," is as obnoxious to him as romance in ethics or religion.

Now, perverse as such views may seem to those who never have taken the road beside a reformer, they will be recognized as inevitable by those who have.

### PROBLEM POSER.

Problem has ever been at the root of his work. No drama without conflict; no conflict without something to decide. All life worthy the name is a problem; and every play that would reproduce life must be either a problem or a platitude. A people that is unconscious of having problems to solve, that has outlived its interest in the interpretation of life, is beginning to be at the end of its intellectual resources. Senile decay is as surely indicated in a nation as in a man by a dull acquiescence in the immutability of things; and the literature of a waning race is almost always diverted from the great questions of conduct before it expires in æsthetic trivialities. Hence, Mr. Shaw's determination "to accept problem as the normal material of the drama," and his understanding of drama as "the presentation in parable of the conflict between man's will and his environment," are a pledge at least of vitality in his ideas, and vitality working itself out as creative philosophy is the supreme necessity to the art of the stage.

### PHILOSOPHER.

Of Mr. Shaw's philosophy a good deal has been said. It is, indeed, a little too novel for the creation of popular drama. But years have already modified its novelty to himself, and as he shortens sail the years will bring the van of the public within more certain hail of him. The defiant assertiveness of the earlier plays has given place to tolerance.

Greater work than he has done he may yet do; but it must be conceived by a less contentious spirit and wrought in a serenely fair air. He has done for us a deal of much-needed preaching; but while it needs but the understanding of what men should not be to equip the Preacher, to the Pardoner must be discovered the deeper mystery of what they are.







Creek, will produce fifty millions of dollars, of which one-half will be profit. The hills of the Klondike basin will produce, it is believed, more than eight hundred millions of dollars, while those in the Indian and Stewart river districts will produce at least half as much. These will be worked by hydraulic systems. As for the

creeks, many of these have already been over by wasteful methods, while others have yet been prospected. These old claims will be worked over by steam shovels, hydraulic elevators, and it is estimated that will produce one-half as much more as the already produced.

## THE POLES AND THE LANGUAGE QUESTION IN RUSSIA.

THAT the bloody outbreaks in Russian Poland, which have been so prominent a feature of the events of the past few months, are something more than a passing phenomenon, and that the question of a rehabilitated Polish nation is one of the pressing issues of the future, both for Russia and for Germany, is the emphatic opinion of a careful writer in the *Deutsche Monatsschrift*. He reviews concisely, but with considerable minuteness of detail, the economic situation of the Poles, not only in Russian Poland proper, but in the largely Polish provinces of Lithuania and Little Russia. In the last-named province, the Poles are making comparatively little progress economically; but both in Lithuania and in Poland proper, they are gaining more and more the upper hand, by virtue of superior ability and culture. In Lithuania, this is manifested chiefly in the domain of agriculture; in Poland proper, it is shown in the rapid industrial and commercial development of recent years. In this connection it is pointed out that the Jews in Poland, and especially the educated Jews, are thoroughly identified with the Polish spirit, and "omit no opportunity to give evidence of this feeling." Coming to the question of politics and parties, the writer points out that there are two classes of parties, the social and the political, and it is the social parties that he regards as of the greater importance.

The party of greatest importance, this writer continues, is that of the "Ugodowce." It constitutes the National-Polish section of the Democratic Jewish-Slavonic party. Its plans can be understood only in the light of the Pan-Slavist ideas.

It holds out an attainable end, not a Utopia, like the object of the Pan-Poles,—a "fatherland from sea to sea." The Ugodowce have thus formulated their political aspirations: Russian Poland, along with Galicia, is to be a member of a great Slavic confederacy of states, in which Russia (Muscovy) is to assume the hegemony. Within the limits of this confederacy, the Polish tongue is to be the language of the country, and Russia is to have no right to interfere in any of the inner concerns of the state. Customs duties between the individual states are, of course, inadmissible. And here the modern, commercial Pole comes to the fore. It is no longer

possible for Russian Poland, with its highly developed industries, to exist to-day without Russia as an unless, indeed, it were to have its own export whence it could send out its productions into the markets of the world. The reacquisition of Posen, spoken of as merely a question of time; this peacefully achieved by the proletarians, whom are needed in German industry.

The Poles, and with them all non-Russians regard the Muscovite as incapable of exercising the hegemony in a Slav state, because proper, as compared with the regions bordering upon it, is at least two centuries behind in development of its civilization.

But for another Slavic group, outside of the Poles, to assume the leadership would be out of the question. The only point for the Poles, meanwhile, is to win the Poles and to enlist the sympathies of the Russian educated classes, and these classes are to-day advanced decidedly in the direction desired by the Poles.

### The Poles' Fight for Their Language

The struggle for rights in Russian Poland to-day may be of two kinds, observes the *Zgodu* (Concord), of Chicago,—the struggle for a right which is, and the struggle for a right which is not.

In the first case, the nation should resist all demands of the local authorities that are in excess of the Russian law. In the second case, the nation should claim the just and due rights taken away from it some former time by the formal decree of the Russian authority of the state. The best instance of this kind of struggle is the resolution adopted by a number of communes in the kingdom of Poland\* demanding that the minutes of the communal assemblies, the correspondence of the commune, be conducted in the Polish language. There is no formal law relating to communal business; the vernacular language is in favor of the Russian language. The gradual crowding out of the Polish language from the communal work of the local Russian officials, who avail themselves of the ignorance of the peasants and impose upon them a foreign language where the law is in favor of the Poles to use their own language. The retention of the Polish language in the communes is, then

\* That part of Russian Poland which was formed by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, into a "kingdom" of Poland, was Russia merely by the bond of a personal union, the Emperor being King of Poland. In the eyes of the Poles the "kingdom of Poland" alone constitutes Russian Poland.

right which is, against a wrong which, law, ought not to be. In such a struggle, the Russian Government cannot employ coercion, but will abide unitedly by their rights. The course, molest the leaders and advisers, and oppress them, but the public in Poland suffer as much as it would in the case of evolution, while the sacrifice of individually beneficial and instructive. Another law is the banishment from the common Russian language as the language of instruction in the Russian Empire that there is a law in the Russian Empire that there is to be the language of instruction in the primary and secondary schools. For the common law, the Russian code has kept the native language of the local population. It is just on this point that the Jews teach their children in the Hebrew language in their schools, the Tatars in the Tatar and Arabic languages; the Armenians in the Armenian language; and the Germans in the German language. On the Poles, however, the Russian authorities imposed the Russian language in the town schools, and the peasants did not do so; in their simplicity, that there is such a law it must, therefore, be so.

villages the peasants have already begun the regulation of their schools on the basis of the existing law. That work, says the writer, will be a truly national, patriotic, and useful work."

For forty years the government has violated, the cardinal principle of pedagogics,—throwing out of the schools and learned professors of Polish nationality the schools of its Polish provinces with the exception of the Muscovites themselves in their own schools,—but the Polish government sent their children to these schools, so as to obtain the school diploma, without which it is impossible for one's self in life. . . . And now, after the end of this torture, the Polish nation has instituted a school strike. The government is true, closed the schools, but it cannot do so forever, for that would be an internal, and to such things the Russian Government has always been very sensitive. If, therefore, the government is severe in their opposition; if the parents are grieved by the loss to their children of a school, the government will have to enter into negotiations with the community, and concessions.

In the dispatches of March 20 that the writer has raised his voice on this point in an article which has attracted the attention of the whole world, the great writer has shown the entire abnormality of the school system in Poland. The world, which had not heard what had been written of this kind by hundreds of Polish journalists during the last few years, has now perused this voice of the writer whom it knows and whom

the Polish community, therefore, has been the cause of this movement. The

community should not submit to the government; the government will have to yield to the nation. This will be a struggle for rights in the full sense of that expression. It will be possible to raise and wage many other struggles of this kind, without plunging the whole land in a bath of blood and fire. In those struggles there will be a sufficient number of dramatic episodes, opportunities enough for the manifestation of heroism, victims and sufferings enough; but there will be neither a universal calamity nor a universal havoc.

With the object, then, of turning Russia's plight to the advantage of the Polish nation, the Polish National Democratic party, or, as it is popularly called, the Pan-Polish party, undertook, as the first step of a broad political action, the struggle for the Polish language in the commune. The political programme of which this struggle is the first step aims at the broad autonomy of the kingdom of Poland,—that is, complete separateness of the political constitution, of legislation, of the system of administration, of the judiciary, of public education and finances,—based on its recognition as a country absolutely Polish. The action inaugurated by the National Democrats harmonized in such a measure with the healthy instincts of the Polish community that even those patriotic elements which stand most removed from the National Democratic party appreciated its importance and took part in it. In November, the National Democratic party issued, in the Cracow *Polak* (the Pole,—its monthly organ for the peasants), an address calling upon all the communes in the kingdom of Poland to remove the Russian language from communal administration by means of formal resolutions at their quarterly assemblies. The authorities used all endeavors to prevent such action being taken by the communal assemblies; but the peasants eagerly and earnestly heeded the signal of the National Democratic party, and, according to the latest reports, resolutions demanding administration in the Polish language have been adopted by over three hundred communes, which represents a population of almost two millions. Greater attention is given by the government to the movement among the peasants demanding the Polish language in communal administration than to the labor riots, or even to the school strike, in Poland.

For this movement confirms the fact, long known, that the government's denationalizing policy with respect to the Polish peasant has failed; and this failure is perceived with irritation by the bureaucratic spheres. Years ago, after the crushing of the Polish revolution, in 1864, Milutin and his comrades in the ministry were uncertain as to the side on which the Polish peasant would stand; to-day, the government sees clearly that the Polish peasant stands in a body of seven million for Polonism. This is probably the profoundest revolution in the history of Poland.









any rate, it is a significant fact that Mr. Roosevelt feels himself competent to deal with the millionaires and multimillionaires who for so long a time have understood how to represent their interests as those of the industry and trade of the middle classes. Well-managed syndicates play into the hands of the great trusts as a matter of course, but in the trusts all industrial and commercial independence is absorbed, and we who have already heard of the American trust system as something particularly commendable have double cause to observe and profit by these developments in America."

**With the Russian Troops En Route to Manchuria.**—A writer in the *Revue Bleue*, who discusses the military activity of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, describes the provisioning and equipment of the troops dispatched to the far East as, in general, quite adequate. As to the general appearance of the troops whom he saw on several occasions, he declares that what impressed the observer was their calm tranquillity. They are phlegmatic, care-free, and resigned. Even the married men, he says, show no signs of care or worry. When a train makes a stop they group themselves about the ends of the cars and sing popular songs, some of them dancing for the entertainment of the others. They talk continually about the war, but their conversation is generally a wish that the Japanese had not begun the war, or at least that they had waited until Port Arthur might have been made absolutely impregnable. The Russians, says this writer, in conclusion, have proven that they know how to build a transcontinental railroad and to transport and maintain thousands of troops thousands of miles from home, but they have also shown that they positively do not know how to get ready in time for the emergency.

**To Lessen the Publication of Criminal News.**—In the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence), F. Romorino calls attention to a movement inaugurated by Professor Cian, of Pisa, in the *Giornale d'Italia*, against what in America is called "yellow journalism."—that is, the printing of details of crimes and writing about criminals in such a way as to create sympathy or admiration for them rather than condemnation, and to suggest, if not the repetition of such crimes, at least a tolerance that defeats justice and injures moral standards. Petitions headed with a declaration that the signers wish some check put upon the chronicling of crime are sent out in Italian magazines and circulated in other ways.

**The Growth of International Arbitration.**—Sir John Macdonell, writing, in the *Nineteenth Century* for April, on the international arbitrations of the century, says: "Looking back on the arbitrations of last century, they are seen not to be detached incidents in its history. We witness the formation of a new institution, a new organ for harmonious relations between states, with functions of its own, an evolution not unlike that which created ages ago, in most countries, tribunals for the settlement of domestic disputes. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries gave the world permanent embassies, permanent means of conducting intercourse between nations. The eighteenth century, at its close, gave the rudiments of a rational law of

neutrality. The nineteenth gave international arbitrations, which, in the words of William Penn, tend not a little 'to the rooting up of wars and planting peace in a deep and fruitful soil.'"

**The Pan-Celtic Movement.**—Considerable impetus has been given during recent years to the pan-Celtic movement. In Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and Brittany, the racial consciousness has manifested itself with increasing force. A French writer, J. G. Prud'homme, writing in the *Revue Bleue*, declares that today pan-Celtism represents a population of 3,600,000. Of these, 2,200,000 are in Great Britain, and 1,400,000 in Brittany. M. Prud'homme sees in the Welsh eisteddfod, or national gatherings for musical and oratorical contests, the most rational and desirable manifestation of this pan-Celtic movement. Neither France nor Great Britain, he declares, can find fault with such evidence of racial pride and desire for the cultivation of venerable artistic tongues.

**Alcohol and Hypnotism.**—The editor of *La Revue's* scientific section, Dr. L. Caze, has a paragraph on "Alcoholism and Hypnotism." The disease of drunkenness, he declares, is now being treated by hypnotism in Russia. The well-known French doctor, Iagrain, has made this practice the subject of an interesting communication to the French Society of Hypnology and Psychology. The Russian Government, he declares, has established dispensaries in a number of the cities, among them St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Saratof, and Astrakhan, in which so-called incurable drunkards by the hundred are treated by this hypnotic method. Liquor is kept from them during the cure, and they are informed that they do not want to drink any more. They are followed for some time by the care of the doctors, and the treatment is said to have already had very happy results.

**The Real Founders of the British Navy.**—A writer on "The Tudors and the Navy" in the *Quarterly Review* brings to light the startling fact that the English navy owes more to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. than to Elizabeth. Henry VII. dared to be insular, and in renouncing the traditional claim on French territory committed the country to a maritime career and gave a naval bias to our history. The navy board was established in 1546. Henry VIII. fashioned the navy with which Elizabeth fought Spain, and opened a new era in naval tactics by arming his ships with heavy guns. The warship, instead of a platform for land battle fought at sea, became a vessel of gun-carriage.

**The Early Life of the Present Pope.**—The latest installment of the life of Pope Pius X. which is now appearing in the *Revue de Paris* we are glad to find that the Pontiff's early life seems to have been altogether full of hardships, which have left an impression of self-featurness on this mode of life, and he has had the good taste to preserve the simplicity of his youth and to put off ostentatious ceremonial which his present position of dignity imposes. He has been severe to himself, he is not desirous to be exacting toward others in the name of the Church, he does not permit resistance or opposing

## CABLE FICTION OF SPRING AND SUMMER.

Result, if not impossible, to discern with any  
ness of outline the dominant movements—if  
s there be—in contemporary fiction. Yet the  
storian of the future will necessarily, in self-  
forced to classify in some way the enormous

books which at a glance  
are heterogeneous. We  
however, let the dif-  
ferent hypothetical gen-  
res pass us. The Eliza-  
new nothing of the  
of Blood," or of the  
Comedy;" we know  
the "American Prob-  
," "The Stevensonian  
the "Novel of the  
; at least, we are only  
conscious of such class-  
ips. The literary his-  
the twenty-first cen-  
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rily, as well as others  
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selves. The satiric imagina-  
ed, may even delight  
in the vision of future  
late students writing  
dissertations on "Am-  
vels of the Anthony-  
e from 1890-1910," or,  
supersubtle specializa-  
ion the academic mind  
"Kiplingesque Short  
Natives of Indiana in  
Quarter of the Twenti-  
ry."

we could view the fic-  
tion of our time objectively  
we could assume to  
be juster and sterner  
of future critics, how  
re fruitful and how  
painful a task would  
the study of books become.  
If we pick up a volume  
at random there—and pro-  
desired quantity of  
the literature alone could  
any method of pro-  
duction be tolerated. But sup-  
pose a reviewer said to himself:  
Here is a novel belonging  
to the American problem-novel  
category, 'Negro-Problem.'  
What is the main theme of the  
novel? Is it specific, temporary, gen-  
eral? Does it contain  
any of the eternal, of vital,  
things, their tears or  
to outweigh its more immediate and merely  
local appeal? No; then it need not be noticed."  
What a task! Review one book in a hundred? And  
yet, please, is the reviewer to live, and shall the

seventh-rate novelist be forsaken and his children beg  
bread? No doubt. Let us encourage the production  
of fiction as heretofore. Let it increase in more than  
geometrical ratio, as it has done within the last half-  
century. Let us read and review until our mental fiber

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

(Mrs. Ward's latest novel, "The Marriage of William Ashe," is noticed on the  
following page.)

is completely relaxed and our very power of critical  
rectitude is lost. Then shall we read and review with-  
out twinges of conscience and be contented *in saecula  
saeculorum*!











A really delightful story by the same author is "The Marquise's Millions" (Funk & Wagnalls). The old French ladies, with their dream of the coming of the "eighteenth Louis," are exceedingly well drawn, and the intrigue of the American heiress, whose lover impersonates the "king," is clever and well carried off. Equally well suggested is the atmosphere of blind loyalty and ancient memories in which the ladies live.

Mr. Joseph A. Altsheler is, perhaps, the most admirable writer of political fiction in this country. He really possesses the art of making the reader feel that the great game is worth while,—that it is not ignoble or utterly void of romance. In "Guthrie, of the Times," which was noticed in these pages, Mr. Altsheler treated the politics of the State; in "The Candidate" (Harpers), he turns his attention to national issues. The book is nothing more than the story of the Presidential campaign made by Grayson, who was ultimately elected. And that story is told with an almost prodigal display of intelligence and of power. That last night, when Grayson, his family, and his friends are all awaiting the election returns, and the tension of atmosphere and mood is almost unbearable,—that night and its scenes are genuinely memorable, as truth and as fiction. When our politics are treated in fiction with such largeness of view and such grasp of their romantic possibilities, a real addition to the better class of American literature is necessarily made.

JOSEPH A. ALTSEHLER.

#### NOVELS OF THE SOUTH.

In "Constance Trescott" (Century Company), Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has painted, with immense care and elaboration, the full-length portrait of a woman. Constance is extraordinary neither for beauty nor for intellect. Her character is interesting merely through the abnormal intensity in it of primitive instincts,—the instinct for possession and the instinct for revenge. But a few years after the close of the Civil War, Constance and her young husband,—ex officer in the Federal army,—take up their abode in a small Southern city. Here, at the end of a fierce legal conflict, George Trescott is shot and instantly killed by Greyhurst, opposing counsel and hot-blooded Creole. Greyhurst puts up the conventional plea of self defense,—which was utterly absurd here,—and is acquitted. It is at this point that all the hidden power and passion of Constance's soul awake. Society will not avenge her wrong, hence she must herself avenge it. A silent, tragic figure, upheld only by her indomitable will, she moves, ruthless to any opposition, toward her end,—the ruin of Greyhurst, body and soul. That end accomplished, she becomes a somewhat peevish, somewhat selfish woman. Impressive as the book is, one wonders inevitably whether Constance was, after all, worth this expenditure of literary power on the part of Dr. Mitchell.

"The Master Word," by L. H. Hammond (Macmillan), is a study of certain Southern conditions, almost terrible in its austerity. No objection can be made to Mr. Hammond's judgment. But if such ethical severity were to be applied to all men and their sins life could not continue. In such a world as this, our nature being thus and not otherwise, we should rather be glad, with Stevenson, if in the end we have saved some rag and tatters of manliness and honor, and can point to some victories amid many defeats. Philip Lawton became the father of a mulatto child,—a thoroughly bad business, doubtless,—but in his case a mere momentary vic of sense. This very fact should have made Margaret, his wife, forgive him, but it is just this that renders her pitiless. Philip dies, and Margaret sets about repairing irreparable wrong. Her husband has given life to a being who is an outcast from the race to which she belongs by nine-tenths of blood and all of instinct, and who recoils with horror from the negroes with whom she is classed. The conflict between Virey, the half-breed girl, and Margaret, who has no answer to that terrible indictment of a life having been given for which the world has no place,—this conflict Mr. Hammond has described with almost painful intensity and passion. "The Master Word" is a book that stands far above the average of contemporary fiction.

A somewhat more conventional novel of Southern life is "The Ravenels," by Harris Dickson (Lippincott), but the book contains one of the best trial scenes in recent fiction. It may be remarked, *passim*, that no literary genre, since the Elizabethan drama, contains so many trial scenes as the modern American novel,—a fact of some significance and one worth studying. "The Second Wooing of Salina Sue," by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart (Harpers), is another volume of those sketches of negro character which Mrs. Stuart writes so sympathetically and well, even though one at times suspects her of attributing feelings to her black folks of which the latter are quite innocent. The somewhat overworked mill problem of the South furnishes the subject of "Amanda of the Mill" (Dodd Mead), an interesting but rather improbable story by Mrs. Marie Van Vorst.

#### THE LIFE LITERARY.

It is quite possible that "The Letters of Theodora," by Adelaide L. Rouse (Macmillan), may not appeal to a very large public. The public to which it does appeal

will be select and worth having. Theodora is "a sentimental Tommy in petticoats." She is more to us for she is a thoroughly admirable study of the literary temperament as it exists in America to-day. So true to the facts of life, for that small class of men and women who earn their bread by the sweat of their fountain pens, is Theodora.

ADELAIDE L. ROUSE.

suds and her fortunes, that to these men and the book will have an exquisite intimacy of appeal, at least through memory. But the book is more tale of dear familiar things to a few. Not many in contemporary fiction surpass in literary value the tenth letter, in which Theodora tells of a visit to home, or the scene in which the uncouth Conan to whom she has mistakenly become affianced suffers the bitter blow of losing her with so much gentleness and strength. If "The Letters of Theodora" is, as seems to be, almost Miss Rouse's first book, work of very high order may be expected of her.

#### TALES OF STRANGE LANDS AND SEAS.

These days of Baranof and Russian possession, Alaska wore an aspect different from its present one. In those days that Fedor Kirilovitch Delarof, who came over the seas with Anna Gregorovna, learned to know that she was betrothed to another, and yet, in a remarkable fashion, she remained her for herself. If at last, in details real and not matter much, seeing "The Way North," by Warren Cheney (Doubleday, Page), we come at an American book that can stand alone. A critic might say: Mr. Cheney reads his own very own story. That does not detract from the fact that the story is sharp, clean-cut, and rounded.

WARREN CHENEY.

That is a perpetual delight to the inner ear. "The Way of the North" is, beyond doubt, the best American book of the season.

"Sons o' Men," by G. B. Lancaster (Doubleday, Page), is a volume of very surprising stories. Mr. Lancaster is a writer in the style of Kipling, for in that case he would have to be it; but of all who have copied that master's manner, he has certainly succeeded best. Kipling's sublimity, his equally sublime assumption that he had the human heart, the splendid insolence of his style—all these are here in a measure, and the highest merit that one can pay Mr. Lancaster is to say that, he is not absurd. The stories deal with the men of the world and shear the sheep in South New Zealand and save them from storm and snow at the cost of hard work and endurance. At times, too, the native plays a part in the striking "Story of Wai," who discovered the hollowness of the white man's profession and went back to his own folk. It is to be hoped that Mr. Lancaster will find a manner of his own in the future, which is saying a great deal, even though it is on the side of style, rich or poor, or subtle, that our literature seems weakest. In such books hope grows less forlorn.

Another volume of Australian stories is "Stingaree," by E. W. Hornung (Scribners). It is not by any means as fresh or as striking as "Sons o' Men." The criminal who is something of a gentleman is not at all new to fiction, and it does not greatly matter whether he carry on his graceful operations in London or in Melbourne. Still, "Stingaree" is undoubtedly a very engaging scamp, who robs with zest and puts an artistic finish to hold-ups. But his exploits hold little that is memorable.

ERNEST WILLIAM HORNUNG.

But his exploits hold little that is memorable.

"Pardners," by Rex E. Beach (McClure, Phillips), and "The Probationers," by Herman Whitaker (Harpers), are two volumes of short stories dealing with the life of the "frozen North" of British Columbia and Alaska. The stories in both volumes are excellent, but singularly lacking in literary individuality. It would be quite possible to shuffle them at will without causing the most careful reader even a slight shock. Especially thoughtful and well wrought are "The Test" in "Pardners" and the title-story of "The Probationers." But the more one reads books such as these,—books that deal with life primitive and elemental,—the more one comes to see how Stevenson and Kipling have, apparently, and for a long time to come, set not only the note of style for such work, but also its intellectual attitude.

A volume of thoroughly good and amusing stories of many seas is "Down to the Sea," by Morgan Robertson (Harpers). Mr. Robertson's rarest gift is undoubtedly his humor, which is especially visible in "Old Man Finnegan,"—a real creation, not to be ranked, as some have foolishly asserted, with such indubitable immortals as Mulvaney, but very real, very human, and capital fun.

#### HISTORY AND ROMANCE.

To create the atmosphere of a past age without any of the trappings of the historical novel, without war or rumors of war, kings, courts, or captains; to tell of past life upon a storm-swept country-side of marsh and island, and yet to convince the reader inevitably that these things happened in the seventeenth century,—this is assuredly no small achievement in literary art. Miss Una L. Silberrad is to be congratulated upon her volume of stories, "The Wedding of the Lady of Lovell" (Doubleday, Page). Something of the dream-spirit of Norse saga and folklore dwells in the stories, so full are they of atmosphere, of poetry, of true romance. Full of genuine humanity, too, in the sturdy figure of Tobiah, the Dissenter; in the figure of Priscilla, who stole from her stern guardian's house on a May morning and found love; of Mr. Smallpage's John, the bookseller's apprentice, dreaming of a star-like lady









## OTHER NEW BOOKS.

### NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

#### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

PROF. EDWARD CHANNING, of Harvard University, is the author of a new "History of the United States" (Macmillan), from the discovery of the close of the nineteenth century. The book which has just appeared, covers the period

ending in the year 1880. In his treatment of our colonial history, Professor Channing considers the colonies as parts of the English Empire, and as having simply pursued a course of institutional evolution unlike that of the branch of the English race which remained behind in the old home land across the Atlantic. Believing that the most important single fact in our development has been the victory

#### EDWARD CHANNING.

of union over those of particularism, Prof. Channing traces the evolution of the nation as living forces "always struggling onward toward that which is better and higher in position. Professor Channing's treatment of our social institutions is interesting and is especially strong in those chapters dealing with

the "Short Venice" often by Roscoe Millan), 7 years special Italian and to story of Republically ap-object-vern-ist that late of d thou-ltants tablish dre rel- r than

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

the British Empire, and that it carried on a commerce relatively more extensive than the British commerce has ever been, suggests to Mr. Thayer other parallels between Venice and England which add not a little to the interest and effectiveness of his treatment.

"The Aftermath of Slavery" (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.) is a study of the condition and environment of the American negro, by Dr. William A. Sinclair, himself a member of the negro race who was born in slavery. This book gives the educated negro's own view regarding the fitness of his race for full citizenship. It contains a complete record of the civil history of the American negro, showing what the race has done for the country in peace and in war, and what the negro has accomplished for his own uplifting. An introduction is contributed by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

#### GOLDWIN SMITH.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's "Memories of Gladstone," originally published by Unwin of London, has been imported by the A. Wessels Company. In the opinion of the venerable Canadian writer, Gladstone was "a wonderful being, physically and mentally, — the mental part being well sustained by the physical." Gladstone was in the best sense a man of the people, and "as an embodiment of some great qualities, especially of loyalty to righteousness, he has left no equal behind him."



ever; he believes separation should be

restment of an important subject is Prof. Davenport's study of "Primitive Traits Revivals" (Macmillan). This is a purely interpretation of revivals, having no evangelic or motive. In his development of this author has introduced accounts of various in his country and Great Britain, such as the revival in Kentucky, in 1800, the Scotch in Ulster, in 1850, and the New England igniting with Jonathan Edwards. There is a chapter on what the author terms the revival in the United States, — Nettleton, Moody. So far from accepting the view that religious instinct has declined in this country, Davenport maintains that it is only within the last century that it has come to its American colleges.

It is more timely, in view of the discussion in so much newspaper and magazine space in the past, than a treatise on the modern life insurance? Mr. William Alexander has written on "The Life Insurance Company" in relation to the needs of the average business or professional man, who has heretofore had to rely chiefly on the advice dealt out to him by the rival agents, who are only interested in securing business for their organizations. It is a simple, straightforward exposition of the principles on which all sound insurance is conducted, including a fair and impartial statement of the facts in the history and present of the great American companies which give the policy-holder should know.

Dr. John Bancroft Devins, recently made a tour of the Philippines to

His book, "An Observer in the Philippine Tract Society," summarizes what he

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DR. JOHN BANCROFT DEVINS.

not committing himself to an unreserved opinion on everything contained in the book, Secretary of the work, as a whole, his cordial approval expresses the hope that it may have a wide

low-priced edition of Sir Horace Plunkett's book, "Ireland in the New Century," published by John Murray (London) and imported

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT.

by the Duttons. Mr. Plunkett's aim in this volume has been "to bring into clearer light the essential unity of the various progressive movements in Ireland, and to do something toward promoting a greater definiteness of aim and method and a better understanding of each other's work among those who are in various ways striving for the upbuilding of a worthy national life in Ireland." The reasons for Ireland's failure to rise to her opportunities, and to give practical evidence of the intellectual qualities with which the race is admittedly gifted, are, Mr. Plunkett declares from a long study of Irish life, "due to certain defects of character—not ethically grave, but economically paralyzing." These defects are, he declares, a lack of moral courage, initiative, independence, and self-reliance. He believes that the new movements in Ireland, which have a common aim and should be coördinate, "exert a stimulating influence on Irish moral fiber." The original edition of this work excited a great deal of adverse comment,—chiefly, Mr. Plunkett informs us in the new edition, from those who had not read it. In the new edition, he emphasizes again his central idea—"the application to Ireland of the principle that all true national progress must rest upon a moral foundation." The volume begins with a chapter on "The English Misunderstanding," and traces the whole question of politics, religion, economics, and education to the final chapter, which is on "Government with the Consent of the Governed."

Mr. A. C. Pigou, lecturer in economics at Cambridge University, England, has written a treatise entitled "Principles and Methods of Industrial Peace" (Macmillan). In this work the author considers the question of not what have arbitration and conciliation done, but rather what ought they to do, and how ought they to do it. Many references made by the writer show that he has familiarized himself with recent writings of American students, and especially with the report of the United States Industrial Commission.

## A STUDY OF WILD BIRDS.

Those who read the article by Mr. Herbert K. Job in the April REVIEW OF REVIEWS on "Bird-Hunting with the Camera" will be pleased to learn that a volume of Mr. Job's recent writings on this subject, illustrated from his own photographs, has been published under the title of "Wild Wings" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). An introductory letter by President Roosevelt, which was published, by permission, in connection with the REVIEW OF REVIEWS article, speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Job's work, and commends the substitution of the camera for the gun. Such books as this are likely to do a great deal to promote an increased interest in this form of sport, to say nothing of the intrinsic value of the pictures themselves and the accompanying text. Many of Mr. Job's photographs of wild birds are here reproduced for the first time. In some instances the birds are not known to have been photographed before in wild life. Mr. Job's adventures as a camera hunter, from the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the Florida Keys and the Dry Tortugas, are quite as entertaining as most hunters' stories.

HERBERT K. JOB.

## POETRY AND MUSIC.

A little collection of poems with much promise is the "Gedichte," by Georg Sylvester Viereck, a young German-American boy who is now in a New York college, but who has done some real poetic work. There is an introduction, or, rather, an appreciation, to the collection by Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn. As Mr. Lewisohn points out, Viereck has originality, power, and imagination.

Two new issues of the "Musician's Library" (Dutton) are "Selections from the Musical Dramas of Richard Wagner" and "Twenty-four Negro Melodies." The selections from Wagner have been arranged by Otto Singer, and cover every opera from "Rienzi" to "Parsifal," making a total of twenty-five numbers. There is an introduction by Richard Aldrich, and the frontispiece is a portrait of the composer reproduced from the last photograph ever taken of him. The negro melodies

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

are transcribed for the piano by S. Coleridge-Taylor. There are twenty-four transcriptions of folk-melodies both African and American, used as themes for positions in the style of fantasias. Mr. Coleridge-Taylor has preserved the distinctive traits of these melodies but has given them form and structure. There is a biographical introduction by Booker T. Washington.

## BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The current issue of that most useful volume, *Statesman's Year-Book*, is the forty-second publication (Macmillan). Dr. J. Scott Keltie, editor, has improved this annual from year to year; the issue for 1905 is the best yet. Some of the elements especially valuable are those in the way of division and detailed information. For example, the Commonwealth of Australia is now treated collectively. There is also a recasting and revision of Anglo-American relations, with particular reference to the convulsions of 1904 as affecting the British colonies, Siam, and Morocco. Increased attention is given to Germany, especially with regard to education, and scope is gained by cutting the space formerly given to small German states. The matter on China has been thoroughly revised, and the dependencies of the empire (especially Tibet) are treated separately. It has also been largely rewritten, and the islands of the Mosas and the Philippines receive much fuller treatment. The naval situation of the powers at war in the far East is thoroughly canvassed, and helpful statistics and tables are presented. There are maps and diagrams showing British military and naval distribution, proposed railways in the near East, the new frontiers of South America, and the cotton, wheat, and other areas of the world. The whole work has been subjected to thorough revision and correction.

A brief but comprehensive and useful "Pocket-Book to Europe" has been edited by Edmund Clarence Mearns and Thomas L. Stedman (William R. Jenkins). It has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date and contains an entirely new railroad map of Europe. One of the best features of it is that it is really adapted to fit the pocket.

"Collier's Self-Indexing Annual" for 1905 (New York: P. F. Collier & Son) is an illustrated record of contemporary history. Special departments of the work cover political history; labor, industry, and commerce; science and invention; the fine arts, drama, music; sports and pastimes; and education, religion, and sociology. Many brief biographical sketches are included, and a special section is devoted to the chronology of the past year. There is a complete record of the Russo-Japanese war down to the beginning of 1905.

One of the most useful books of reference to come to us from the other side of the Atlantic is the "Municipal Year-Book" of the United Kingdom, edited by Mr. Robert Donald (London: Edward Lloyd). In addition to the chapters on London municipal government, municipal government in England and municipal government in Scotland, and local government in Ireland, there are special sections devoted to water supply, gas supply, tramway, electricity supply, housing of the working classes, telephones, baths and wash houses, education, libraries, cemeteries, sewage disposal, local taxation returns, municipal trading. Each of these sections contains material of special interest and value to American students of municipal problems.

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## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

A BATHROOM WHOSE FIXTURES COST APPROXIMATELY \$485.00.

welfare. Time was even in America, when bathing was far from luxury. In many quarters, Saturday night still brings faint memories of wooden tubs and hand fetched water, and later acquaintance with dingy, unsanitary baths and old fashioned unsightly washstands. But people must bathe. They will bathe. You cannot help it—a good looking woman or a self-respecting man is bound to bathe. This necessity of cleanliness tolerated the imperfect makeshifts of the past. But the modern pride of comfort and luxury in all that has to do with physical cleanliness demands perfect equipment.

The modern housewife,—to her credit, be it said—wants her bathroom to be the cleanest place in her immaculate house. And as for the man of the house, he was once heard to say, "Next to a good wife, a good bath's the greatest joy of the home." Thus, the demand grew for modern bathrooms, right in beauty, right in healthfulness—and right in price.

For instance, your neighbor's new house, with its private bath for the family suite, its convenient toilets on every floor, its snow-white bathrooms and bedroom lavatories—for the modern bedroom, like the modern bathroom, will have nothing but one piece Standard fixtures, which make the whole house shine with their enameled whiteness!—what excites more genuine admiration in your envious breast, especially if your own bathing facilities are limited to one dingy, inaccessible room, with old-fashioned and unhealthful fixtures?

It is a credit to your neighbor, and a credit to your own refinement and good judgment, that you are coming to look upon the bathroom as the most important room in the house, the everlasting fount of family health and pride. Much as you may enjoy your neighbor's luxury,

it is not like having such a thing of beauty in your own home. The pride of possession makes you realize the luxury and comfort of a dainty, cleanly, and modern bathroom. A dingy bathroom is like an ugly thought,—inelegant in itself and disfiguring to its owner. Standard Ware will give you the greatest of all modern comforts and luxuries—a snowy, dainty, and absolutely sanitary room. Try it yourself and you will see that the completion of the modern home is the installation of the modern bathroom, and that the perfection of the modern bathroom is found in Standard Porcelain Enameled Baths and Piece Lavatories.

That the Standard goods have the purity of china and the strength of iron most everyone knows. But their moderate cost is not so generally known. Just because King Edward has installed the Standard baths in his castle and just because the Empress of Russia, the King of Belgium and the King of Italy will use no other; and just because they are to be found in the White House and in Chapultepec, the residence of Mexico's president; and just because the Standard equipment is synonymous with sanitary elegance and perfection wherever it is used—does not mean that you cannot own one.

It does prove, however, and Standard has demonstrated that it is the only perfect bathroom, the Royal Standard, indeed, fit for any king, combining the strength and grace of metal with the lustrous whiteness of porcelain. In other words, that tin and copper and solid porcelain have their day.

A bathroom equipped with Standard Ware, no matter how inexpensively, is luxurious, beautiful, and a constant pride and comfort.

The snow white bathrooms pictured in

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THE FIXTURES FOR A BATHROOM LIKE THIS WOULD COST ABOUT \$75.00.

are not merely to be longed for, but to be . For instance, you or I can purchase—take money on the investment—a most ous set of bathroom fixtures. For it should embered that \$100 invested in your bath- adds at least \$500 to the selling value of ouse. This is a point that cannot be too ly considered by the home-builder. You know when you will want to turn your ty into money. Beware of the curse of ashioned plumbing."

only is the Standard equipment a profita-vestment, but it is, in effect, "health in-e." Better far is it to invest your money it will be a lasting joy to your household o dissipate your resources in doctor's visits ter pills.

our bathroom is to be a protection and snare. Standard fixtures are a necessity, e of their absolute cleanliness and free-rom unhealthful cracks and crevices. A n bathroom properly equipped with Stand-are removes all fear of the deadly sewer. When you go into such a bathroom, ver doubt—you know it is clean. For al matter of health preservation, only per-xtures should be used. Standard Ware is perfect. So perfect is it, indeed, that who know speak of Standard Porcelain al as a particular form of enamel impossi-imitate. Its snowy whiteness and abso-edom from cracks or spotty discolorations culiar to Standard goods, and distinguish rd Ware from any other makes.

re is only one grade of Standard Ware at is branded and labeled Strictly First y. There are no damaged bargains. rd Ware combines so completely abso-erfection in sanitary requirements with

beautiful designs and a snowy white surface that no bathroom is properly equipped without it.

In a short talk on bathrooms, it is impossible to tell all the good points of all the fixtures that this progressive Pittsburg corporation has de-veloped. The modern kitchen and the modern laundry have been as fully revolutionized as the modern bathroom. The iron, wood, or slate sink or laundry tubs have given place to fixtures of snowy Standard Porcelain Enamel. Dingy walls of wood or plaster are no more. The modern kitchen reflects the modern bathroom. It is a white and cleanly room even to the walls of lustrous tiling. There is, however, one real godsend which deserves mention. This is the shower bath—may it never perish off the face of the earth. The shower is the most natural invigorant of tired nerves,—renews vitality, strengthens the heart action, increases the sur-face circulation, stimulates the appetite, and im-proves the general health. Shower baths in all degrees of luxury and elegance are made by the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, and their use is now deemed so necessary that no bathroom is thought properly equipped without one.

The Standard Portable Shower, combining all the necessary features of the most expensive fix-ture, is good enough and cheap enough for all. You can put it up yourself in fifteen minutes. To produce mental strength and bodily vigor, to give the glow of health and beauty to your cheeks, the shower bath is better than medicine and easier to take.

A Standard Bath gives the stamp of culture to your home. Remember, every guest sees your bathroom—by its beauty or ugliness you stand or fall. A white bath is as necessary to your guest's comfort as a white bed—and



# PITTSBURG'S BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BY HERBERT F. JOHN.

## PART I.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

**PITTSBURG** owes its present magnificent position as an industrial center of international importance to its enormous possessions of cheap fuel. Pittsburg is at the very heart of 100,000 square miles of the finest steam coal in the world, and it is the chief beneficiary of hundreds of thousands of acres of natural gas in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia. Its coal is practically inexhaustible. Its reservoirs of natural gas are calculated to last for from forty to fifty years. These two important facts alone promise that it shall, year after year, become more and more the headquarters for largely diversified manufacturing industries of the United States.

The impetus to Pittsburg's wonderful industrial progress was given by its cheap bituminous coal, found immediately adjacent in almost unlimited quantities. This progress was quickened and made even more important by the wise conservation of its natural-gas resources. The prime agent in this preservation of an invaluable fuel is the Philadelphia Company, controlling the distribution of natural gas in Pittsburg, and it is because of this conservative management of resources thoughtlessly wasted in years previous that Pittsburg has been able to offer inducements to manufacturers in other centers which have borne fruit to both manufacturer and city.

It has been estimated by F. H. Oliphant, a government expert on natural gas, that the quantity of natural gas produced in the United States in 1902 represented in round numbers 10,289,000 tons of coal, and that the value of coal and wood actually displaced was, approximately, \$39,798,833; so that the use of natural gas resulted in an apparent saving to its consumers of \$8,931,165, or nearly one-third. This illustrates the strong position in which Pittsburg is placed by its valuable natural-gas territory and the great agents which make its development economically possible.

In the early eighties, little was known of the existence of the many hundreds of millions of cubic feet of natural gas stored beneath the earth within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburg. The famous Murrysville field had just been discovered. Knowledge of the fuel was slight, but George Westinghouse, realizing the splendid possibilities of a cheap

fuel easily handled, formed, on May 24, 1884, the present Philadelphia Company.

The Company purchased considerable acreage in the Murrysville field, began the drilling of wells and the laying of pipe into the city. The business, from its inception, proved phenomenally successful, and the demand soon grew beyond the capabilities of the company to supply it. Natural gas proved a splendid fuel for the iron and steel mills. It made possible the manufacture of a better grade of glass of all kinds. The Philadelphia Company then began wide explorations. It drilled wells far in advance of defined territory, and, finally, opened a vast field in the vicinity of Tarentum, one of the present important manufacturing suburbs of the city, and in Armstrong and Butler counties.

The increased demand for the fuel led to increases in the Company's facilities. The entire city was networked with pipe to supply the thousands of consumers, and great mains were laid hundreds of miles into the enormous fields of West Virginia, where the discovery of oil and natural gas had developed apparently inexhaustible reservoirs of the natural substitute for coal.

It was in 1898 that plans were formulated for the amalgamation of the natural and illuminating gas, the electric-lighting and the traction interests of Pittsburg and Allegheny, under the direction of Brown Brothers & Company, of New York. On February 16, 1899, the Philadelphia Company's authorized capital was \$21,000,000, divided into \$15,000,000 of common and \$6,000,000 of preferred stock; its authorized bonded indebtedness was \$6,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 of bonds were to be held to retire an equal amount of bonds of underlying companies when due. The Allegheny County Light Company, which supplies practically all of the electric light used in Pittsburg and Allegheny and, in fact, Allegheny County, and the Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburg, possessing the exclusive right to furnish artificial illuminating gas to Pittsburg, are controlled and operated by the Philadelphia Company. Other natural-gas companies were absorbed, and all of the illuminating gas companies of the two cities were taken over to make possible an agent for the supply of the cheapest and best light and power to be found anywhere.

The strong position as a distributor of natural gas fifteen years ago was increased year by year, until now the Philadelphia Company owns 291,000 acres of natural gas and oil territory in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and supplies over 65,000 consumers annually with 31,112,614,340 cubic feet. It has over 1,700 miles of pipe line to carry the gas from its great fields to its consumers, has in operation about 800 miles of telephone to insure speedy repair in case of accident to its pipe-line system, and has 9 pumping stations, with an aggregate of 6,550 horse-power, to provide a sufficient and steady supply of gas during the period of greatest consumption.

Although the impression may have gained currency that the supply of natural gas is failing, it is a fact that the Philadelphia Company has "closed in" in fields of known production sufficient gas to last its demands for many years to come. It is constantly adding new fields to supply the loss each year by consumption, and is yearly increasing its supply by the drilling of new wells. It has such a perfect system of transportation and distribution lines to so many widely located fields that every portion of its consuming territory is assured a constant supply, while to overcome periods of the greatest drain it has in operation the largest natural-gas storage tank in the world, capable of holding 5,000,000 cubic feet. Each year, surprising gains in the number of consumers are made, those who have persisted in burning coal discovering, year by year, that natural gas as a domestic fuel is cheaper than coal and many times cleaner. Many manufacturers have been attracted to Pittsburgh during the last few years by the constancy of the natural-gas supply there and its failure in other Western fields through reckless waste.

Cheap artificial gas is possible by reason of the quantity and cheapness of coal in Pittsburgh. In the event of exhaustion of natural gas, the destinies of the city are thus safeguarded in every possible way through the Philadelphia Company. Every possible improvement has been adopted to meet the increasing demand, and the power plants of the Philadelphia Company are now among the most modern in the world. One of the largest power plants in the United States has just been completed at a cost of \$2,000,000, and provision has been made for additions in the future that insure the meeting of every possible demand.

The Pittsburgh Railways Company, operating under the Philadelphia Company, now has in operation over four hundred and sixty miles of track, covering every conceivable portion of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and every populous

community in Allegheny County. It has recently completed the tunneling of Mount Washington, whose precipitous sides virtually form one of the banks of the Monongahela River opposite the business section of the city, at a cost of \$2,000,000, in order to enable it to reach easily the rich and fast growing manufacturing towns along the upper Monongahela. Large acreages of cheap residence territory have thus been thrown open for settlement, enabling the establishment of pretty communities not hitherto possible in the city proper because of the topographical difficulties encountered. In addition, it has established beautiful amusement parks to which the hundreds of thousands of residents of every section may go, and has been one of the most effective agents in the improvement of the three great public parks in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. During the last year it carried 175,000,000 passengers, and on July 4 it carried 1,000,000 persons without a single accident, so perfect were its facilities and so modern and efficient its equipment and management.

Pittsburg, of all cities, should be a center of electricity, for the reason that there the most perfect forms of electrical apparatus have been developed. Year by year, it is becoming a cleaner city because of its adoption of electrical in place of steam power. Many manufacturing companies are doing away with steam plants and are installing electrical apparatus, upon the discovery that it is cheaper to buy electricity than it is to make steam in an isolated plant. The use of electricity for power is being systematically developed, and the increase in the number of power consumers during the past few years has been surprising.

The future of Pittsburgh and the Philadelphia Company are so closely interwoven that they may be considered identical. The officers of the Philadelphia Company are in the forefront of every movement for the development of the city commercially, financially, industrially, and artistically. Plans for the future have been laid on lines sufficiently broad to provide for every possible development of the city's magnificent resources. It has anticipated the industrial success of the district by keeping in advance of both population and improvements. With its nearly \$35,000,000 capital, it has been one of the great powers for good in the Greater Pittsburgh, of which the world will hear so much in the next decade. Its officers and directors are the most aggressive and successful men of a community famed for its success, its daring, and its international achievements, and their policies are the policies of a greater and better, richer and more populous, city and district.

## PITTSBURG'S BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

### PART II.—COMMERCIAL AWAKENING.

**C**OMMERCIAL Pittsburg is entering upon a new era in its history. During the half-century of almost unexampled progress and prosperity which Pittsburg has enjoyed, it has in a sense been indifferent to the possibilities of advertising publicity. Pittsburg merchants and manufacturers have been content to build and expand and profit from the splendid natural resources of the territory of which Pittsburg is the commercial center, but no persistent, organized, and determined campaign has ever been made to spread the unique advantages offered by Pittsburg before manufacturers and buyers of other communities. Pittsburg has grown and prospered because of its remarkable natural endowments and because of the sturdy, shrewd, progressive, ambitious, and conservative race which settled there in its beginning. It grew because it was started right and in the right place.

Pittsburg is one of the great natural gateways to the West. It was so during the War of 1812, and it had figured in international history before the colonies had freed themselves from the yoke of England. Commodore Perry's fleet, on Lake Erie, had been supplied with rope from its then famous ropewalks, and with anchors and other metal equipment from its small foundries. George Washington had seen the possibilities of the spot when, on his first important mission into the Indian country for the Governor of Virginia, he had declared, "Here is undoubtedly the gate of the west, and a settlement built here is bound to grow and flourish beyond the imagination of man."

Yet the progress later was not due entirely to the aggressive character of its citizens and manufacturers. The natural resources attracted new capital and new brawn. No one made an effort to induce others to locate there. Every one was satisfied to work and prosper. During the Civil War it was the existence of the foundries and the cheap methods of manufacture that made it incumbent upon the Government to buy some of its supplies there, but during the succeeding years no special effort was made to induce manufacturers of finished articles of steel to locate in the shadow of the mill or blast furnace producing the raw material. The result is, that Pittsburg to day stands first in its manufacture of iron and steel of rough character, which it sends to other centers to be worked in the higher-priced finished articles.

It is to recover and gain these industries that Pittsburg is now having its awakening. Pitts-

burgers have always been proud of their supreme position in iron and steel, and have boldly proclaimed its supremacy, but until this late date, systematic effort to procure industries that would make its manufacturing complete from pig iron to finished article, has been neglected. Pittsburg has, therefore, been content to make the raw steel, ship it to other points for manufacture into tools and like articles, and then buy back a large share of those finished products. It is only recently that it assumed the manufacture of the largest mill and stationary engines which it formerly bought from other centers to which it shipped the raw steel for conversion into those engines. Pittsburg will not be content in the future until it has made possible the complete mastery of the iron and steel business in all its various phases.

It is only within the past year that an aggressive campaign of publicity has been inaugurated by the merchants and manufacturers. Pittsburgers, through individual effort, have for many years fostered a great project destined, when accomplished, to add immensely to the wealth and prestige of the city at the headwaters of what has been termed the greatest waterway in the world. The project in question, the building of a ship canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Ohio River, will make possible the cheaper water transport of Pittsburg's enormous tonnage in iron ore and coal. Organizations were formed to induce a conservative government to remove the obstacles to constant and profitable use of the admirable system of waterways of which Pittsburg is the head. These organizations have accomplished wonders in their aggressive and persistent campaigns.

But it was not until the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association began its series of short and comprehensive trips into the rich territory immediately adjacent to Pittsburg, to reveal to buyers the advantages of the city as a commercial center, that the steel-making community awoke to the harvest it had missed in the past. The commercial men banded together for the good of Pittsburg have entered upon their work with an enthusiasm that has already revealed surprising results. They first made a trade-expansion dash into West Virginia, made wealthy by its extensive coal deposits, its rich petroleum and natural-gas pools, and by its hundreds of thousands of acres of fine forests.

It was a systematic campaign of publicity. What was not told the merchants of those outlying cities in formal speech was unfolded in a



business chat with a merchant or manufacturer in a special line. The results in some cases were immediate. Merchants of communities and cities within sixty or one hundred miles of Pittsburg learned of business opportunities to be had by buying in Pittsburg that they had never dreamed existed in the city of mills, glass factories, and industrial grime. It was the same in their invasion of the thickly studded eastern Ohio district. Trade which had previously been allowed to go elsewhere, through the commercial indolence of Pittsburg, was diverted into the city known only for its manufactories.

Pittsburg has always been alive, energetic, and ambitious, but it has been blind to some of its possibilities. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association hopes to prove that Pittsburg is the best place in the United States for all sorts of manufacturing, that labor of the highest skill is to be found there, that the cheapest and best raw material is at hand, and that the markets lie not far distant to the East and West, with long water hauls to reach them. The building of the Panama Canal, slack-watering the Ohio River, and the making of a matchless river to the Gulf of Mexico, will soon bring to it the markets of the Pacific coast, and even the Orient, now denied it by insurmountable difficulties of long transmountain and transcontinental railroad hauls.

Add to these advantages the natural resources in the form of coal and natural gas, and the industrial strength and possibilities for the future stand out vividly. In fact, they assure its position more and more each year. For coal is the basis of power. Geologists who have made a careful study of natural gas and the immense fields of coal, declare that Pittsburg need have no fear for its supply of fuel during the next one hundred years. In fact, this supply of the very finest steam coals is inexhaustible. When it is known that Pittsburg is the center of 100,000 square miles of bituminous coal of the very best quality, and that Great Britain has only 11,000 acres of coal that it can by no means mine as economically, we may almost claim that fuel is omnipresent. In 1903, the coal tonnage of the Pittsburg district by rail and river was 37,804,192 tons, or nearly 1,600,000 tons more than the entire bituminous tonnage of Pennsylvania fifteen years ago. In 1903, the total value of natural gas produced and sold for consumption in the United States was \$35,815,360, and of this total western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia produced \$27,534,848, or more than two-thirds of the total product of the

United States. Pittsburg controlled the bulk of this great output, and is in reach of it with its superb system of pipe lines, aggregating 18,937 miles out of a total of 28,282 for the entire country. That speaks for the growth of the Pittsburg district.

The merchants and manufacturers are preparing their campaign of publicity and of industrial and commercial expansion, fully alive to the possibilities that the next decade, with these natural resources and momentous national improvements, will offer them. They propose to make Greater Pittsburg a greater Pittsburg than even the fondest dreams of its citizens and manufacturers have built. In the words of its President, Mr. E. J. Lloyd: "The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association was organized for the purpose of placing Pittsburg in her proper position among the cities of the world. Pittsburg, with her large and varied interests, ranks among the important cities of the world to-day. As a manufacturing district, surrounded by natural advantages in the shape of coal fields and natural-gas fields, with unsurpassed water and rail transportation facilities, located in the center of the commercial activity of the nation, she has earned, and is entitled to, the reputation of being the Monarch of the Industrial World, and as such, invites the attention of manufacturers, capitalists, and investors everywhere.

"As a distributing center, she is not equaled by any other city in the United States. As a city of opportunity, she is without a peer."

The work now carried on by the Association is along broad lines of publicity, and may best be told by quoting its Secretary and General Manager, Mr. Robert W. Wordrop: "Although the Association has been in existence less than a year, the fame and name of Pittsburg has been spread abroad as never before. Attention has been called to her industries and markets in such way as has attracted widespread attention and yielded practical results. Present trade has been stimulated and new trade developed. Literature has been sent out far and wide, resulting in inquiries that promise large returns. To the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS we extend a cordial invitation to visit our city; and to those interested in any question touching Pittsburg, we invite your correspondence. Facts and expert information relating, not only to present Pittsburg industries, but to possibilities regarding any feature of Pittsburg life, will gladly be furnished free of charge to those who may ask."















































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THE GEORGE N. PIERCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.

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## The Review of Reviews—Advertising Section

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THE SMALLEST GRAND EMBODYING MODERN PRINCIPLES EVER MADE

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THE JUSTLY ADMITTED TITLE TO SUPREMACY  
so long held by the CHICKERING PIANO is stronger to-day than ever before, for  
the present output of our house is finer than at any time in its eighty years  
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TRY

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The gas and electric companies are not to blame if you waste half the *light*  
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Churches, and Libraries;" F, "Lighting of Theaters and Public Halls;" G, "Lighting of Rail-  
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HOLOPHANE GLOBE NO. 1381  
FOR SIDE-WIND MANTLE BURNER  
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PHILADELPHIA REPRESENTATIVES  
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1

VIEW OF REVIEWS CO., INC., PUBL., NEW YORK

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second-Class Matter, May 1, 1907.

XXI. PRICE 25 C. ( \$2.50 A YEAR ) NO. 188

To the Careful Housekeeper

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*It saves fuel* by being easily and quickly prepared.

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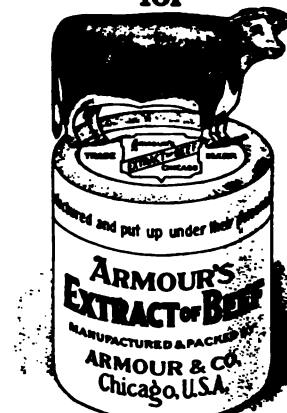
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A small quantity added to Salads, Soups, Gravies, Vegetables, Cold Meats, Game, etc., gives a tempting flavor and color that can be obtained in no other way so economically and conveniently; it makes the dish more digestible and insures its being relished.

**FREE**

**A Kitchen Bill  
File**

**ASK YOUR DEALER  
for**



**BEST EXTRACT - BEST BEEF  
FOR  
Soups, Sauces,  
Gravies and Beef Tea**

Convenient for Holding Grocers' and  
Butchers' Bills, Checks, Etc.

One sent free, while they last, to  
address on receipt of metal cap for  
jar of Armour's Extract of Beef,  
label from a bottle of Aspara  
Tomato Bouillon.

# Armour & Company

Chicago



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healthful  
breakfast”

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A breakfast food with science, common sense, and cleanliness behind it. Only the nutritive, easily digested parts of the very best Northwestern Hard Wheat are used. No human hand touches it from field to table. Nothing but spotless, germless machinery throughout every process. No “pre-digesting” or treating with chemicals. Just the wholesome “meat of the wheat” ready to cook in a hundred different ways, each one deliciously appetizing. Worthy from every point of view to bear the name of Pillsbury.

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**Hunt with a Kodak**

The rod or the gun may be left out, but no nature lover omits a Kodak from his camp outfit.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

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1905 Catalogue free at the  
dealers, or by mail.











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any Ramblers are bought by persons who cannot afford to experiment. Its remarkable popularity is due to the fact that its cost of maintenance is found to be in proportion to the low price. It is built for American roads by American methods. ¶ The earmark of American ingenuity is simplicity, and that earmark is in evidence in every part of the Rambler. Not a part but has some use; every part a means to an end.

Main Office and Factory, Kenosha, Wisconsin.  
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16 to 18 horse power, \$1350.  
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**Sent Prepaid** On Approval  
In the United States

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Advertising Returns, 125  
Cost of Production, 115  
Catalogue Indexing, 122  
Cash Book Ruled Sheets, 126-128

Duplicating Requisition Blanks  
Dentist's Records, 207  
Employees Records, 243  
Following Up Collections, 245  
Freight Claims, 210  
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- Purchasing Agents' Records, 79
- Prospective Customers List, 204
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- Quotations Received, 209
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**JOHN C. MOORE CORPORATION, 326 Stone Street, Rochester, N. Y.**  
[Established 1870.] Makers of Everything in the Line of Blank Books, Loose Leaf Binders and Office Stationery. We do not call on Dealers.

1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1 \$1

**THE  
BUSINESS MAN'S  
PAPER**

## DOESN'T BULL OR BEAR

The best news cannot be the cheapest. Ours is the highest-priced, and recognized the world over as the best.

**Journal of Commerce & Commercial Bulletin**  
17 AND 19 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK

# THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO.

OF NEW YORK

1876

GEORGE F. SEWARD, President

1905

ROBERT J. HILLAS, Vice-President and Secretary

**FIDELITY BONDS . . .**  
**EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY**  
**PERSONAL ACCIDENT . .**  
**HEALTH . . . . .**  
**STEAM BOILER . . . .**  
**PLATE GLASS . . . . .**  
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**FLY WHEEL . . . . .**  
**BONDED LIST . . . . .**

No one should buy a policy of insurance unless he knows something of the history of the company in which he is buying the policy. He should know how long it has been in existence, what its reputation as a loss-payer is, who the men are that manage it, and what are its resources. He should be sure that it has been tried and not found wanting, and that it grants always

## INSURANCE THAT INSURES

ASSETS, December 31, 1904, - - - - \$6,791,185.19  
 LOSSES PAID to December 31, 1904, - - 19,655,793.02

DUMONT CLARKE,	GEO. E. IDE,	} DIRECTORS: {	ALEXANDER E. ORR,	JOHN L. RIKER,
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Principal Offices, Nos. 97-103 Cedar Street, New York

Agents in all considerable towns

We do not advocate your first use of

## OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND

"Look for the Water Mark"

if you are averse to forming a habit.

When you have seen the Book of Specimens you will not wonder why so many business men throughout the country say that OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND is the best paper made for business stationery. Sent by mail on request, or may be seen at any printer's.

Hampshire Paper Company  
 South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts.

The only paper makers in the world making bond paper exclusively.



## HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS.

We invite correspondence with holders of bonds netting 4% and less, with a view of substituting high-grade street railway and electric lighting bonds of established market, netting considerably higher income. The bonds are secured upon conservatively financed and well-managed properties, located in the larger cities.

Write for Circular No. 19.

We transact a general banking business, allow interest on daily balances subject to draft, and execute commission orders for stocks and bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

## Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York.

Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

It would thus have cost them about fourteen times as much, or \$1,050,000 per year, to sell as many of their \$5.00 articles through the \$14.20 kind of "catchy" copy as it actually *did* cost them to sell the same quantity with the \$1.00 average kind of copy.

Good Reader, get that thought clearly into your mind, for we're talking cold *facts* now,—facts we can verify to any prospective client.

\* \* \*

What was it worth to the Blank Company to get a new advertisement which would pull Inquiries at the old rate of 85 cents each, when their most successful copy had worn out, after two years' use, so that Inquiries were finally costing them \$1.25 average?

Figure it out and you'll see that *one* single piece of such copy would be worth a third of their \$75,000 yearly appropriation, viz., \$25,000.

Because, it would add a third to what their appropriation is solely spent for, viz., Inquiries for their goods.

But Lord & Thomas "Reason-why" Copy did better than that, when applied.

It reduced the cost of Inquiries, for the self-same \$5.00 article, to *41 cents average*, during all the months it has been running.

\* \* \*

Now Reflect what similar treatment with *your* appropriation would mean to *you*, Mr. Advertiser!

The earning power of every dollar *trebled* by the mere substitution of Lord & Thomas "Salesmanship-on-Paper" for the best copy the Advertiser had in ten years prior to that substitution.

An Advertising appropriation of \$75,000 made equal in *proven earning power* to what \$225,000 *would have earned*, with the copy which preceded it and which was producing Inquiries at \$1.25.

That single piece of Lord & Thomas copy, now running practically *without change* for about four months, has in that time produced approximately 60,976 Inquiries. These are *worth \$1.25 each* to the Advertiser, or \$91,464 in all, though we reduced their cost to 41 cents each with an actual outlay of about \$25,000.

In four months that one piece of copy has thus earned \$66,466 *more for the Advertiser* than the \$1.25 kind of Copy used immediately before it had produced from the same investment.

And, what *made* it pull Inquiries, *by Mail*, is precisely what *would make* it produce Inquiries *verbally* for the goods, through Retailers, by the use of Lord & Thomas' "*reason why*" and *Conviction* in the Copy.

\* \* \*

This, Mr. Advertiser, is only *one* of many actual instances that we can *prove up* to Advertisers who agree to place their appropriations through us provided *we do* thus *prove up* our capacity to increase Results, with their present appropriations.

Other Advertising Agents will belittle statement because they *do not know* what *we* about comparative Results from actual Test Copy, such as we have made.

They cannot *know* what our "*Salesmanship-on-Paper*" is capable of doing. Because they never had the equipment to *produce it*, no organization to record and compare *Results* it with "General Publicity" results, in order as to provide a reliable guide for the *future* Copy.

Moreover, it is not *their* money that fills the space they fill with "General Publicity" "\$14.20" kind of Copy.

They risk nothing in any case. Their mission is just as *safe* when they fill *your* space with cheap and catchy "General Publicity" would be if they filled it with that *reliable* "Salesmanship-on-Paper" which produces *results* of "41 cents" as against \$14.20.

But,—how can *you* hope to compete using such "\$14.20" copy against *your* Advertiser who may pit our "41 cent" kind against *you*?

\* \* \*

Not *one* Advertising Agency in America does a *third* what *we* do (viz.—\$72,000 per year salaries) for a capable Copy-Staff.

Not three, in America, pay *individual* Agents a *fifth* of what *we* pay for Copy.

Three-fourths of what other Agencies pay for "Service" is paid to able *Solicitors* who *ply sell you Space* but cannot help *you* to fill *your* space with the *Kind* of Copy that brings back large *profit*.

Not a *fifth* of what other Agencies pay for "Service" is invested in the *Copy*, which alone determines how *profitable* or unprofitable *that* *Copy* be made for *you*.

The Advertising world is waking up to fact, Mr. Advertiser, and don't forget that *we*,—Lord & Thomas—who are doing the *advertising*.

Could *we* afford to raise this disturbing question, on the tremendous importance of "Copy" if we were not the best equipped Advertising Concern in America to *produce* the kind *we* are talking about, for Clients who want it?

We have cited a Mail Order proposition in article simply because it provided a *good* example of *traceable results* on *one* kind of Copy.

But, we have proved that what makes *Mail sell goods by Mail* makes it *sell* them, in *equal* measure through Retailers, *over the counter* by *General* Advertising.

Our article "Making Sure of Results in General Advertising" in another June Magazine explains this phase of the subject clearly.

Write us *today* for our "Book of Test Advertising." It is free to General Advertisers and to Mail Order Advertisers. Its price for *others* is \$5.00 cash with order.

# LORD & THOMAS

ESTABLISHED 1873

Largest Advertising Agency in America

CHICAGO

NEW YORK































4

You are not alone. ARE YOUR LEGS STRAIGHT?

Have You a Dog?

WOMEN - GET THEM!

WOMEN - GET THEM!

# MORE THAN 400 SHAVES WITHOUT STROPPING

is a low average of the number of shaves that can be secured with a

The outfit consists of one triple silver plated holder and twelve double-edged wafer blades, in a morocco velvet lined case. These wonderful blades are tempered so hard by our secret process that they must be ground with Diamond Dust, and so perfectly sharpened that every one will give from ten to fifty delightful, velvety shaves without stropping. Thousands of unsolicited letters testify to this. Here is one of them.

Gillette Sales Co., New York. Gentlemen:—I bought one of your razors last September and I would not sell it for many times its value if I could not get another. In fact it is the only razor. I have used one blade sixty-two times and am still using it. We have a chain of 36 banks and several of our boys have bought the razor from seeing mine. Respectfully,  
L. GUNNWOOD, Auditor Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Sioux City, Iowa.

The  
Gillette  
Blade

The circular illustrations shown here are exact reproductions of photographs made under the microscope by Prof. W. J. G. Land of the University of Chicago. Same lens and conditions used on both razor blades.

Note the perfectly true edge of the Gillette Blade. The other illustration was not from a bad razor but from the best obtainable in daily use



## The University of Chicago

Dept. of Botany.

April 10, 1905.

Painter, Tobey, Jones Co.  
Mr Geo. J. Kendall, Chicago, Ill.  
Dear Sir:—I am sending proofs of edges of a high grade ordinary shaving razor and the Gillette Blade at a magnification of 1200 diameters (in popular language 1 440,000 times.) Negatives were made from Spencer objective 4mm. focal length and Numerical Aperture 0.85; and Zeiss Ocular 8.  
You will note that the numerical aperture is a high one, thus making the test a severe one for both blades. Advise me of receipt of proofs. Trusting they will serve your purpose, I am, yours very truly, Prof W. J. G. LAND.

The edges of these two razor blades have not been retouched in any way, but are exactly as they appear under the microscope at 1200 diameters. The ordinary razor was one that was stropped in the most scientific manner while the Gillette was selected at random from a dozen blades.

Ask your dealer for the Gillette Safety Razor; he can procure it for you. Write for our interesting booklet which explains our thirty days free trial offer. Most dealers make this offer; if yours don't, we will.

The Gillette Sales Company,

Times Square, New York.

This is exact size of Gillette Blade.

1112 Times Building,

References: Any one of our 168,141 satisfied users to January 1, 1905, our first year in the market.

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## to Light Your Home

Lighting Plant saves expense, trouble and cost of illumination is only 65% that of electric that of gas, and even less than kerosene, and next to daylight in quality.

Free from crossed electric wires. No chance of explosion as in gas. No meters working over-head are independent because you own your own plant.

They have been placed so that our generators are suitable for all home owners. We make so many sizes to fit your particular needs.

In this line we have added the following series of Model N) Generators:

Unit Size		\$48
"		73
"		103
"		133
"		153
"		173



also to churches, public buildings, large hotels, and to town lighting plants. Please state your needs and ask questions.

**J. B. COLT COMPANY, Dept. F., 21 Barclay St., New York**  
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA LOS ANGELES

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on has worked such wonders in the improvement of the piano patented Spinal Spring Automatic Action Adjustment. It ~~over-~~vercomes the effects of atmospheric changes, so ruinous to :  
and no other piano has it.

## HOW TO OBTAIN A GRAND PIANO

**FREE**[illegible]

KRANICH & BACH, 233 to 245 E. 23d St., New York

[illegible]

## Most Fertile Valley in the World

## Reduced Rates

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**



## WE ARE SELLING

[illegible]

**THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY**

## Wingspan: 12-14 in.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

## M @ M PORTABLE HOUSES

Summer Cottages  
Automobile Houses  
Children's Play Houses  
Hunters' Cabins  
Photograph Galleries, Etc.

Made by automatic machinery where the wood grows. Better built and better looking than you can have constructed at home and at much less cost. Wind and water tight. Arbitrary design. Constructed on the *Unit System* (Panel interchangeable).

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## What Our Military School Will Do for Your Boy

### Make a Man of Him

A strong, healthy, clean, honest, intelligent, manly man—full of the snap and vigor and joy of life—able to do things—competent to control others through having first learned to control himself.

### The Michigan Military Academy

can develop all that is best in your boy. Splendid academic work, exceptionally able faculty, high moral tone, and a military discipline which creates ideal conditions for study. There is absence of vice, bad associations, social and other distractions which retard mental and physical growth.

### The Discipline Is Strict, but Just

The military features are so fascinating that he cheerfully accepts the strict regulations. He learns obedience, industry, self-respect, cleanliness, orderly methods, promptness, regularity. *He enjoys doing what he ought to do. He is glad to retire at "taps," healthfully tired. He is up at "reveille," refreshed and wide awake, ready for the new day's work with a clear brain and active body.*

### 95% of Our Graduates

are to-day filling enviable positions in the business and professional world. Military training does not signify a military career. The 95% who elect the military career follow it successfully, several now holding important positions in the United States army. We have more graduates at West Point than any other military school. Ours is a military school conducted by military men. Captain Cress, 4th U. S. Cavalry, our Superintendent and Military Instructor, graduated from West Point in 1904, has had over twenty years' service, and is on the active list. Our military training system is admittedly the finest in the country outside of West Point.

### The Academic Courses

cover 8th Grammar Grade and High School work. Our diplomas admit to any college or university where certificates are accepted. Our instructors are live, up-to-date men, in the prime of life, seasoned by experience in leading colleges and universities. Mr. Hull, the Head Master, is eminently fitted by education and varied experience to direct our academic work. The four persons prominent in the management of the school have each a son in attendance.

### Our Location at Orchard Lake

is ideal. The college, campus, farm, etc., are situated high and dry, with perfect drainage, pure water, healthiest of climates. The site overlooks three of Michigan's most beautiful inland lakes. Bracing air, wholesome food, regular exercise and recreation, quickly develop hearty appetites and vigorous constitutions. The services of our staff physician have not been necessary during present school year.

### A Boy's Mental Capacity Improves

with his physical development. Military training gives him an erect figure, graceful carriage, and a perfect control of himself mentally and physically that will last to the end of his days.

### Parents and Guardians Are Invited

to write us for literature giving full description views, courses of study, terms, etc. It only costs a stamp or a postal to know all about it.

Address: General Harris A. Wheeler, President, at Orchard Lake, or at the Chicago Office, in the Old Colony Building

**Michigan Military Academy**

Orchard Lake, Mich., U. S. A.

## UINE RETS

A Boston man who visited me recently writes as follows:—

“Ordinary stale cigarette smoke is very offensive to me, and when I remember that neither your office nor your home had a trace of this, although you smoke freely in both places, I am inclined to think this point of itself is sufficient to make

your goods the first choice of all particular people.”

Americans are rapidly finding out what Europeans have known for a long time—that a Russian Cigaret of high quality is the only one in the world worth the attention of a connoisseur.

There is no prejudice against cigarettes in any European country. There is no reason for prejudice there, because the cigarets are right. They are made and sold as rare wines are, by men with traditions of quality to live up to—men with generations of experience back of them.

I believe Americans to be naturally the most discriminating people in the world, once they are given a chance to discriminate. The Americans have been “exploited” on cigarettes, just as they have on other things. The cigarette business in America never has been in the hands of connoisseurs, but in the hands of financiers.

You can smoke MAKAROFF RUSSIAN CIGARETS from morning until night without a trace of that “dopey” or nervous feeling induced by other cigarettes. They will leave in your office or apartments no trace of the odor usually associated with cigarettes.

They are made of real tobacco, pure, clean, and sweet, and nothing else. They are mild and smooth, but rich in natural flavor, and as full of “body” as the most critical connoisseur could wish.

They contain a less percentage of nicotine than any others, and the mouthpiece takes up most of that.

The tobacco never comes in contact with the mouth, therefore it does not become wet and bitter, to spoil the flavor and stain the fingers.

They are rolled by hand and encased in the thinnest paper in the world. No paste is used.

You can afford to go into this matter thoroughly. You cannot afford not to, if you want to enjoy cigarettes at their best, without injury to your health or offense to your own sense of refinement or that of your friends.

I sell only direct to consumers and first-class clubs, and at wholesale prices. Your favorite club has them or will get them for you, if you prefer to buy that way.

I will gladly send you full information about these cigarettes, but the final and only test, if you are in earnest, is a trial of the goods. I take all the risk of this trial, so there is no reason why you should delay it.

### A New Kind of Offer

Send me your order for a trial hundred of the size and quality you prefer. Try the cigarettes thoroughly, smoke the full hundred if you like. Then, if you do not like them, tell me and I will return your money. I do not ask the return of the cigarettes. I prefer to take my chances of your giving them to some one who will like them and who will order more. Send an order now and get acquainted with real cigarette luxury.

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*Malt-Nutrine* is the pure strength of best malt mixed with the tonic properties of hops—not intoxicating.

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